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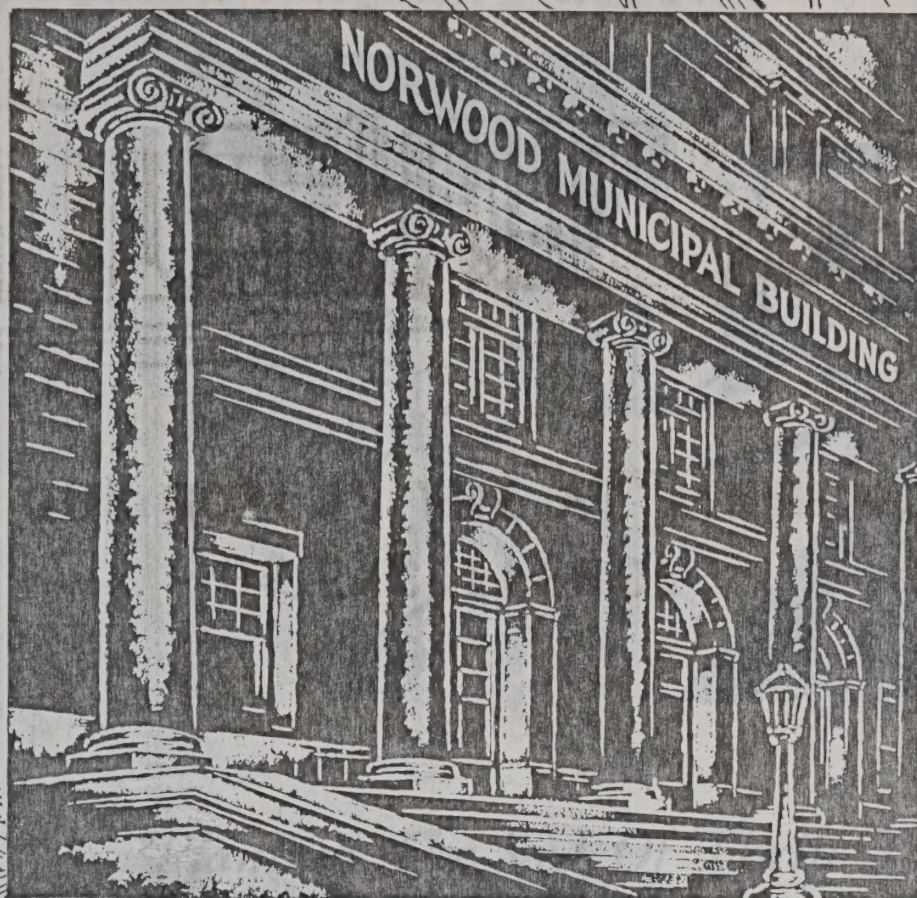
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The
CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO
1809-1957

ARTHUR G. RUPPERT

**THE NORWOOD
CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE
NORWOOD, OHIO**

Hamilton County, O.

MEMBERSHIPS



1912581

"Planting The Seed Of Thrift Today Assures Financial Security Tomorrow"

The growth of Fidelity Federal Savings—from an idea in the minds of a few men with limited capital to an outstanding position in its field—has resulted from the thrift of individuals . . . thousands of children, men and women. By their thrift they have attained homes, income and financial security.

This institution will continue to serve the community by promoting the financial security of individuals through thrifty saving.

FIDELITY FEDERAL SAVINGS

"Where Thousands Save Millions"

NORWOOD
4555 Montgomery Road
EL 1-6666

DOWNTOWN
631 Walnut Street
PA 1-4500



1812281



Planting The Seed Of Thrift Today Assures Financial Security Tomorrow

The growth of Fidelity Federal Savings - from an idea in the minds of a few men with limited capital to an outstanding position in its field - has resulted from the thrift of individuals - those men of children, men and women. By their thrift they have obtained homes, income and financial security.

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FIDELITY FEDERAL SAVINGS

"Where Thousands Save Millions"



DOWNTOWN
631 Walnut Street
PE 1-1500

NORWOOD
1555 Montgomery Road
EL 1-0600



R. EDWARD TEPE — NORWOOD'S GIFTED SON
March 27, 1910 — June 24, 1957

"ED" TEPE BECAME A NORWOOD LEGEND IN HIS OWN LIFETIME —and to have known him was to love him!

"Ed" Tepe was Mayor of Norwood for ten consecutive years. Yet he was by faith a Catholic and by choice a Democrat. He was first elected Mayor because he had acquired a following that represented all factions and all denominations; and he was repeatedly elected as a Democrat in a stoutly entrenched Republican city.

There is only one solution to this enigma; Ed Tepe's personality!

The record speaks for itself. Ed Tepe was a born politician with the mental capacities and the emotional stability of a potentially great statesman. The Norwood ENTERPRISE put it clearly: "this was a man of outstanding promise to his city, his state and his nation."

He could be and often was both generous and gracious to a bitter opponent. His ready smile, his warm handclasp were the trademarks of his character. Yet these likeable human traits were utterly disarming; beneath his penchant for good-fellowship, this man had an analytical mind and an incredible capacity for work.

He found time to be a Christian gentleman, a wise and patient civic administrator, an educational counsellor, a sports enthusiast, a busy lawyer, a friend not to few but to thousands at every level of life from janitor to university president. He was deeply versed in metaphysics and philosophy, an authority on general history, and a fluent French scholar. Yet he will be remembered, not for his wisdom, but for his inspiring qualities as a human being.

"See Ed!" "See Ed!" "See Ed!" The demands upon his time compelled him to race through his days and nights at a tempo that would soon have wrecked both the health and brain of a less stalwart man.

His rare hours of leisure were literally dedicated to his wife, his children, his mother, brothers and sisters. His devotion to his family became a community legend and inspiration.

Many people took Ed Tepe's success for granted. Yet his entire life was one continuous struggle; first, to obtain an education; second, for professional recognition;

MEMBERSHIPS

R. Edward Tepe was a member of the Ohio State Bar Association; The Cincinnati Bar Association; a member of the Hamilton County Democratic Central Committee, 1931; Sec'y., Hamilton County Democratic Executive Committee in 1941 and 1947; Chrm. of the Hamilton County Democratic Executive Committee 1948 and 1954; he was a delegate to every Democratic National Convention from 1940 through 1956; Sec'y., to the Ohio Delegation to the National Convention 1952; Chrm., Democratic Campaign Committee, 1950; a member of the Credentials Committee, Democratic National Convention, 1948; Chrm., Norwood Democratic Executive Committee in 1936-1957; President of the Duckworth Club, 1949 and 1950; member of the Catholic Order of Foresters; Catholic Knights of Ohio; Norwood Knights of Columbus; Norwood Loyal Order of Moose; Norwood Eagles; Norwood Kiwanis; Norwood Notre Dame Club; Milford Retreat League; Medievalists; A.A.U.; Y.M.C.A.; Muskeeters Club and The "X" Club.

third, in the competitive world of capable men.

He was born March 27, 1910, the son of Edward A. Tepe, (deceased, 1926) and Elizabeth Albers Tepe. His father had been an active Democrat in early Norwood. He attended St. Elizabeth grade school for two years, then transferred to and finished his elementary education at St. Ursula Academy. It was at St. Ursula that the study of the French language first captured his attention. He graduated from Norwood High School in 1926. Four years later, he was graduated Magnam Cum Laude from St. Xavier College (now Xavier University). He was a star basketball forward for three years at Norwood High and played short-stop on the baseball team. At St. "X" he won his letter three consecutive years, as basketball forward. His interest in athletics never waned. He was always there to toss the first ball out at the opening games of the Little Leaguers and Knothole teams.

He had decided in his early teens to become a lawyer. He received his LL.B. degree at the University of Cincinnati in 1933. Honors came fast. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar that year; also to the Supreme Court of Ohio; then in 1934, to the United States District Court, Southern District; and in 1947 to the United States District Court, Maryland District.

He was Clerk of Council for the city of Norwood in 1937-1938, and City Solicitor in 1939-40-41-42-43. He was elected Mayor of Norwood in November, 1947, and was re-elected for five consecutive terms, serving continuously from January, 1948 to June 24, 1957. His untimely death in the tragic automobile accident of that date wrote finis to the career of Norwood's gifted son.

R. Edward Tepe married Dorothy Geiger on May 29, 1937. They had six children; Edward, Jr., Mary Beth, Thomas, Stephen, David and Martha Ann. His mother still resides at the Tepe homestead, 4711 Allison Street, Norwood.

As Mrs. Klemann Won Trip To Miami Beach



This was the scene yesterday morning in the board of directors meeting of the Norwood Hyde Park Bank and Trust Co. as Louis F. Kipriort, center, vice-president of the bank drew the name of Mrs. A. Klemann out of a large box containing over 16,000 names. As a result of the drawing Mrs. Klemann is the winner of a free trip to Miami Beach, Florida, under the rules of the contest she will stay in the resort city for one week and may take one other person with her.

Ten TV sets were awarded at the same time bringing the total number of winners to 31. The drawing was the climax of a promotion by the merchants of the city to show that "Your Dollar Buys More in a Norwood Store." The project was in the hands of the merchants' committee of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce. Three other awards have gone before, but this was the most ambitious of all. First came an awarding of \$100 in silver dollars. Later 50 turkeys were given away.

Just before Thanksgiving by the commercial leaders. Shown with Mr. Kipriort, not a member of the committee, are the winners who have been active as members. They are, from left, Harry Pastor, chairman, Robert Greenfield, assistant chairman and secretary, Harold Funk, Kipriort, Tom Cady, Joe Koffler and Sam Sturrow.

Speaking for the entire merchant part of the community, Pastor took the floor to wish all in the city a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Serving Norwood
... continuously
Since 1894

THE NORWOOD ENTERPRISE

JE 1-0234 4415 Montgomery Road

Lawrence Ave. Lady Wins Florida Trip

Mrs. A. Klemann Gains Journey South
Compliments Of Norwood City Merchants

GOSSIP Do You Know...

THAT Dick Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sherman, 2308 Quindan av., has been granted a four year scholarship at the University of Cincinnati by General Motors? He has been at UC this year on a university scholarship.

THAT Winston Gould, Norwood 1434 1/2 av., winner of the Norwood Voice of Democracy contest, and fourth in the state contest will deliver his talk at the distinguished Royal Award banquet of the Junior Chamber, Dec. 20?

THAT George Borell, 3028 Edwards rd., was the recent winner of an electric sweater awarded by the Norwood Navy Mothers Club?

THAT Dr. L. E. Fisher, N. 1000 E. 10th, will operate at 444 W. Main, relative to his surgery, Tuesday for minor surgery. He expects to be home Monday.

THAT William H. Wagoner, 2541 Main, has been taken to his home after a week's convalescence in the hospital where he underwent an operation.

THAT Miss Paul, former music teacher at Norwood high school and four pupils, Phyllis Roy, Betty Edwards, Frank Holman and Roger Pendergast, attended the Ohio Music Education conference in Cincinnati Dec. 8 and 17.

Mrs. A. Klemann 2908 Lawrence av. advertised portable TV set. She has won herself a free trip to Florida for one week. She may take a guest with her. The trip was the grand prize of the Christmas promotion of the merchants' committee of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce. This is one of the finest awards the committee has delivered in the month it has been bringing the message of Norwood as a fine shopping center to the people of this area and greater Cincinnati.

Mrs. Klemann had a pulled her name on a site in N. 1000 E. 10th av. 4415 Main av. It was pulled from a master box at 10:30 yesterday morning by Louis F. Kipriort, by Harry Pastor, chairman aided by Dick Greenfield, who acted as secretary. Pastor saw that the contest was a success.

Following the selection of the name of the grand prize winner, demonstrators further that "Your Dollar Buys More in a Norwood Store" were given a nation's store.

LOCAL KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HAVE COMMUNION SUNDAY A.M.

The annual Corporate Communion and breakfast program of Norwood Knights of Columbus council will be observed Sunday morning at St. Joseph Infant Home, reading of at 8:00 a.m. by John F. Schwelle, KC chancellor. In charge of arrangements, assisted by Edward M. Wusteler, Phil Connors, Harry Rulph, Stan Vollmann, Nick Lammann, Joe Hussman, John McCarthy and Al Morrell. Members of the Norwood KC ladies auxiliary will perform their first official service by serving the breakfast.

Assembly at the home had been set for 7:30 a.m. with the mass following at 8 a.m. Dr. William T. Pastor, pastor of the St. Joseph Infant Home, will officiate. Music for the mass will be under the direction of Julius Schuler with Edwin and Winn. The breakfast program, which will be held in the dining room, will start at 8:00 a.m. and will continue through the building assembly.

Frank Kurlman, grand knight, presided over the breakfast and distributed gifts to the children of the home after the breakfast program. The entire group will assemble through the building assembly.

NHS Boosters Ask For Field Improvements

The Norwood Boosters club of Norwood high school will ask the Norwood board of education Friday night for permission to erect a conversion stand and rest room for men and women on the northwest corner of the Sherman av. playing field.

The Boosters will say in their petition that the cost of the structure will be about \$2700, the money to be raised entirely by the club itself and will cost the city school system nothing. Plans of the club are that most of the work will be done by the members themselves.

Such a structure is needed according to members of the club and officials of the school. At the present time there is no such convenience on the NHS field.

Dr. Ben M. Herbst To Preach In English Pulpits Next Summer

Zion E&R Pastor Is One Of Ten To Take Trip In June



Dr. Herbst

Dr. Ben M. Herbst, Mrs. Herbst and their daughter Anne will spend about one month in England next summer. Dr. Herbst, pastor of the Zion E&R church of the United Church of Christ will be one of 10 ministers from the United States who will occupy British pulpits for four Sundays this coming July. The local churchman was selected as one of the group by the National Council of Churches.

The British counterpart of the Council will send 10 men to occupy pulpits in this country for an equal length of time. An effort is being made to have one of the Englishmen visit Norwood.

The Herbsters will leave New York June 27 on the SS United States and return on the same liner Aug. 1.

This will be the third trip to Europe for Dr. Herbst. He was there in 1934 with his family and made a trip to Holland in 1946 under the auspices of the World Council of Churches.

Mrs. Anne Herbst is a teacher in the second grade in Euclid O. near Cleveland.

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JR. CHAMBER AWARD NIGHT JANUARY 28

Ten years ago the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce presented a first Distinguished Service Award to the outstanding young man of Norwood. This award although given by the Norwood JC is due for all the citizens in public life.

Cavel Changes Hands



James Patterson Dr. W. T. Patterson John G. Foster

The annual Christmas party and installation of officers and directors of the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce was held at the home of Dr. W. T. Patterson, 2541 Main, last night. The party was given by the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce. The installation of officers and directors was held at the home of Dr. W. T. Patterson, 2541 Main, last night. The party was given by the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce.

POST IS

At the last meeting of the Norwood city council, adjournment was called at 10:30 p.m. on Dec. 17.

COUNCIL MEETS DEC. 30

By Danny Muller

generally Jim Phelps and Bill Meyer. Hill, 11; Doug Dill; V. J. Ruck. Council, Dick Insinger, Indiana kel then led a scoring spree that 4, Bill Woodward 2 and Tom Hill 1. The winning was led by the Indians, who led 1-0 in the first inning. The Indians led 1-0 in the first inning. The Indians led 1-0 in the first inning.

The Norwood ENTERPRISE Story

The Norwood Enterprise, the first newspaper to be published in Norwood, and its only newspaper today after 63 years, was founded in September, 1894, by Richard (Dick) Moore, publisher of a weekly in nearby Walnut Hills. Moore's other newspaper, the Cincinnati Suburban News, incidentally, was the first community newspaper started in the Cincinnati area, and one of its type in the country.

The first subscriber to the Enterprise was Jesse McFarland of the Dexter Lumber Company who saw great possibilities for a community newspaper in Norwood. He paid for his first subscription with a \$10 bill and for many years retained a copy of the first edition in his office.

At its beginning the Enterprise office was located in a small two-story frame building at the corner of Montgomery Rd. and Monroe Ave. After five years the office was moved to the corner of Sherman Ave. and Montgomery Rd. In the summer of 1905 Moore sold the newspaper to Sanford Klein and Kirk Schockley. Shortly thereafter Klein sold a part interest to David Tarbell.

Klein and Tarbell then constructed a building on Bennett Ave., just off Montgomery, to house the publication, but the partnership was soon dissolved with Klein taking over the job printing department while Tarbell retained the newspaper, moving it to 4545 Montgomery Rd.

In 1922, when it had a circulation of

about 2,000, the newspaper was sold to the late Dale Wolf, whose family still retains control of it.

In 1927, the Wolf Printing Co. was formed and the newspaper and printing plant was moved to a new building at what is now its present location, 4415 Montgomery Rd.

During the ensuing years various publications were added to the newspapers published at this plant so that at one time six different Greater Cincinnati suburban weeklies were produced here.

At present over 47,000 copies of three different suburban newspapers are published each week in the plant of the Norwood Enterprise.

The Enterprise itself accounts for 16,000 of this number and circulates in Norwood, Pleasant Ridge and Gold Manor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1937

NEW YORK, N. Y., JAN. 15.—

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1937



JOSEPH W. SHEA, JR.: MAYOR OF NORWOOD, 1958 —

"JOE" SHEA HAS EXCELLENT QUALIFICATIONS TO SERVE THE CITY OF NORWOOD WELL

An experienced lawyer and a deep student of civic management, he was Norwood City Solicitor for ten years under the late, great R. Edw. Tepe.

Joseph W. Shea, Jr., of 2216 Cathedral avenue, Norwood, is serving his fifth term as City Solicitor and has been named Democratic nominee for Mayor for the two-year term starting January, 1958, and ending December, 1959.

"Joe" Shea, Jr., was born July 6, 1918. He has been a lifetime Norwood resident. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Shea, Sr., reside at 2148 Cathedral Avenue.

"Joe" Shea attended St. Matthew and SS Peter and Paul parochial grade schools and graduated from Purcell High School in 1936. He made a wise decision in that year; he determined to go to work and at the same time continue his education. He became an apprentice machinist at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and enrolled in the Xavier University Night Division. Finishing his university course at Xavier, 1939, he entered the Chase Law School, Cincinnati, night classes, and graduated in 1943 with an L.L.B. degree. In 1941, now rated a journeyman machinist, he became locomotive inspector for the B. & O. at the Ivorydale Place yards.

He entered military service in 1943, serving at Fort Slocum, N. Y., then at Camp Harahan at New Orleans, La., before being transferred to Camp Claiborne, Alexandria, La., where he became Instructor in the

Army's Transportation School. He then joined the 721st Railway Operating Battalion, going overseas from the Los Angeles, Cal. point of embarkation to Bombay, India. He spent two years in India, operating the Bengal and Assam Railway.

Discharged from military service in 1945, he returned to the B. & O., first as Roundhouse Foreman and next as Wheelhouse Foreman. By this time, however, legal practice had become his overwhelming enthusiasm. In 1946, he became a State of Ohio employee, entering the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation as Referee.

Factually, he had been pointing to the practice of law from his date of entrance at Chase College. Actual legal counsel, however, had been confined to Court Martial work at the Battalion level for the U. S. Army. In 1946, his work for the State of Ohio permitted him for the first time to concentrate on law.

He entered the political arena in Norwood in 1947. When Tepe, at the behest of numerous factions, announced his candidacy for Mayor in 1947, "Joe" Shea became an enthusiastic running mate—for City Solicitor! Both of course, were elected.

Over the next ten years, "Ed" Tepe and "Joe" Shea formed a sort of modern equivalent of the Damon-Pythias allegiance. Fol-

lowing Tepe's untimely demise there was, from the Democratic organization's viewpoint—which is merely an extension of the Tepe policy—one logical successor: Joe Shea, Jr. He was the man who had the civic experience, the legal knowledge, the sense of organization, to qualify him for the task of Mayor. He became the chosen nominee practically by acclamation; and in November, 1957, was elected by a healthy majority.

He is a member of the Norwood Council of Knights of Columbus; a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; President of the Irish Fellowship Club; a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association; also the Fraternal Order of Eagles; a member and Past President of the Norwood Democratic Club; a member of numerous other Democratic Clubs, including the Hamilton County Duckworth Club, of which he is at this time a director. His hobbies are fishing, golfing and all sports.

Mayor Shea married the former Gertrude M. Reardon on April 24, 1941. They have four children. Mary Catherine, age 15; Joseph, III, age 11; Patricia, 7; Dennis, 3. The family resides at 2216 Cathedral Ave.



GEORGE P. KLEB

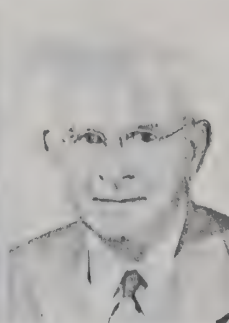
Interim Mayor, 1957

George P. Kleb, then President of Norwood Council, automatically became Mayor, following the late Mayor R. Edw. Tepe's fatal accident. Mayor Kleb served the interim term, June 20—December 31, 1957. He is a member of the Ohio State and National Association of Funeral Directors. He has been in business since 1944. He is a member of Norwood Masonic Lodge; Scottish Rite and Shrine; Norwood Chamber of Commerce; Norwood Eagles, and is an Elder of the Norwood Presbyterian Church. He married the former Blanche Wilson. They have two sons: George R. attends U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Geoffrey H. attends the University of Cincinnati. The business and residence are located at 3900 Montgomery Road.

NORWOOD CITY OFFICIALS ELECTED IN NOVEMBER, 1957



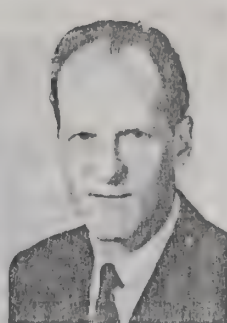
RALPH J. GELS
Auditor



WALTER E. STEUER
City Treasurer



LAWRENCE COLLINS
City Solicitor



PAUL J. GEORGE
Vice Mayor



CHARLES R. KELLY
Council-at-Large



WILLIAM T. COSGROVE
Council-at-Large

RALPH J. GELS

Ralph J. Gels is an esteemed member of the Norwood community, equally respected for ability and integrity. He has been a Norwood resident for 43 years. He attended Norwood Schools, East Night High School and the University of Cincinnati Night School. He has been with the Southern Railroad Signal Department for 37 years. He is a member of St. Matthew Church. He married the former Alyleen Drexelius. They reside at 2630 Kenilworth Avenue.

WALTER J. STEUER

Walter E. Steuer has been a Norwood resident since 1909. He is a retired foreman of the Palm Bros., Decalcomania Co., where he worked for 40 years. He is a life member of Local 8 Amalgamated Lithographers of America. He served four terms as a Norwood City Councilman and has served five years as City Treasurer. He is a Director of the West Norwood Building & Loan Association. A member of Norwood Eagles; Norwood K. of C.; and a member of St. Elizabeth Parish. He married the former Adelaide West. They have one son, Raymond, and reside at 1732 Mills Avenue.

LAWRENCE COLLINS

Lawrence "Larry" Collins, Norwood's newly elected City Solicitor, is a product of St. Matthew Elementary School, St. Xavier High School, Xavier University (Cincinnati) and Dayton (O.) University Law College. He was admitted to the Bar in August, 1932, and is a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association and the Phil Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. He was City Clerk and Clerk of Council of Norwood, 1934-1937; then, later, 1937-1941, Chief Deputy of Allen Stone, Hamilton County Engineer. Collins has practiced law in Norwood since his admittance to the Bar, except for three years in the U. S. Army, 1942-1945. He is past President of the Norwood Eagles, a member of the Knights of Columbus, Cincinnati Moose, Cincinnati Elks, and the Norwood COF.

PAUL J. GEORGE

Paul J. George, Norwood's elective President of Council (Vice-Mayor) received his legal education at Ohio State University and Columbus Law College. He is a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association, American Bar Association, and the Cincinnati Lawyer's Club. A practicing attorney, his offices are located in the Norwood Fidelity Federal Savings Building. An active Methodist Layman, he is prominent in the Norwood Masonic Lodge, Trinity Commandery Knights Templar, Syrian Shrine and other Masonic Bodies. He is also a member of the Norwood Eagles, Norwood Property Owners' Association, and a Trustee in the Norwood Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife have two children; Elaine, age 7, and Eric age four. The family resides at 2530 Indian Mound Avenue, Norwood.

CHARLES P. KELLY

Charles R. Kelly was born in Norwood, graduated from Norwood High School and attended the Cincinnati University. During World War II, he was a 2nd Lt. in the U. S. Air Force and an instructor in Navigation in Texas. He is a member of the Norwood English Lutheran Church; the Norwood Y. M. C. A.; the Men's Club (past President); Board of Governors, Norwood Service League; Chair, the United Appeal Campaign (1956); a Mason, Melrose Lodge and Scottish Rite. He has been with the Kroger Co. over 20 years and now holds the title of Marketing Manager in the firm's general office. He married the former Alice Click. They had three children: Ellen, 15; Paula, 10; and Tommy, 6. The family resides at 5353 Wakefield Place.

WILLIAM T. COSGROVE

William T. Cosgrove served six years as Fifth Ward Councilman and four years "at large." He was chosen President of Council in June, 1957, during the administrative realignment that followed the late Mayor R. Edw. Tepe's fatal accident. "Bill" has engaged in community-wide civic, fraternal and sports activities for years. He is connected with the Hospital Care Corporation and has achieved a large and influential following. His wife is the former Doreen Hoop. They have four children. The family resides at 2636 Sheridan Drive.

JOE SCHMIDT

"Joe" Schmidt is one of the best-known public figures in Norwood. Operating the A & B Autobike store at 4314 Montgomery Road, sooner or later he seems to meet every youngster that grows up in or removes to Norwood. During World War II, he was decorated twice, receiving the Good Conduct Medal and the four-starred European-African Middle-Eastern Ribbon during his three and a half years' service. An expert locksmith, Joe was among the specials chosen by the Army to open Mussolini's safes, following the Italian dictator's collapse and execution. Joe had wide fraternal and civic connections. He married the former June Dryden. They have two children. The family resides at 2149 Glenside Avenue.

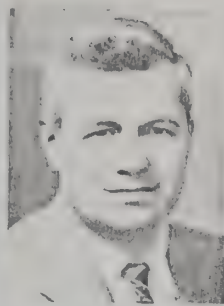
RICHARD L. GATTO

Richard L. Gatto, a lifelong Norwood resident, is widely known and highly respected. A former Chairman of the Norwood Police Pension Fund, a member of the Norwood Fireman's Pension Board, and with eight years service as a Norwood Councilman, he also has for many years been engaged in the waste materials business, first with his father and now with his brother. He married the former Elsa Frances Dannefelter. They have four children. The family resides at 4318 Ivanhoe Avenue.

JOHN HARMON

John D. Harmon is a graduate of Purcell High School and Xavier University. He played varsity baseball and basketball in High and baseball at Xavier. He received his Law Degree at the University of Cincinnati. In the Korean Military service, he was attached to the 49th U. S. Infantry Division as artillery forward observer and as artillery aerial observer. Flying 49 combat missions, he was awarded the Korean Service Medal with two bronze stars, also the United Nations Service Medal and the Sir Medal. Now in his 29th year, Harmon is a practicing lawyer and has membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles and American Legion. He resides at 2263 Madison Avenue.

THEY INHERIT A LEGACY OF GOOD GOVERNMENT



JOE SCHMIDT
Council-at-Large



RICHARD L. GATTO
Council
First Ward



JOHN D. HARMON
Council
Second Ward



GEORGE R. JANZEN
Council
Third Ward



JOSEPH W. SHEA, SR.
Council
Fourth Ward



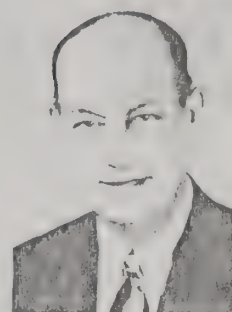
ROBERT R. CLARK
Council
Fifth Ward

GEORGE R. JANZEN

George R. Janzen has been a constructive influence in Norwood for many years. He is keenly alert to the community's needs and has zealously guarded the best interests of his Third Ward neighbors. He is highly respected by his fellow legislators in the Norwood Council. In his long-standing association with The United States Playing Card Company, he has won a host of loyal friends and followers. He married the former Marie Vera Waycke. They have four children. The family resides at 1717 Cleveland Avenue.

VERNON JOHNSON

Vernon Johnson occupies a fortunate position as observer and participant in Norwood's community and civic affairs. He has been associated with the Cincinnati Transit Company for 34 years. He has spearheaded the push for many municipal improvements, notably Norwood Avenue. He served his Ward previously as Councilman for four years. He has been perennially a stout booster for North and East Norwood. He married the former Frances Henrietta Jackman Clyde. They have four children. The senior Johnsons reside at 2236 Buxton Avenue.



VERNON JOHNSON
Council
Sixth Ward

JOSEPH W. SHEA, SR.

Joseph W. Shea, Sr., is an official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He has served five previous terms as Councilman to the Fourth Ward. Bringing wide experience in business and in municipal government to his responsibilities as a local legislator, he is especially alert to the needs and potentials of Norwood. He married the former Ada Agnes Moaar. They have four children. Joseph Shea, Jr., the eldest son, is Mayor-elect of Norwood. Joe, Sr., and his wife reside at 2148 Courtland Avenue.

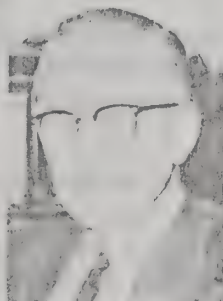
ROBERT A. CLARK

Robert A. (Bud) Clark came to Norwood in 1931, becoming an employee of the Norwood Fisher Body Corp., division General Motors. Later, 1944, he affiliated with the Kaesemeyer Dairy and continues with its successor, French Bauer, Inc. He is a member of the Norwood Baptist Church, Norwood No. 576 Masons, Norwood Commandery Knights Templar, South Norwood Men's Club, and Local 98 AFL Teamsters Union. He served Norwood as Councilman-at-Large two years. He married the former Elizabeth St. Charles. They have one son, Thomas A. Clark. They reside at 2637 Ida Avenue.

NORWOOD'S 1957-58 APPOINTIVE OFFICIALS



DR. HERMAN J. HEPP
Health
Commissioner



RAY ACHTEN
Safety-Service
Director

DR. HERMAN J. HEPP

Dr. Herman J. Hepp has been Health Commissioner of Norwood since 1948. He attended Norwood grade schools and graduated from Norwood High. He received his medical degree from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1935 and took post graduate work at the University of North Carolina and Johns Hopkins. He served four years in the Army Air Corps in World War II. He is a member of A. A. G. P.; O. S. M. A. and A. M. A.; Norwood Masonic Lodge No. 576; Norwood Chamber of Commerce, and the Zion Evangelical Reformed Church. He married the former Anne Koch. They have four children: Nancy Anne, 18; Penelope, 17; Herman Jr., 12; and Thomas G., 6. They reside at 2510 Indian Mound Avenue.

RAY ACHTEN

Ray Achten occupies a position of public trust and confidence in Norwood. His title is in a sense a misnomer. His influence and judgment penetrate deeply into all departments at City Hall. He is the son of the late Bernard Achten and Eva (Moose) Achten. For 25 years, he and his late brother, Ralph, conducted the Achten Automotive Service at Duck Creek Road and Hudson Avenue. During World War II, serving for five years on Draft Board No. 30, Norwood, he received several citations from the President of the United States for competency and loyalty. The late Mayor R. Edw. Tepe had high respect for Achten and, in 1940, cooperated with Achten to organize plans for installing a Norwood Safety Lane. Achten served as superintendent of the Lane for four years. On January 1, 1948, one of Tepe's first official acts was to appoint Achten as Norwood Safety-Service Director, the position he still holds.

"Ray" is Past President and Trustee of the Norwood Eagles; a member of the Norwood K. of C.; the Norwood Moose Lodge; and is a member of St. Matthew Church. He married the former Florence Crowley. They reside at 5414 Moundcrest Drive and have two sons: Eugene and Ray, Jr.

First Edition

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CREDITS

To BEN YOKILIS, Norwood Jeweler, who suggested this book to the Editor in 1943; nine years before it was started.

To all trustees of THE NORWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, and to the directors of its predecessor, THE NORWOOD BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB, whose judgment, courage and financial aid inspired the Editor to launch and complete this work.

To the late MAYOR R. TEPE, who said: "This book will help all of Norwood for years ahead."

To MAYOR GEORGE P. KLEB and to RAY ACHTEN, Norwood's Safety Director, under whose combined supervision all departments of the City's Administration have extended valued cooperation.

To CARL H. ALBRECHT, Superintendent of Norwood Public Schools, for assistance in making all public school historical references available.

To all the CLERGY OF NORWOOD, who collectively and individually cooperated to help make this work authentic.

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To NORWOOD'S BANKS, MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN AND WOMEN an accolade for their civic minded cooperation in every practical way.

To NORWOOD'S INDUSTRIAL LEADERS: it is possible they have established a national precedent in civic-cooperation! May the "CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO; 1809-1957" serve as testimony to their efforts to make Norwood a better place in which to live and work.

To FRANCES C. MCCLELLAN, Branch Librarian, Norwood Public Library, for assistance in organizing the all-important sources of information we required.

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THE CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO

-- 1809 : 1957 --

ARTHUR G. RUPPERT

Editor

AIMEE FOLGER
Research

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The CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957 is published in order that the past may be relived and respected, the present revealed and honored, and that succeeding generations may take their cue for progress from what has gone before.

HISTORIC TOWN HALL ASSOCIATION

Norwood, in the early 1870's experienced the same void that every pioneering community must survive and rise above: there was no public building in which the townsfolk might assemble for social diversion (above the barroom level), for religious assemblies or for community discussions.

Town talk of this need resolved itself into community action in 1878, when the "Norwood Town Hall Association" was organized.

Articles of incorporation were signed by L. C. Hopkins, Col. P. P. Lane, Edward Mills, W. R. Phipps and George Hafer. Following a preliminary meeting, the stock books were opened July 11, 1878. A public notice was published in the *Cincinnati Times* on December 6, calling stockholders to a general meeting December 19 to elect a Board of Directors. Stock subscriptions, totalling \$1420.00, were reported at the meeting.

L. C. Hopkins, P. P. Lane, J. H. Foraker, Edward Mills and Frank Wiehe were elected Board members.

The Board at once elected L. C. Hopkins, Pres., Edward Mills, Treas., Jos. H. Foraker, Secretary.

In 1888, when Hopkins resigned, Col. Lane succeeded him. Jackson Slane succeeded Foraker and was later succeeded by Wallace M. Davis.

Other Directors, at various times in the corporation's history, included: Dr. L. H. Gratigny, L. C. Black, Wallace M. Davis. Additional stockholders were: L. F. Phillips, H. M. Lane, Jos. G. Langdon, N. Rockhold, Jr., L. G. Hopkins, Benjamin Butterworth, Powell Grosley, Henry Feldman, W. A. Stewart and B. F. Smith.

In 1880, Architect Grapsey was commissioned to submit plans for a building to be erected by the Association.

Yet it seems that some of the original stockholders had been more generous with their pledges than their money. By February 7, 1880, only \$350.00 had been received. And only \$586.00 by February 3, 1881.

Soon after, however, George Hafer, owner of Hedger's subdivision, donated 75 feet on the west side of the Pike by 150 feet on the south side of Elm street, on which lot the Association decided to erect a frame building.

J. G. Lyon, contractor, Lockland, O., was the successful bidder at \$3648.00. After a series of delays, the structure was ready to be occupied in September, 1882. Total investment, including building, furniture, fixtures and architects' fees, was \$4107.55.

Until September, 1882, meetings of the Board members had been scattered willy-nilly among their several residences in business offices and even at the railway station.

The first meeting in the new Town Hall was dated November 6, 1882.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MONEY

December 14, 1882, the Treasurer reported only \$375.95 cash on hand. Additional subscriptions were volunteered by L. C. Black, \$150.00; Col. P. P. Lane, \$300.00; Edward Mills, \$100.00; and Doctor Gratigny (for an amount not stated in the minutes).

During this meeting, Col. Lane reported he had given permission to George Reiter of Pleasant Ridge to stage an exhibition in the Hall; rent, \$5.00.

This welcome income started a trend: The Norwood Building & Loan Company rented space in the Hall; first, at \$60.00 per month; later reduced to \$52.00. A dancing class was charged \$1.50 per meeting; "or the best terms that could be made with the teacher." Henry Kohler was hired as caretaker at \$8.00 per month. Later, it was agreed to rent the Hall for church purposes "at such a charge as the people may be able to pay; not to be less than 50¢ a day." Still later the fixed charge became \$1.00 per week.

The records show that the Hall was regularly used by the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, the Union Sabbath School, the Foraker Club, the Lowell Literary Society, and by many other organizations for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for entertainments.

THE HALL WAS A SUCCESS BECAUSE NORWOOD'S WOMEN MADE IT SO

There seems, from the records, to be no question of it: Norwood's Town Hall Association was first proposed by Norwood's women. The men did not meet to talk things over until July, 1878. Yet as early as April, 1878, five Norwood women met at the residence of Dr. Gratigny and organized the Norwood Town Hall Ladies Aid Society. The records are vague, but it seems the ladies' movement was incorporated in June, 1878.

They were an industrious group, meeting every two weeks, paying 50¢ initiation fee and 10¢ dues, fortnightly. They raised money for their charitable work by sewing, knitting, quilting; making aprons, bonnets, mittens, dresses, shoebags, dresses, mats, gills, etc. Frequently, the articles they made were disposed of at private sales or found ready purchasers at public sales. They conducted house socials, concerts, luncheons, suppers; presented tableaux, shadow plays, lectures, even a minstrel show and a roller skating rink. Always, at each two-weeks' meetings, the husbands would arrive in the evening for dinner. These meals were festive events. Each woman would concoct and bring a special dish. Each man would pay what he thought a reasonable price for his dinner.

There seems to have been no limit to the driginality of these women. An excursion to the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., netted them \$52.70. They held strawberry festivals. And there was, of course, an occasional bit of irony. On one occasion, Rev. Dudley Rhodes had been engaged as lecturer. Arriving with other members of

his family, the doorkeeper, not acquainted with the preacher, compelled him to plank down 25¢ for each member of his family before she would permit them to enter the Hall. Another member, discovering the mistake, spread the word around. Immediately, the reverend gentleman and his family were deluged with apologies. The money was refunded, but the mistake sparked town chatter for many moons ahead.

Celebrating Fourth of July, 1879, with a community get-together on the expansive grounds of Col. P. P. Lane, the Aid Society cleared over \$75.00; and in November, 1882, celebrating the opening of the TOWN HALL, building with a bazaar, they netted \$300.00.

It is regrettable that the records of the Norwood Town Hall Ladies Aid Society are so incomplete. These facts are known: at intervals in its history the Chair was occupied by Mesdames Foraker, Mills and Slane. The several Treasurers were Mesdames Mills, Slane and Lane. The roster of members included Mesdames Bell, Cross, Drake, Gratigny, Langdon, Martindale, Ridlong, J. Stewart, W. Stewart, Thompson, Wood, Kennedy, Black, Baker, Smith, Batchelor, Card, Lewis and Williams; and the Misses Judkins, A. Langdon, E. Langdon, C. Phipps, E. Phipps, M. Ridlon, N. Ridlon, Slane, Lane and Harris.

TRAIL'S END

The final entry by the Treasurer of the Norwood Town Hall Ladies' Aid Society is dated May, 1887.

It had survived nine years; had raised about \$1800.00 net. Some \$8600.00 had gone out for miscellaneous expenses. A little over \$1200.00 had gone into constructing, furnishing, repairing the Hall. For those years, this was a major contribution to the Town Hall Association. The Aid Society had never asked for, nor been given, a single share of the Hall's capital stock.

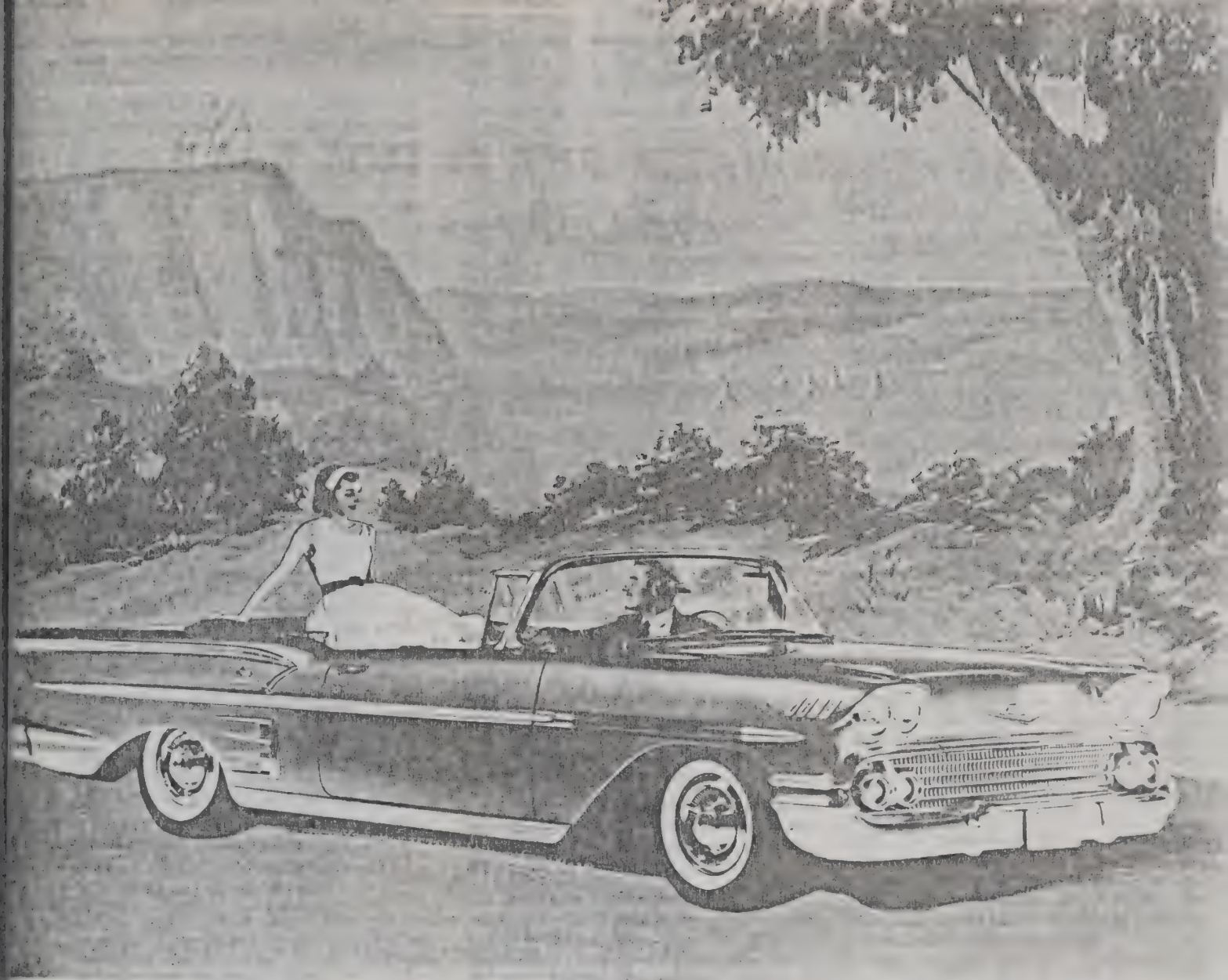
The one dominant ambition was to perpetuate the Town Hall Association as a constructive community influence.

Now, in 1895, the end came abruptly. There was no further hope to obtain income to meet the operating overhead; taxes, insurance, heat, light, janitor and ever-accurring incidentals.

A decision was made to enter into negotiations with the village council, offering the Hall for sale. Messrs. Black and Slane represented N.T.H.A. Messrs. A. L. Pape, Phillip Moessinger and Fred Mehmert were named to represent village council. An agreement was achieved between the two committees.

A great civic-minded enterprise was gone, but not before its influence for good had been indelibly inscribed as one of the inspiring chapters in Norwood's dramatic history.

Editor's Note: This story is from the remarkable series of historical articles written by John H. Morton, LL.B., and published in the *Norwood ENTERPRISE*.



THE CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

by
Arthur G. Ruppert

... from crossroads coachstop to the age of
jet propulsion and nuclear fission . . .

To picture Norwood in its primitive beginnings, in 1809, your imagination must have wings. Here were the wildlands, the happy hunting grounds, of Miami, Delaware and Wyandotte Indians. True, in 1794, General "Mad" Anthony Wayne had conquered the illustrious Chief Little Turtle and his redskin Miami hordes in the historic engagement at Fallen Timbers. Yet this did not mean the Indians had been vanquished. The nomadic tribes were still full of fight and anxious to retaliate. It was not until 1811, two years after Norwood's first crossroads' cabin became a coachstop, that William Henry Harrison put the clincher on organized redskin rebellion by leading his 900 buckskin-clad troops to victory over Chief Tecumseh and

his allied tribes at the battle of Tippecanoe.

In 1809, virgin forests framed Norwood's horizons. Romantic vistas of loam-rich fields still awaited the hungry bite of ambitious plows that later were to transform vast acreages into crops of succulent vegetables and tempting fruits; grapes, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, persimmons, strawberries and melons.

The woods and thickets, lush with wild blackberries, maple apples and every sort of edible root, were likewise rendezvous to bear, deer, wildcat, raccoon, skunk, fox, weasel, the rattler and copperhead, blacksnakes, squirrels, rabbits and a teeming variety of other wildlife.

In the meadows and wild maize fields, flocks of quail, hearing strange footsteps, would raise the hair at the nape of a pioneer's neck with the deafening roar of their escaping wings. The fussy gobble of wild turkeys made a strident cacophony from dawn till dusk and deep into the twilight hours.

Overhead, Spring and Fall, pigeons, wild ducks and geese, some flocks estimated in the tens of thousands, would obscure the sun and blanket the earth with gray shadows in their skyway migrations north and south.

For the hardy pioneer, with a flintlock, a lionhearted woman, a yoke of oxen, and maybe a batch of tots tagging along, it was a land of adventure and of promise and of dangers that sometimes made a man catch his breath.

Survival was a matter of muscle, ingenuity and a straight-shooting eye. Of course, once a man had the roof of a log-cabin over his head, the creeks that ran through every woods were alive with fish; and for the natural-born nimrod the majestic Ohio and choice of the two Miami rivers were only a few miles away. A trotline, over night in either stream, a fishbox or a seine, would yield both fish and turtle;

and turtle, either fried or soup, for men with outdoors appetites, is culinary heaven.

In 1809, two roads, later called Smith and Montgomery, sort of divided Hamilton County; Smith running from the southeast to the northwest, Montgomery threading from the northern Cincinnati limit all the way to the outskirts of Columbus and beyond.

In the course of their meanderings, these roads, traveling through other localities, adopted a variety of names; but as Smith and Montgomery they intersected about five and a half miles north of Cincinnati to become a convenient coachstop for travelers who had a need to change their direction to reach a given destination.

It was inevitable that, sooner or later, some man with gumption must see the commercial advantages inherent to this crossroads coachstop.

Sam Bowman did. The year was 1809. Sam comes down to us as quite a character. He had occupied his acres, tax free, for several years. Regardless, in 1809 the land was deeded to him. We can imagine he was a rugged Irishman with a practical turn of mind. We can see the brave flash in the eyes of the woman that stood beside him. We can hear him say:

"Everybody who rides gets thirsty and hungry. They get off the coaches here and they get on here. Even if they don't, the driver will stop to let them wet their whistles or grab a bite. Man ought to be able to make a living here with a tavern."

In that decision, the Summer of 1809, Norwood had its beginnings.

Sam had neighbors, widely scattered; men with ambitions to till the soil.

One name stands out: John Sharp, grizzled Indian fighter, stalwart citizen, the best-liked man for miles around. John had a farm near Bowman's tavern.

A few years after Bowman's tavern first doused the tonsils of a weary traveler, John Sharp opened a crossroads store.

This combination of a general store and a tavern soon made the crossroads coachstop a countryside mecca, where travelers, pausing to change coaches, would dally a while to trade gossip with visiting farmers and their families, shopping at Sharp's store for a bag of salt or sugar, a roll of yard goods for the women, peppermint sticks for the young'ns or odds-and-ends to make farm-equipment repairs.

Soon, as a token of their gratitude to the friendly and valorous old John, the entire area surrounding the Smith-Montgomery-Road intersection became popularly known as Sharpsburg. Yet there was no boom.

If a man wanted gainful employment for his hands, or had skill as a journeyman artisan, or was burning up with the fever to gamble for a fast buck, he kept on moving to Cincinnati, the Ohio river town, where, even as early as the 1820's the sawmills and brick-making plants were booming and there was every other kind of employment from butchering to publishing, from carriage-making to keel-boating

and bar-room battling with that King of roughnecks, Mike Fink, and his valiant if obnoxious river-riding hellions.

Sharpsburg was then, as Norwood is now, a decent-minded community; traditionally and conspicuously well-behaved.

True, by the 1850's saloons had spiraled along Montgomery Pike all the way to Cincinnati, yet, for the most part, these were not dives nor social leeches, but, in the old German and European tradition, community gathering places where whole families would converge for a festival of song and friendly chatter.

Historically, several names survive: "4-Mile Place" at the dividing line between Norwood and Cincinnati; "Sanker's Garden" on Montgomery near Smith; "Mother Goose:" a famous rest haven on the Pike, and later, "Theobald's," a popular tavern.

In 1880, Norwood's population was estimated at 423 persons.

Looking back, there can be no question of it: Norwood, in those days, enjoyed but one advantage: it was a wonderful place to live in and own your home.

High above the floodtides of the Ohio river, remote from the rages of both the Great and Little Miamis, these were the hills that offered escape from the reek and tumult of the flamboyant city five miles south. For, as early as 1818, Cincinnati had become river-boat metropolis; a manufacturing prodigy; a focal point for all the Middle West of wholesale trade and traffic.

The odors of a slaughter house mingled with the sour smells of whiskey mash and beer malts, of pig pens and poultry yards, the stench of outhouses.

A bedlam of noises arose from the shipyards, iron foundries, a nail factory, grist mills, furniture fabricators, the roistering river gangs, barroom melees, the rumble of beer wagons, the strident squeak of high-wheeled Conestoga wagons.

People were arriving faster than either shacks or houses might be erected to contain them, decently. A gentlewoman, risking a visit to a downtown store, might be pushed into a muddy gutter by some loud-mouthed harridan.

The whole of Cincinnati could have been appropriately characterized by one word: uproar.

In the late 1840's through the 70's the tycoons from the thriving river city began, literally, to look up, purchasing acres in and near Sharpsburg, building elegant, hospitable homes on beautifully planned estates. The oak, the beech, the hickory, the maple and towering weeping willows grew everywhere, with shrub and violet and pansy and snowball and lilac and dogwood and honeysuckle and great patches of wild violets making the Spring air delightfully slumberous with nature's perfumes. The yellow-and-black bespangled oriole, the red-breasted robin, the coy wren, the red-hatted woodpecker, the glamorous bluebird and the raucous bluejay split the welkin with their joyous chirpings. Overhead, soaring with the majesty of the predator that is king of all

he surveys, an occasional great American eagle floated lazily in the skyways.

This was Norwood in its early days. The families that moved here had one consuming ambition: to build their homes with thoughtful pride, each determined to do his best to help keep the community a wonderful place in which to live, rear children and build for a happy future.

The locations now known as Cleneay, Floral, Forest avenues, Oak Street, Mound avenue and sections of Montgomery Road were patterned into sites for impressive estates with expansive lawns, surrounded by trees, festooned by tulips, rose gardens, grape arbors and bright flowers of every description. It seemed that each householder was vying with all others to make his home a community showplace.

Yet strange things happen to the dreams of men.

Today, in 1957, less than three generations later, only vestiges of the lovely estates remain; and Norwood, for its size, has become one of the most fabulous industrial cities in the nation, producing a diversity of nationally and internationally famous merchandise that may be unequalled in any other city of 35,000 population in the world.

Here to choose at random from Norwood's 1957 galaxy of industrial greats: the U. S. Shoe Co., Allis-Chalmers, Heekin Can Co., Strobridge Printing & Lithographing Co., the goliath Chevrolet and Fisher Body Divisions of General Motors, Palm Bros. for Decalcomanias, the R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Co., the Cincinnati Rubber Co., the Zimmerman Allpax Packing Co., the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., the Frank F. Taylor Co. for children's vehicles, the American Laundry Machinery Co., the Globe-Wernicke Co., U. S. Playing Card Co., U. S. Printing Co. and others.

How might such a complete reversal occur in seventy-five years?

The facts reply:

Sharpsburg, as such, never attained the prestige of an incorporated village; and by the late 1860's it was generally agreed that the townsite should have a name more in keeping with its beauty and lush prospects.

There are two versions in regard to the origin of the name, Norwood. One, that the name was inspired by Henry Ward Beecher's then current novel. The other is that the community had two imaginative residents: L. Bolles, a real estate operator, and his wife, Sarah. Looking into the valley from their hilltop residence, they combined to contrive North Woods into Norwood. So that, in 1869, Sharpsburg became Norwood, an unincorporated village, by popular consent.

The evolution to the status of a registered village had, to now, gone forward at snail's pace.

The biggest forward-looking circumstance over the years had been the arrival, around 1857, of the first Cincinnati & Marietta passenger and freight trains. The railway, later absorbed by the B. & O., had established a tiny station where the Montgomery pike bridge now stands.

Other factors contributed. In 1869, the William Ferguson farm, now known as Norwood Heights, went to S. H. Parvin, Col. P. P. Lane and L. Bolles. They planned to build a subdivision. For some forgotten reason, the plan went haywire. Only one home, belonging to Wm. R. Phillips, was constructed.

The trend of improvement shifted from hilltop to valley.

History writes many ironical chapters and the story of Norwood now adds another.

From the early 1850's to circa 1873, Cincinnati had a fabulous character. His name was Lewis C. Hopkins. He had started his commercial career as a humble clerk in the drygoods store of Wood & Riley, n. e. cor. Fifth & Vine. When Wood retired and Riley organized a cavalry regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War, L. C. ascended to the status of sole owner.

The man was a promotional genius. Within five years, he was heralded all over the tri-state area, Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky, the "Merchant Prince." He expanded the store to include a wholesale branch. Gentle, courteous, bearded, tall and handsome it appeared that every person he spoke to became instantly loyal friend and follower. He became the pioneer in downtown Cincinnati display advertising. It became necessary for the police to establish a cordon to manage the crowds that rushed to L. C.'s "bargain sales."

Yet it seemed L. C.'s ambitions had neither horizons nor limits; and he was generous to a fault. Soldiers, passing through, were given free sandwiches, coffee, tidbits at the Fifth Street Market House and L. C. picked up the ticket! For this act of kindness, L. C. was honored with a commission as Colonel by the Governor of Indiana.

Yet, still, L. C.'s dreams expanded; and, next in order he began to reach out for raw land and improved properties.

We must skip the useful things L. C. did for downtown Cincinnati, like building its first "modern" apartments, installing the first public-building elevator, erecting a music hall, fathering, in fact, the annual Cincinnati Festival of Music. These are but a few of his civic adventures.

We are concerned with his activities in Norwood.

During his real estate "spree," prophesying that the community had a brilliant future, he had picked up a total of 62 acres here; 19 fronting what is now Williams avenue, nine along the Pike neighboring The Edward Mills homestead; and 34 acres of the Jonathan Williams farm.

Then the earth trembled. L. C. had reached too far too fast. All of a sudden, around the close of '72, L. C. found himself "land poor." He made frantic efforts to raise cash by "price-slaughter" sales downtown. The climax was inevitable: bankruptcy.

Fortunately, the unusually capable man may also be blessed with the stamina to survive a siege of punishment. L. C. had been cast in that mold.

Of course, in the debacle, he had lost or yielded his Norwood holdings, but he, and

his family had now adopted Norwood as their home, residing for a time with the daughter of Reason Baker, from whom he had bought the 34-acre tract mentioned above. Now, entering the insurance business, he was again extremely successful. In 1874, he rebought the Williams tract, adding acreage to the west. About the same time, he acquired the nine-acre tract adjoining the Mills' homestead, building a large home there which he and his family occupied until his wife died in 1872.

Meanwhile he had come up with a new idea; he was selling lots on monthly payments to salaried workers and wage earners. It had never been done in this part of the nation before, but L. C. had the courage to back his convictions, parcelling out 238 lots on this basis. Then he sold the south half of the tract to Mills and Kline, who built a subdivision on it.

In 1881, L. C. developed his East Norwood Subdivision; 46 acres, acquired from the heirs of Charles Woolley, fronting Harris avenue.

L. C.'s wife, nee Maria Whetstone, was the daughter of John Whetstone, who, by grant from John Cleves Symmes, owned the southwest quarter of Section 31 in Columbia township (less Kibby's 20-acre tract). This section comprises most of what is called South Norwood.

The Hopkins had three children; a daughter who married a German army officer, and two sons, Franklin and Allison, for whom he named two Norwood streets.

Moving to New York, following his wife's demise, L. C. resided there until his death, 1911.

Upon L. C.'s retirement, his successors, Louis G. Hopkins and A. G. Boffinger, resolved to continue his policies and develop entire areas — for firstclass citizens only!

As Ren Mulford and Werter G. Betty, in their beautiful book, "NORWOOD — GEM OF THE HIGHLANDS," resolve it: "to their careful planning of the property they had acquired is largely due the character of Norwood's population." (Quote applies to the year 1900.)

Norwood had begun to thrive.

Yet, again, historians find themselves in disagreement, some asserting the village of Norwood was incorporated in 1881; others fixing the date, positively at 1888.

In either event, court records established these facts: On August 6, 1888, at the first municipal election (a special one), 199 votes were cast.

Four years later, 1892, at the presidential election, over five times that number, 1026, voted.

And in 1902 Norwood was incorporated as a city.

In the 1888 election, Dr. John C. Weyer was named mayor; John C. Masker, treasurer; Edward G. Bolles, clerk; Gerald Kehoe, marshal. Councilmen were: Fred. H. Mehmert, Edward Mills, William Leser, J. P. Zimmerman, Sr., D. H. Whitehead and Anthony Wicand.

In the April, 1889 election, four councilmen retired. Their successors were Phillip Moessinger, T. J. McFarlan, Robert Thompson and A. H. Pape. Otherwise, the official

family remained the same. David Davis was city solicitor and D. A. Hosbrook, village engineer. In 1890, with Robert Thompson retiring, J. M. Thomssen occupied a council chair.

Later, P. Moessinger resigned and was replaced by Richard Evans for the remainder of that term. Ed Bolles quit as clerk; W. E. Wichgar succeeded him.

In the 1891 election, Aaron McNeill was chosen mayor. Treasurer J. C. Masker and Marshall Kehoe were re-elected. Wm. Damen became sealer of weights and measures, the popular W. E. Bundy became solicitor. Three new councilmen were elected; John Rolsen, J. J. Hess and W. S. Gwynn, with councilmen Mehmert, Pape and Thomssen being re-elected.

Spring, 1892, Mayor McNeill and his entire official family were returned to office with two exceptions: Albert Berger succeeded Gwynn and Benjamin Zeiss became marshal.

Many things had happened since 1869.

Following the big push that L. C. Hopkins had given Norwood residential construction, every contractor, builder and realty operator in the area seemed to want to dip his finger in the luscious Norwood pie. Several did.

The constant ping of hammers, the galloping chant of crosscut saws, the bell-like ring of sharp axe blades, the lusty voices of carpenters and brick masons were heard from dawn to dusk; the cacophony and symphony of a community's orderly growth. For, make no mistake about it, the Norwood of the late 1800's tempered its ambitions for expansion with civic ideals.

In today's street jargon, you might tag these early leaders as a group of snooty stuffed-shirts, but the label doesn't fit. They were simply men and women with more than average education. If not rich, they were by income or inheritance reasonably well-to-do. They put thought and care into the building of their homes. They wanted their neighbors to do the same. Questionable characters were taboo.

So Norwood grew.

By 1896, Norwood's population rose to 7,000, with 48 miles of streets, 35 of which were macadamized and with concrete sidewalks. A city directory was published. The first name was:

Abele, Robert; horseshoer; boards on east side of Main opp. Carthage.

The last entry was:

Zurwill, Lottie; at R. M. Wickersham's; no. corner, Ashland & Madison Ave.

- 13 attorneys were listed
- 4 architects
- 11 dairies
- 5 dressmakers
- 4 druggists
- 2 horseshoers
- 2 harness and saddlery men
- 3 livery stables
- 1 newspaper (Norwood ENTERPRISE)
- 2 oil stations (people still used gasoline stoves and kerosene lamps and tallow candles)
- 10 physicians
- 11 saloons
- 4 oyster dealers

Turning 1900, Norwood had become a minor railway center, with six passenger stations within the corporate limits, while the Chicago branch of the Pennsylvania system had two others; one at Harewood, the other at Norwood Heights. The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern had way stops on Ivanhoe and Hopkins avenues and Norwood Park. The B. & O. S. W. made a feature of suburban expresses from downtown Cincinnati to Norwood and other suburbs.

From the commuter's angle, the coming of the Norwood electric transit line was the biggest boon of all. A 5¢ fare carried a man from Fountain Square to his north-most destination along Montgomery road. The first car entered Norwood circa 1891.

Yet the railways and street cars were only one division of the new order of hustle and quick-step that had gripped the entire city, Norwood, all of a sudden, had been caught in the throes of the modern industrial revolution. Yet from all the evidence that has been handed down to the present generation there is no clue that any Norwood leader of that day foresaw the trend of events or even suspected it.

Today, it is explained in a simple sequence.

First, May 10, 1888, chiefly through the efforts of V. C. Tidball and Casper H. Rowe, a corporation was launched to provide adequate street lighting for all of Norwood. This was a tremendous step forward. Prior to then, public lighting had been achieved only at favored spots by the generosity of private purses. Occasionally, civic leaders, never averse to rolling up their sleeves for the community's benefit, would congregate in platoons at night, dig postholes and plant flares.

Many old-timers, at the turn of the century, including Columbus Williams, Thomas Drake, W. B. Ferguson, Ed. Mills, Moses F. Buxton, Tunis Van Middlesworth, Justis Durrell and the then-famous farmer-preacher, Rev. James Lyon, remembered taking part in or accompanying their fathers and friends to help dig streetlamp postholes.

Next in order, in the summer of 1889, the Norwood Platting Commission was formed.

The Platting Commission was originated through the efforts of Phillip Moessinger, guided by his experience with similar effort in Cincinnati. The original members of the commission were Dr. N. I. Scott, Prof. J. U. Lloyd, Dr. John C. Weyer, J. C. Masker and William Weghorst. Later Dr. Scott resigned and Samuel T. Harris filled the vacancy. In 1891, the secretary, W. E. Wichgar, was elected village clerk. The new secretary was W. G. Betty. Then, September, Mr. Weghorst died. Council appointed J. L. Shearer to the vacancy, the following November.

The Platting Commission served diligently, but there were two flaws in the setup. Three motives seem to have governed the actions of some of Norwood's early land speculators; arrogance, greed, stupidity. In some areas long narrow strips of land, according to Ren Mulford's record,

were purposely left between subdivisions to prevent communication. Streets laid out by one party would artfully block another. The speculators seemed utterly lacking in the good sense to promote a unified city. The men who had land to sell wanted one thing only: to wring every possible dollar from privately-owned acreage — and to heck with the rest of the community! The Platting Commission inherited this mess. They did heroic work to alleviate and correct it. Yet there was a maladjustment. The Platting Commission might plan but it lacked authority to consolidate the plan into action. They might only submit their findings to city council; and it is the everlasting credit of Norwood's council of that day that by and large they cooperated and many improvements resulted.

Luckily, for the future of Norwood, a collateral movement, which was to all intents and purposes a coordinating civic commission, was officially organized April 11, 1890: The Board of Improvements. Mayor McNeill, H. C. Meader, George T. Hipple were the members. Later, Hipple resigned, and William Windhorst was appointed. Later, too, Charles A. Ewing succeeded D. A. Hosbrook as village engineer. Before the expiration of Ewing's term, 13-3/10 miles of streets had been macadamized. Things were really looking up for Norwood.

The pace of improvements continued under the term of the new resident engineer, James M. Harper, dating from June, 1892. Almost twenty miles of cement sidewalks were laid. Plans for the improvement of Forest, Elm, Harris and Hudson avenues were under way. Park and Floral avenues had become asphalt boulevards.

Other changes, following hardrun on L. C. Hopkins' audacious 1873 gamble in Norwood real estate, had literally seemed to charge the air with electric anticipations.

Yet nothing, before nor since, had created more civic excitement than that which prevailed on election day, November 8, 1892.

The proposition to build a municipal waterworks had been submitted to the voters. Later that evening, word got around; the bond issue had carried by a majority of 491 to 136. It really didn't matter that the ballots for the Ivanhoe precinct had failed to arrive. These would have ballooned the majority by at least 100 votes.

The whole town turned out, dancing and shouting in the crisp November night, celebrating its near-future release from the inconvenience of bothersome, frozen backyard handpumps and the disease-breeding larvae and angle worms infesting smelly cisterns.

Mayor McNeill appointed Dr. Alfred Springer, George Puchta and Henry Rikhoff waterworks trustees. Their nomination was confirmed by council. Later, at election day, all three were chosen without opposition.

Today, for factors of convenience and other valid reasons, the Norwood waterworks system is linked with metropolitan Cincinnati's inexhaustible river-bed and

subterranean supply; but for the sixty-five years of its existence, the Norwood waterworks system confirmed the sound judgment and integrity of its planners and builders.

At the very outset, two critical decisions had to be made; one, as to where the wells should be sunk; the other, as to whether exclusively direct-pressure or modified pressure, augmented by a water tower, would best serve Norwood.

The judgment of Dr. Springer, the earliest and most enthusiastic advocate of a steel tower, prevailed. In later years, as testimony to his judgment, he was chosen chairman of the waterworks board by his associates.

Because, topographically, it was relatively low land, and situate practically in the heart of Norwood, the consulting engineers agreed that the area south of Harris avenue should first be drilled in the hope of reaching an adequate water supply.

The waterworks trustees then acquired a large tract of land on Harris avenue at the junction of the B. & O. S. W. and C. L. & N. railroads.

The first experimental well, a six-inch feeder, penetrated to bedrock 237 feet down; 50 feet below the low-water mark of the Ohio river at Cincinnati. Water in one test well rose to 95 feet of the Norwood surface. Five other wells, with 8-inch feeders, were sunk to similar depths 20 feet apart, covering an area of about 800 square feet.

Gustav Bouscaren acted as consulting engineer and J. M. Harper as supervising engineer over the entire waterworks project.

A pressed-brick pumping station was erected by W. H. Stewart's Sons. The boilers and pumping plant were installed by the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co. of Cincinnati. The aggregate capacity of the pumps was 1,081,000 gallons in 24 hours. The pressed-brick smokestack reached 74 feet, 6 inches above the concrete floor of the station.

Two major obstacles were hurdled in 1893 and 1894. Once the project was under way, the engineers discovered that the original \$50,000.00 appropriation might cover about half the ultimate cost. Another \$50 thousand were needed. Norwood's voters approved this by a tidy majority.

Then, too, in 1893, the whole nation was in the grip of an economic letdown; the man in the street was wailing, "Hard times — ag'in!" Yet this didn't stop Norwood; the waterworks system went smoothly ahead.

Great excitement prevailed. Hebert and Lapeyre, the contractors, began to lay the water mains. Townsfolk and visitors flocked in jabbering groups at the pumping site. Others gathered to envy the industry and take-home pay of the huskies laying the mains.

The Addyston Pipe Works supplied the mains. The Bourbon Brass and Copper Works furnished all fire plugs and brass valves.

Yet it was the erection and completion of the Water Tower on the brow of Norwood Heights, just off of what is now

Indian Mound avenue, that gave early Norwood its heyday of public thrills.

Here was a municipal project that captured the imagination of both skilled engineers and the man-in-the-street. Both realized that it was the connecting link between Indian warfare and the development of a civilized community.

Metropolitan papers in Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Chicago, New York, elsewhere, asked for pictures and ran stories of Norwood's Water Tower. The interest was sustained for many years.

Located at the foot of the historic Indian Mound, the steel tower, including roof, was 100 feet high, 40 feet wide inside, with an inner circumference of over 125 feet, and a capacity of 532,666 gallons; a four-days' supply, at 25 gallons per head, for a city of 5,000 people. The steel plates, of 6,000 pounds tensile strength per square inch, were made by the Corbin Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. The construction was by the Stacey Mfg. Co.

A great cupola surmounted the structure. A spiralling three-feet wide stairway, for the tens of thousands of visitors who were to enjoy the scenic wonders as the years went by, circled it, led to a railed-in promenade (see picture) from which, on clear days, the panorama of majestic hills and lush valleys, and all the charming suburbs of Metropolitan Cincinnati, could be seen for miles around.

Many years later, the roof was removed, the spiral stairway razed, and a new steel reservoir, 60 feet wide inside, 60 high, with capacity exceeding a million gallons, was erected alongside. As Norwood's population expanded, the demands for water multiplied.

Coincident with the building of the waterworks system, the first sewers were installed. The commission had been appointed in June, 1890. The city, for sewer drainage, had been platted into four divi-

sions: East Norwood, the Elsmere district, South Norwood, and the combined Central and West Norwood area. A. H. Singer, Edward Mills, N. Ashley Lloyd, J. M. Harper and L. Bolles, secretary, were named to the commission. Later, Peter Bettinger, succeeding Singer, was named board chairman. An automatic flushing system, devised by Charles A. Ewing, was successful over many years.

There is an ancient cliché to the effect that hindsight is always better than foresight, whereas, seen wisely, hindsight is merely the alibi for lack of good judgment in the first place.

It should have been anticipated at the turn of the 1900's that Norwood was due for a radical change. The coming of the railways, the mushrooming of electric lines, a maze of new thoroughfares, the real estate boom, the spectacular growth in population, the new sewer system and waterworks — we know today that these improvements combine to achieve one end; they are an open invitation to the wheels of industry to come in and share the benefits.

There is no record that industry was invited. Yet it came. Now, having gained a toehold, it was destined, within three decades, completely to destroy Norwood's isolation as a dreamy residential borough, dating all the way back to 1809.

Yet there had been ample forewarning.

In the late 1880's, taxes in Cincinnati, a zooming factory town, had become a pain-in-the-neck to industrial management. There was no way to escape them except by moving, bag and baggage, to other and more considerate communities.

In 1888, the smokestack of the Bullock Electric Company (now the Norwood Works of world-famed Allis-Chalmers) stabbed Norwood's to then industrially-innocent sky. This had the same effect on the community of Norwood that the feel of his first paycheck has on an ambitious

boy. The only thing that might ever gratify the new yearning would be more and a larger amount of the same.

Undoubtedly the experience of Bullock spread the good word around; here was the ideal industrial town. The movement spread like a contagion. Other factories arrived as fast as they could find acreage on which to build. This went on for fifty years.

In 1956, Norwood, a relatively small city of 35,000 inhabitants, housing about 11,000 families, with its corporate limits completely swallowed within the boundaries of Greater Cincinnati, produced an average industrial payroll of \$1,750,000.00 a week. This is explained by the fact that 35,000 out-of-town workers move into Norwood daily; so that the town of 35,000 is increased to 70,000 each working day. The record is unequaled by any other city of its size in America.

For the story of the details of this progress — industrially, educationally, religiously, professionally, and in civic government — the information is presented, categorically, in the following pages of this book.

What of the future?

This is the age of jet propulsion and nuclear-fission. No man may foresee the consequences. Yet the challenge is accompanied by a more rewarding opportunity than the human mind has ever previously conceived.

It is in Norwood that you habitually meet the intelligent optimist; the man who combines knowhow with faith and the hopeful outlook.

He believes that nuclear fission must, by the grace of God and human ingenuity, be resolved into a universal blessing.

The Norwood of tomorrow, in his opinion, will be what its citizens make it — and that will be good!



THE CENTURIES-OLD INDIAN MOUND IN NORWOOD HEIGHTS PROVIDES A SPECTACULAR VIEW OF THE CITY BELOW

WE BELIEVE IN NORWOOD



PARK G. DUNIGAN

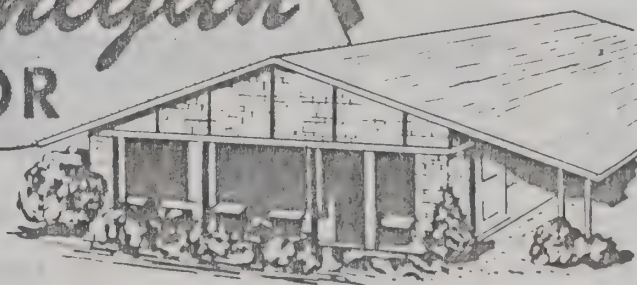
*Past President, Norwood Business Men's Club. Co-
Founder and Trustee, Norwood Chamber of
Commerce.*

We live here — and we build here! We have unlimited faith in Norwood's future! It has always been a good city and is better now than ever before! More! With the co-operation of its fine citizens, its city officials, banks, retailers, manufacturers, churches and schools, we know that Norwood will hold its head high as one of the outstanding cities of tomorrow! We believe this — sincerely!

MEMBERSHIPS

Masonic Order . . . Scottish Rite 32° . . . Oola Khan Grotto . . . Eastern Star . . . Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church . . . Kiwanis Club . . . Norwood Chamber of Commerce . . . Eagles . . . Licensed Realtor . . . Home Builders Assn. . . . Property Owners Assn. . . . Insurance Broker

Park G. Dunigan
REALTOR



HOMES
INVESTMENTS
INDUSTRIAL
PROPERTY

"HELPING YOU IS OUR BUSINESS"

JEfferson 1-2175

5201 CARTHAGE AVE.

IF NO ANSWER CALL - ELmhurst 1-2287

THE CHEVROLET-NORWOOD DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS



THE HISTORIC "17": EMPLOYEES OF CHEVROLET-NORWOOD PLANT IN 1923, THEY HELPED TO BUILD NORWOOD-PRODUCED 3,000,000TH CHEVROLET IN 1956.

Seventeen employees at CHEVROLET-NORWOOD in 1923 are still working at the plant, according to Personnel Director Zern C. Joseph. The group now represents an accumulated total of 578 years practical experience with the Chevrolet-Norwood Division of General Motors. Ten of them are from Norwood: Edwin E. Lux, 2310 Indian Mound Avenue; Robert L. Sears, 5035 Stewart Park; Oakley V. Palmer, 2031 Sherman Avenue; Arthur A. Steale, 4501 Floral Avenue; Edward J. Schneider, 4212 Lowry Avenue; Aloysius

F. Munroe, 2633 Duck Creek Road; John J. Prendergast, 5127 Globe Avenue; Wilma Gibbs, 2240 Norwood Avenue; R. W. Alford, 2438 Duck Creek Road; and Courtney Gilbert, 2317 Lysle Lane. The 34-year employees from Cincinnati include: Edward B. Hellkamp, 2909 Royal Glenn Drive; Elmer J. Meyer, 3330 Clavmount Avenue; John Kirsch, 2411 Ohio Avenue; George A. Edelman, 6713 Roe Street; Elsie Rottman, 6718 Siebern Avenue; Louise Gross, 2827 May Street, also William G. Bailey, 8312 Lake Street, Deer Park.

**From 300 Employees and 17,585 Units in 1923 to 1850
Employees and 185,732 Chevrolet Cars and Trucks in 1956
— Pouring over \$10,600,000 in Wages and Purchases into
the Norwood Area Economy in a Single Year**

On August 16, 1923, the Norwood ENTERPRISE carried a two-column headliner with a dramatic first paragraph:

"Active operation of the new Chevrolet and Fisher Body Co., factories began this week when the schedule of production was pushed up to 200 cars per week."

Thirty-four years later, in 1957, the Norwood plant of the Chevrolet Division of General Motors had increased its production level to more than 3,000 automobiles

and trucks during the average week.

Between those two chapters is written one of the most surprising and most constructive stories of industrial development in Norwood's history.

Happily, the Chevrolet-Norwood story resolves into a great deal more than a cold statistical analysis. It becomes the story of how a great corporation, alerted to its social responsibilities through continuously good management, has unselfishly identi-

fied itself with Norwood and contributed graciously to the well-being of the entire community.

Obviously, over the 34 years since its relatively humble beginning in Norwood, millions of dollars have been invested in the Chevrolet-Norwood Motor Cars Division of G-M in plant construction, modernization and equipment.

Yet this is only one of the many basic reasons why Norwood and Chevrolet have gone forward together.

The story had to start with a market need and consumer acceptance for a good automobile and truck. The constantly increasing world-wide acceptance of the Chevrolet automobile and of Chevrolet's unique position in the automotive world today are so much a part of our national state of

TOP EXECUTIVES OF THE CHEVROLET-NORWOOD DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS—heading Chevrolet's local Auto and Truck Assembly Plant



LINUS J. RAUSCH
Plant Manager
Chevrolet-Norwood



ZERN C. JOSEPH
Personnel Director
Chevrolet-Norwood



LAWTON J. MUNCY
General Superintendent
Chevrolet-Norwood



ROBERT DESRUISSEAU
Resident Comptroller
Chevrolet-Norwood

mind that it would be idle to dwell on the obvious.

The more important thing to Norwood is the history of Norwood Chevrolet's modern program of management-labor relations and its recognition of its responsibilities to the Norwood-area community.

Chevrolet-Norwood is one of ten combination automobile and truck assembly plants in the national network operated by the company.

Yet, since 1923, Chevrolet-Norwood alone has produced 3,161,822 automobiles and trucks; not including current 1958 models. The Norwood plant serves about 700 Chevrolet dealers in Southern Ohio; the western parts of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania; eastern and central portions of Kentucky and Tennessee; and the eastern half of Indiana.

Much of the purchase price of each new Chevrolet automobile and truck sold in all of these areas finds its way back to Norwood in wage paychecks at the local Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants. Chevrolet-Norwood pays out an average of \$10,600,000 annually for wages and supplies in the Norwood area.

... here's how it looked in 1923 ...

On August 16, 1923, Chevrolets near completion on the assembly line. Assembly was a simple operation in comparison with vastly superior models being made at Chevrolet-Norwood today.

Plant Manager, Linus J. (Pete) Rausch, estimates that Chevrolet-Norwood wages and purchases from Norwood area supplier organizations have multiplied 18 times since 1923.

In 1923, the 300 Chevrolet-Norwood employees concentrated on one model; an all-black, crank-starter, four-door sedan. The first shipment of 40 "machines," as all autos were then called, had to be personally driven to dealers in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky. Railway boxcars and auto trailers,

suitable for group shipments, were then unknown.

By July 1, 1924, Chevrolet-Norwood had 673 employees.

An Old Employee Remembers the Easy-Going Days

Courtney Gilbert, one of the historical "17" (see photo), remembers Chevrolet-Norwood in 1923.





Sleek, shiny 1958 model Chevrolet automobiles move along the final assembly line at Chevrolet's Norwood plant in October,

1957. The 34-year-old plant has turned out well over 3,000,000 cars and trucks.

"We had lots of extra space in the plant. We made only one Chevrolet model; no color choices, no options, no accessories. Still, everything being so new, we thought we had a complex operation. Nobody ever dreamt of assembling automobiles and trucks as it's done now."

Gilbert remembers: "The job was pretty rugged. There was plenty of lifting and lugging. A man had to be stout. Power-equipment does the muscle work now. It wasn't that easy in 1923."

Gilbert had started as a day-laborer; his pay was 40¢ an hour. He remembers: "We worked from 7:30 a.m. till 5:30 p.m. Half-hour for lunch. There was a little sandwich stand but most of us brought our lunch."

Gilbert, now paint superintendent, has seen the old make way for the new. The transition from sandwich stand to a modern employee-cafeteria. The little room, in which Nurse Ethel Buxton worked, has become a complete modern plant hospital. The plant space has grown from 258,000 square feet to over 500,000 square feet. The old-fashioned toilets have been replaced by spic-'n'-span locker rooms. He has seen the technique of painting revolutionized. He remembers the old fire hazards and is

grateful for the modern system of fire-prevention and control. He remembers when not more than one in 50 Chevrolet-Norwood workers had a car. The "NO PARKING SIGN" was non-existent around the Chevrolet plant.

"It's a different world," Gilbert says. "We have protection from accidents and fire today. The old factory mess-and-muss is gone. We work in a clean, healthy place. The company has a modern system for training both new and old employees. They prepare us for responsibility. We do jobs easier and better."

Gilbert thought a little, then added:

"The pension program appeals to a sensible man's judgment. We buy government bonds with payroll deductions. It helps us get ahead."

Last year, Chevrolet-Norwood workers saved over \$215,231 through this system.

Employees are encouraged to submit their own ideas on how any plant operation might be improved. In 1956, thirty-six awards, totaling \$3,191, were paid to employees for acceptable suggestions.

Chevrolet-Norwood's major local supplier, Fisher Body, has enjoyed parallel expansion. Their two plant payrolls are a boon to local retailers, banks, savings and loan in-

stitutions, real-estate operators, etc., including the community's professional groups.

Today, without question, the two plants, jointly, are the largest tax payers in Norwood. Plant personnel are urged to be active in community affairs; the YMCA, the Norwood Chamber of Commerce, and other worthy organizations. Robert Des-Ruisseaux, resident Chevrolet-Norwood comptroller, became a member of the Board of Education and, later, its president.

Over the years, the accent has always been on making Chevrolet-Norwood a dependable and responsible industrial neighbor.

Plant Manager, Linus J. (Pete) Rausch, puts it frankly: "We like Norwood. We want Norwood to like us. Over the last 34 years, our plant-community relations have been excellent. We want them to be even better during the next 34. We want, in every practical way, to cooperate with Norwood's forward-looking leaders and help them make Norwood an even better city to work in, live in, and do business. Perhaps, even more important, we shall, within the range of practical planning, do everything possible to provide more good jobs with good pay in keeping with our plans for steady expansion."



1923: 300 employees, production 17,585 units.

WE'VE SEEN SOME

Things have changed a lot since 1923, when Norwood first said hello to the Chevrolet Motor Division. Let's look back for a moment and see how much they've changed.

What a story of progress is contained in the record of operations of Chevrolet-Norwood's 34

years! Production has gone up tenfold, with an ever better product coming off more efficient production lines. Safety has been an increasingly important factor, until now a Chevrolet-Norwood employee is safer at work than he is at home.

Today's 1,850 employees are reaping the benefits of these 34 years of progress. Last year they received about \$10,000,000 in wages, and local companies and individuals received another

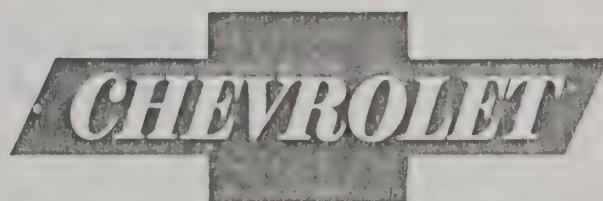


1956: 1,600 employees, production 185,732 units.

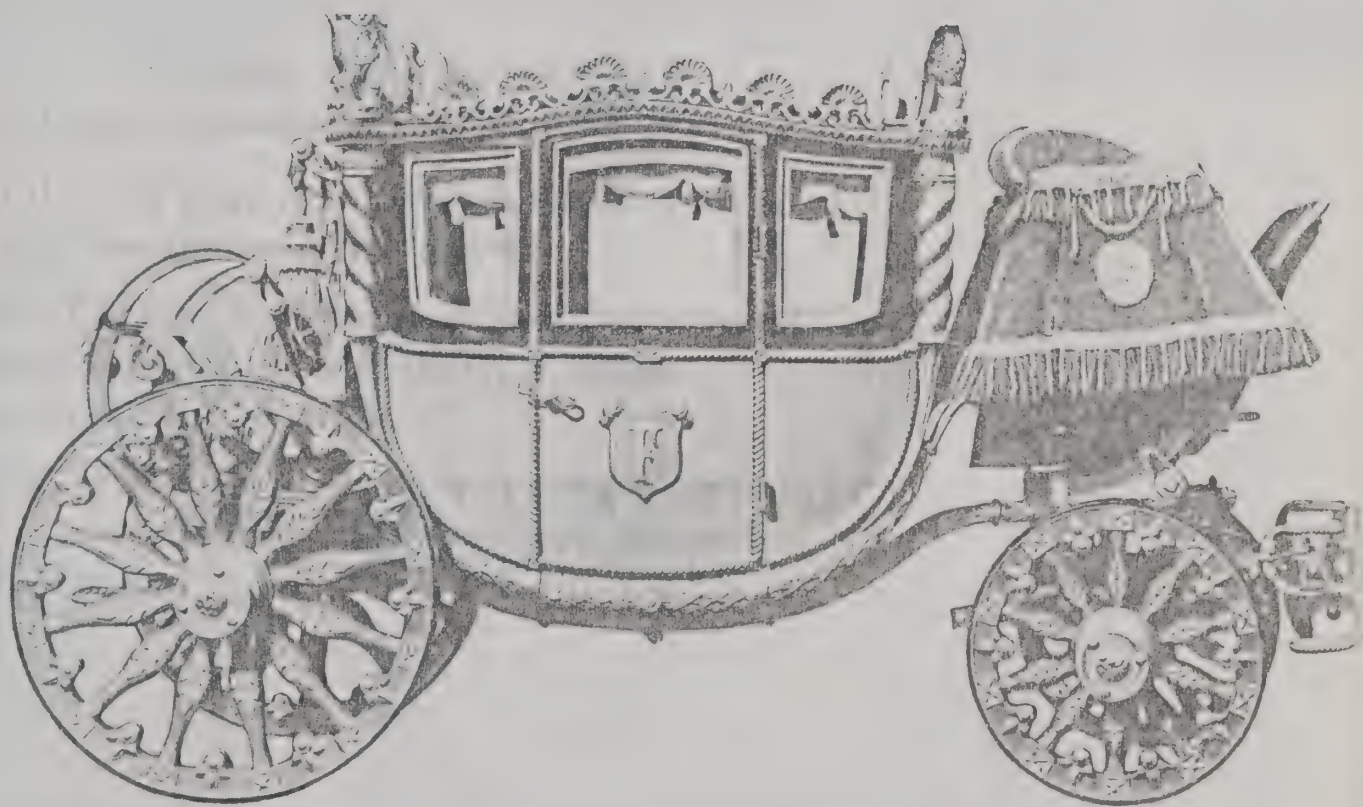
CHANGES MADE!

\$600,000 for goods and services. These local payments have contributed greatly to the area's economic strength.

We of Chevrolet-Norwood have enjoyed our 34 years here. It is our belief that they are only an indication of greater progress to come. We are proud to have been a part of Norwood's history—and happy to know that we'll be a part of its future. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



Congratulations.



FISHER BODY

Norwood!

It was back in 1923 that Fisher Body Division of General Motors commenced operations in Norwood.

So over these 34 years your history has been ours, as we have grown and prospered together.

All 2000 of us here at Fisher Body join in expressing our appreciation for the friendly relationships we have enjoyed at Norwood.

And to all of you, we express sincere congratulations. With you, we look forward to continued progress and prosperity.

FISHER BODY

exclusively on

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC



ENTRANCE, NORWOOD OFFICES OF FISHER BODY AT 4726 SMITH ROAD

MAIN OFFICE ENTRANCE — Viewing the Plant from the salary parking lot at Fisher Body, Norwood, Ohio. In the upper right and center is a part of the new installations on the roof. Shown are sections of the new heater and ventilation houses which provide fresh air and heat to the new Paint Department.

THE NORWOOD FISHER BODY DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

The World's Leading Designer and Producer of Automobile Bodies Began Its Norwood Operations in 1923

When the Fisher Body Division of General Motors begins producing those famous Bodies by Fisher for the 1958 Chevrolets in Norwood it will be starting its 50th anniversary year.

It was in July, 1908, that Fred and Charles Fisher organized the original Fisher Body Company in Detroit with a capitalization of \$50,000. Four more brothers, William, Lawrence, Edward and Alfred, joined the older brothers in the venture. Their enterprise became one of Michigan's greatest success stories.

In the early days machine tools were comparatively crude. The steel industry was in its infancy and thin gauge sheets were unknown. Carriage and blacksmith shops were the scenes of the first body-building activities. Wagons and carriage bodies were the foundations on which were built the first runabouts and touring cars. Hence the famous nickname, "Horseless Carriage."

Fisher Body first began operations in Norwood in 1923.

Body by Fisher and the Napoleonic Coach emblem, then a tradition of 15 years, was already the world's best known automobile body trademark when Fisher Body occupied the plant at 4726 Smith Road to assemble Chevrolet bodies.

The plant's total floor area is 279,385 square feet of which 270,785 square feet are devoted to manufacturing. An expansion

program just completed added another 75,600 square feet.

The plant has more than a mile of conveyors and can assemble more than 30 bodies an hour.

More than 70 different types of highly specialized production tools are used by the plant in its assembling operations.

Prior to construction of the Norwood plant, the site was once a quarter-mile horse racing track and later a baseball park.

During an average year, the plant's expenditures in the Cincinnati area for payroll, transportation and local purchases exceed \$21,000,000.

Average employment in the Norwood-Fisher Body plant is approximately 1,500.

From the beginning, the story of Fisher Body became a story of technical progress. The founding Fisher Brothers dreamed and planned and built the foundations of what is now the world's largest automobile-body engineering organization.

They pioneered and developed the mass production of the closed body and delivered the first volume order of 150 such bodies to Cadillac in 1910. This order was supplied by a small Detroit plant containing about 167,000 square feet of floor space.

Since then Body by Fisher has developed many "firsts" designed for comfort and convenience. These include no-draft ventilation, the turret top, unisteel construction, the panoramic windshield, hardtop engi-

neering and the safety interlock for doors.

Many other refinements received an assist from Body by Fisher engineers. These include defrosting, cowl ventilation, safety-cushioned instrument panels, increased window dimensions, the use of plate safety glass, six-way adjustable seats, integrated body and fenders, keyless locking, push-button door releases, counter-balanced trunk lids, key release trunk locks, sound and weather insulation and many others.

Today, to meet the body demands of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac, the Fisher Body Division of General Motors operates eleven stamping plants, sixteen assembly plants and six plants engaged in tooling, engineering and research work. Two more plants are devoted to the fabrication of upholstery trim sets and some of the assembly plants include this in their operations. Fisher Body also supplies seven additional General Motors assembly plants in this county and 22 foreign plants. These Fisher Body plants contain more than 25,000,000 square feet of floor space.

Fisher Body's central administration, engineering and research activities are located in a 1,300,000 square foot facility at the General Motors Technical Center in Detroit.

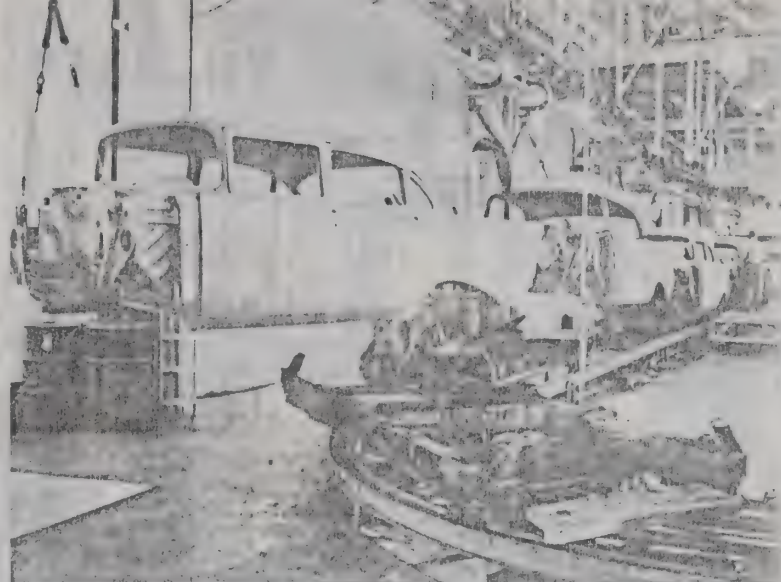
At the end of its first 50 years, Fisher Body has built bodies for more than 50,000,000 automobiles—and as many as 4,000,000 bodies in a single year.

Fisher Body was founded in the belief that new engineering knowledge backed by scientific testing and analysis was needed in the development of bodies for power-driven vehicles.



NEW OVENS ON ROOF

Viewing the Norwood Fisher Body Plant roof from the east end of the Plant looking over the center of Norwood. All the integral buildings and equipment, which are part of the vast ovens and ventilation system, are housed on the roof of the new building.



BODY TRANSFER POINT

This is the transfer point in the Paint Department where the bodies are removed from the conventional body trucks and placed on the new type monorail conveyor, thereby providing easy access to all areas of the body for painting.

In addition to design and product engineering staffs, Fisher Body maintains large engineering groups devoted to experimental and development work, textiles, plastics, process development, dies and tools, plant engineering and layout, manufacturing, material handling and advanced research.

LOCATION

Fisher Body's general offices are located in two ultramodern buildings at the new General Motors Technical Center northeast of Detroit, housing all Fisher Body central engineering and administrative functions and facilities together on a 192-acre site occupying 1,301,000 square feet of floor space.

The eleven stamping plants, fabricating body parts, are scattered throughout the northern industrial states. These are located in Detroit; Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Grand Blanc and Flint, Michigan; Cleveland, Mansfield and Hamilton, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Marion, Indiana; and Chicago, Illinois. The upholstery trim fabricating operations are located in Cleveland, Pontiac, Lansing, Flint, Grand Rapids and Detroit.

Purchase of raw materials and the production of these fabricating plants must be correlated with the needs of the 41 domestic and foreign assembly plants.

The domestic assembly plants are located in 14 cities and in eight states: Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Tarrytown, New York; Janesville, Wisconsin; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Oakland and Los Angeles, California; Detroit, Pontiac, Lansing and Flint (2 plants), Michigan; and Norwood and Euclid, Ohio, the last being devoted to station wagons and sedan delivery body assembly.

Fisher Body also supplies stampings for finished assembly to seven Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac Assembly Division plants located in Arlington, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; Linden, New Jersey; Framingham, Massachusetts; Kansas City, Kansas; South Gate, California; and Wilmington, Delaware.

Foreign plants served by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors include one

each in Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Ireland, Venezuela, Peru, Uruguay and five in Australia.

OPERATIONS

Designing, fabricating and assembling are the three stages a Fisher Body goes through in becoming part of a General Motors car.

First comes the stylist's conception. Then, a reduced model is developed into a full size model. Finally, basic outline drawings are given to the body engineers. Tools and dies are designed and made. Manufacturing operations are planned. Jigs and fixtures

are constructed. A new body program is under way.

The many metal fabricating plants stamp out the component parts. The fabricating plants are essentially metal stamping and sub-assembly manufacturing operations which take in sheet steel and ship out the die-formed pieces of metal which become an automobile body.

Assembly plants take in these metal stampings, fabricated trim and hardware parts and assemble them into completed bodies.

These are the Bodies by Fisher featured on Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac automobiles.



JAMES E. GOODMAN

In the General Motors Corporation and its Fisher Body Division it is historically significant that James E. Goodman, now G-M vice-president and general manager of the Fisher Body Division, got his start at the Fisher Body plant in Norwood.

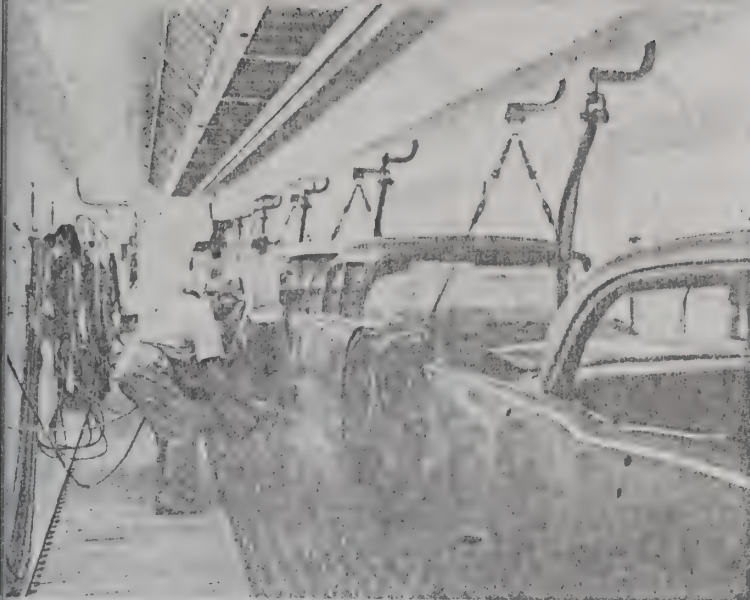
Born December 11, 1904, in Union City,

Ind., the son of Martha I. and the late George S. Goodman, he was educated at Union City High School and the University of Illinois.

He joined Fisher Body at Norwood, as a metal finisher, in 1925. Promotions came fast. In February, 1929, he became superintendent of the body department in the Janesville, Wis., plant. Transferred to the Detroit general offices in December, 1932, he returned to Janesville as assistant plant manager in 1933. His next step up was as resident manager of the Norwood plant, 1936.

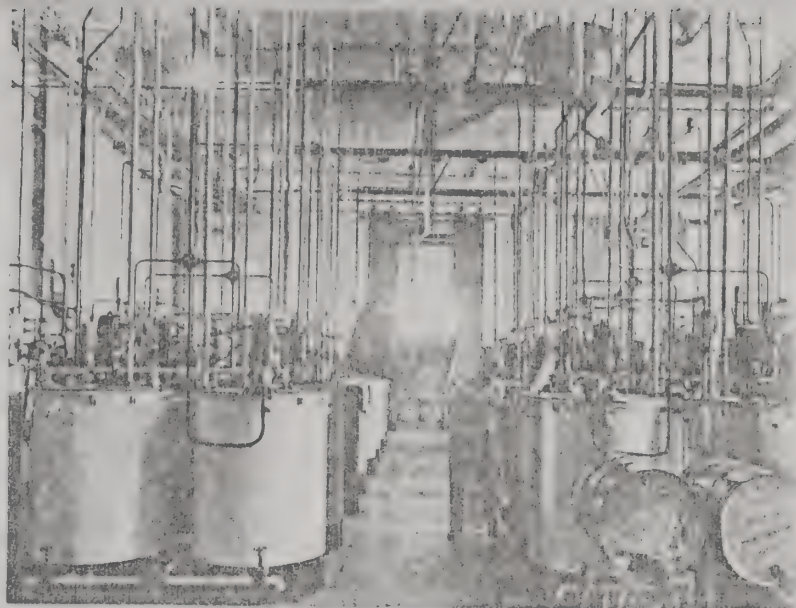
Two years later, 1938, he became resident manager of the Fisher Body Plant, Oakland, Cal.; then, in 1939, was transferred to Flint, Mich., as assistant residence manager of the Fisher No. 1 Plant; then, in 1941, was elevated to the rank of resident manager of this plant.

In January, 1945, he was made director of the Tank Division, following which, in November of the same year, he was appointed assistant general factory manager of assembly plants. In 1946, he was named executive assistant to the general manufacturing manager. In 1947 he was appointed assistant general manager of the Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac assembly division and was named general manager in 1948. He achieved his present executive status in 1952.



DUCO BOOTH

View of the interior of a typical new design spray booth in the Paint Department of Fisher Body, Norwood, Ohio. The employees are standing on the new movable floors which are suspended over water. The ventilation provides a continuous flow of fresh air while at the same time removing the paint fumes.



NEW PAINT MIX ROOM

This is a view of the new Paint Mixing room showing an employee about to fill one of the new mixing tanks. The Paint is supplied to the spray booths by means of a piping system similar to that of a city water system. Thousands of gallons daily are mixed in this room. All the most modern devices and precautions have been provided to protect the employees.

Mr. Goodman is a member of the Flint Industrial Executive Club, the Flint City Club, Bloomfield Hills Country Club, the Recess Club in Detroit and the Detroit Athletic Club. He is a member of the St. James Episcopal Church in Birmingham, Mich.

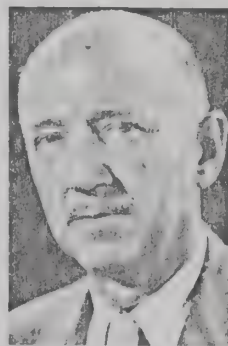


FREDERICK H. HANSON

Frederick H. Hanson, general factory manager of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, was born January 17, 1901, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

He served as general superintendent of Fisher Body's Pontiac, Mich., plant and its Norwood, Ohio, assembly plant. He later was promoted to manager of the Norwood plant and during World War II was resident Manager of Fisher Body's Aircraft unit in Cleveland. He was made assistant general factory manager in 1946 and promoted to his present position in February, 1950.

Mr. Hanson lives at 1375 Dorchester Road, Birmingham, Mich.



J. M. DARLING
Plant Manager
Fisher Body
Norwood Plant



JAMES F. DROESCH
Director of
Industrial Relations
Fisher Body
Norwood Plant



ERNEST W. MARTYN
Resident Comptroller
Fisher Body
Norwood Plant



WILLIAM E. RENZ
Plant Superintendent
Fisher Body
Norwood Plant



NEW POLISH BOOTH

View from west to east of the new polishing booth. The new booth now encloses all polish operations in a single booth. There is a constant supply of fresh air from the overhead ventilation system to make working conditions more comfortable.

Abner Mills Once Owned the Heart of Modern Norwood

It could not have been foresight. No man has the prescience to foresee into the future a hundred fifty years. Yet there can be no question of it; the original Abner Mills had acumen and a sense of values.

From all the land available in the historical Miami Purchase, he selected, in 1797, a hundred sixty acres, which included a hundred acres off the west side of Section 31, Columbia township. This bordered Ross avenue on the north, Sherman avenue on the south, Section avenue to the west, and Carthage avenue to the east. This eastern line ran south beyond Bennett avenue to the bend on the east side of Judge street.

Abner was both a family man and community-minded. As the years went by, he sold to David Mills, his son, fourteen and a fraction acres; this tract forming the sharp triangle that lay east of the pike.

In 1828, David and his wife, Elizabeth, leased to the Trustees of the Sharpsburg School for a term of ninety-nine years, and for a consideration of Five Dollars, all land on which the Central School was later located. The lease, in fact, was in perpetuity, stating: "to be used for a school and no other (purpose) . . . it shall then be considered a renewal of the lease . . . during such occupancy".

In 1829, Abner reached out again, buying forty-four and a half acres in Millcreek Township, adjoining his tract to the northeast. This land, as the years passed, was to house several world-known institutions: the Norwood Sash & Door Company, the Corcoran Manufacturing Company, the Cincinnati Rubber Company. Abner bequeathed this tract to his son Stephen in 1833.

Abner died in 1838.

His will designated that the portion of land lying east of Section avenue should be divided between his sons, David and Stephen. The division was fairly made. David took the forty-nine acres between Ross and Sherman avenues and Norwood avenue, west. Stephen's thirty-six acres, extending northward, included the then pretentious Mills' homestead.

But the story of the Mills' influence in Norwood continues.

Stephen built another home, fronting Carthage avenue, opposite Highland. He resided there till his death, 1868. Edward, his only son and heir, then built a fine residence on the west side of Carthage avenue. The turn of the century then witnessed the beginning of Norwood's rise to industrial pre-eminence. Two factories, whose products have carried Norwood's name around the globe, moved in to occupy this land: Globe-Wernicke and The American Laundry Machinery Company.

David Mills, adding to his estate, paid \$4,000.00 for fifty acres, neighboring his farm to the west, in Millcreek Township. When he died, 1844, the property was divided among his three children: Lydia Ann, Elizabeth and Warren N.

Lydia (Mrs. Thomas Drake) received sixty-three and a half acres, adjacent to the original Dexter Lumber Company's premises. The old Drake home was a familiar landmark. The site in after years was known as the Bofinger & Hopkins subdivision.

Elizabeth (Mrs. Justice Durrell) received fifty-three and a half acres, fronting Main avenue. The east section of the tract later constituted the Hedger's subdivision, while the western side comprised Mills & Hopkins Subdivision Four.

Warren N. Mills received fifty-three and a half acres, fronting the west side of Main avenue and the north side of Sherman avenue. Several acres of this tract are now occupied by the magnificent Norwood High School and Technical High and include the athletic field. Between the High School and Main avenue is the original location of the Dr. William H. Hopkins' Subdivision of the Weghorst property.

The Main avenue frontage is now the heart of retail Norwood; the city's most valuable real estate.

Joseph G. Langdon Norwood's First Postmaster

Joseph G. Langdon, son of Mark and Sarah Greenham Langdon, was born January 24, 1821, in "The One-Mile House," Gilbert avenue, but was reared on a Duck Creek farm, now the Catholic cemetery, to which his family removed while J. G. was still a toddler. February 26, 1840, he married Jo-Anne, daughter of James and Maria Lyon, farmers with many acres in south-end Norwood. Later, and for many years, Joe with his wife and his brother John, moved to and cultivated his father's farm, just north of Feldman's farm in Norwood. Joe and his wife had nine children; some died young, the others moved away. Joe, until his death, July 12, 1897, was quite a personage in the social, political and educational life of both Sharpsburg and early Norwood. He was Sharpsburg's first, last and only postmaster, serving from 1867, when the office was created, till 1870, when Sharpsburg officially became Norwood.

Bartholomew Cavagna Turned a Monkey and a Hand Organ Into a Norwood Fortune

Nobody knows the city or province he came from, nor the date of his birth, or genealogical origin, except he had migrated from Italy.

The legend is that Bartholomew Cavagna was first seen, probably in the mid-1860's, on the streets of Cincinnati, pushing a grind organ with a monkey tethered to his belt. The monkey danced and begged and gleamed as the tinkling pennies dropped into its cup.

Soon, all the downtown street Arabs, also the nice girls and boys and their mammas, had affectionately nicknamed Bartholomew "Monkey John".

Bartholomew earned more than their goodwill; he merited their respect. Saving his pennies, he started a grocery on the south side of Fifth street at the alley corner just east of Walnut.

Soon, on the site of what is now called Peebles Corner, he added another combination store-lunchroom, which became a mecca for lovers of good coffee and excellent cheeses.

In the rear of his downtown store he added a lunchroom, consisting of boards stretched over barrel tops. The excellence of his food, cooked with old-world artistry, quickly won the patronage of Chamber of Commerce members and other business men.

Meantime, he had added a bakery to his holdings.

Next, he bought land adjoining Duck Creek, where he operated a dairy, adding other footage from time to time until he had amassed 200 acres, fronting the Pike along the south corporation line to a point two hundred feet south of Wayland avenue and extending eastwardly.

One publicist, describing the farm, wrote: ". . . one of the most beautiful pieces of property for residences in the county; gently undulating; from the east side of Montgomery turnpike (with) frontages also on Duck Creek and Smith roads".

Joseph S. and George B. Cleneay acquired the entire tract in 1875 for \$140,215.60, to form the whole of Cleneay's Sunnyside Subdivision and a large part of the Elsmere Subdivision.

Still, in 1875, Bartholomew Cavagna could not write his own name. He signed the deed with an X (his mark).

ORIGIN OF NORWOOD CITY HALL

Taken from the history of Norwood written by: Judge Oliver G. Bailey. "The City Hall Title. By deed dated March 4, 1881 and recorded in deed book 521 page 364 at the Hamilton County Court House, George Hafer conveyed to the Norwood Town Hall Association the property on which the Norwood City Hall stands. It required the erection of a City Hall in two years.

John Omwake, One of America's Topflight Industrial Leaders

John Omwake deserves a perpetual memorial in Norwood's history. He was one of the great industrial leaders of the nation. He was also an able and generous civic-minded Norwood booster. Regrettably, the passing years erode and obscure the dramatic incidents that men must survive to achieve eminence, and all that is left by which to gauge the man is the chronicle of his major achievements. This much is known:

His parents were Henry and Eveline (Beaver) Omwake. He was one of nine children. He was born in Greencastle, Pa., January 13, 1854. For some unknown reason, he arrived, alone, in Cincinnati in his early teens. He worked as an office boy in his spare time while attending school. Later, he was employed by the John Shillito Company.

While at Shillito's, he was sent on an errand to the plant of Russell & Morgan, lithographers, in Norwood; producers of spectacular circus posters and colored labels. It is recorded that young John had been fascinated by the activity of the company's printers and the rumble of the giant presses that converted sheets of white paper into colorful pictorial lihos and labels.

He applied for work and got it. His duties included bookkeeping, locking the doors at closing time, working Sundays and overtime.

Later, when Russell & Morgan began to make playing cards, young John became a close student of production costs, color techniques and printing design. His responsibilities gradually were increased until he became a recognized authority in this highly specialized technical industry. In later years his contemporaries frequently stated that John Omwake knew more about card design and production than any other living man. Humorously, they also said he had never mastered a single "card trick" and was an indifferent bridge player.

In 1894, the Company was reorganized and became the United States Playing Card Co. In 1902, with the plant located in Norwood, John Omwake was named President. He held this top position 30 years, becoming Chairman of the board in 1932. He also served as President of the U. S. Printing & Lithograph Company from 1906 to 1932. He died in April, 1939.

The collection of playing cards which he assembled for the Company included cards dating back 500 years. In collaboration with Miss Catherine Perry Hargrave, this collection served as the nucleus for her memorable book, the History of the Playing Card.

Aside from his "U. S." activities he found time for many other demanding affiliations. He was a pioneer in radio broadcasting, establishing the 500-Watt station, WSAI, June 7, 1923. Its programs were heard throughout the nation and in Canada. "How To Play Bridge" was one of its

most popular broadcasts. In 1928, the station was sold to Crosley Radio Corporation.

He was at various times a Director of the Norwood-Hyde Park Bank & Trust Co.; a Director of the Second National Bank, Cincinnati; a member of the Board of the Cincinnati Branch Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; General Chairman of the Cincinnati Community Chest Campaign; General Chairman of the Norwood Community Chest Campaign; member of the Norwood Service League and the Norwood YMCA; honorary member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; board member of the Widow's and Old Men's Home and the Home of the Friendless; Vice-President of the Railroad Terminal Development Co., the company responsible for the erection of the Cincinnati Union Terminal; a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; also the Commercial Club, Optimists Club, Cincinnati Club, Queen City Club, Camargo Club and the Cincinnati Country Club.

Mr. Omwake married Carrie Brough of Cincinnati, she died eight years later. They had one child, Mrs. Erwin P. Bosworth, who resides at 2409 Grandin Road, Cincinnati. Mr. Omwake's second wife was Theresa Iradell, who died in 1934.

Louis J. Sanker, Norwood's Modern Poet Laureate

Louis J. Sanker is a welcome anomaly in this crass and complex modern world: a man who can see a stretch of Wintry mud along the wayside and sing inspiringly of the beauty it shall radiate in grass and flowers when the sun bestows its kiss of life on budding things next Spring.

His poetry first achieved national attention in *The Saturday Evening Post* in 1937. The *Post* has since published many of his poems. So has *Good Housekeeping* and other periodicals and religious journals. He is a member of the Catholic Poetry Society of America and helped to found the Canticle Guild (a C. P. S. affiliate). He is a member and former president of The Cincinnati Writers Guild.

Louis is one of 11 children born to Edward H. and Helen (Harding) Sanker. The family moved to Norwood from Cincinnati when Louis was a tot. He attended St. Elizabeth School and graduated from St. Xavier College (now Xavier University). His grandparents were Henry and Fredericka Sanker. Henry operated a "saloon" where Peter's Cafeteria is now located and later owned the historic Sankers Gardens on Montgomery near Smith Road; one of Norwood's all-time popular family meeting places.

Louis was affiliated with the U. S. Post Office, Cincinnati, for 20 years as a mail carrier; later as Transfer Clerk; then in the Inquiry Section. He retired in January, 1957.

He and his first wife, the former Mary Bokenkotter, who died in 1945, had eight children, some of whom, with their families, still reside in Norwood. July 26, 1948, he married Mary Louise Neu. They live at Little Turtle Lane, Mt. Carmel.

William Rue Locke One of Norwood's Outstanding Citizens

Wm. R. Locke will long be remembered in Norwood as one of its outstanding citizens over the past century.

The son of Wm. W. and Susanna (Rauch) Locke, he was born at West Milton, O., February 22, 1858. He married Amanda Acomb, in Pleasant Ridge, December 25, 1881. She had been born in the Acomb homestead, Norwood; the site now occupied by the Plaza Theater.

A former wagon maker, young Locke started a grocery store, 1886, in Sharpsburg, at Mentor Avenue and Montgomery Road. While at this location, he was named Postmaster of the Ivanhoe Station in 1889. Later, when he removed his store to Waverly Avenue and Montgomery, he continued as Postmaster at his new location.

In 1916, he left the grocery business to become Norwood's City Treasurer. He held this post four terms; then served 20 years as City Auditor.

Meantime, in 1889, he also had been named a Director of the Norwood Improved Building & Loan Company. At his death, June 8, 1957, aged 99 years, he had been President of the Company since 1918 and a Director for 39 consecutive years.

As a member of the Norwood Masonic Lodge No. 576 he became a Master Mason, July 10, 1896, then served the Lodge as its Treasurer from 1901 to 1935, when he was appointed Treasurer Emeritus.

He and Mrs. Locke both became members of the Grace Methodist Church in 1889. He served on many church committees, including the building committee for the new church on Slane Avenue.

An only child survives: Mrs. Florence M. Cunningham, 4244 Floral Avenue.

The Lloyd Brothers Threw National Spotlight on Norwood

There can be no question of it. The Lloyd brothers, John Uri and N. Ashley, had gifted minds. In retrospect, with one marked exception, there seems to have been no marked disparity in their abilities. The exception was this: John Uri had a yen to write fiction as well as fact; to share his mental adventures and his knowledge with as many as were concerned to follow the printed page.

Their father's many interests had no doubt served to spur their ambitions. He had at first been a teacher with a hobby: surveying. Called often to Kentucky to stake-out and give authority to land holdings, he developed the hobby into a profession. He was prominent around Burlington and Petersburg for years. The sons attended private schools in both cities.

They were curious boys. Their common interest was botany, especially in its practical application to organic chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy. As the years

went by, they founded, with Curtis G. Lloyd, the Lloyd Library and Museum. As far back as the early 1900's, this library featured twenty-five thousand volumes with reference indices to facilitate easy finding. The Museum housed countless botanical specimens, gathered from all parts of the world. This library-museum was nationally known and respected.

The Lloyds came to Norwood in 1884. Both were outstanding figures in public and social life. Neither had political ambitions, but John Uri did serve on the Norwood Platting Commission for several years.

It was John Uri's miscellaneous works that brought him fame. A prolific writer, he contributed to many technical media and general publications; was editor of several medical and pharmaceutical journals, and various editions of text books. He was a member of The American Pharmaceutical Association, Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, American Chemical Society, National Eclectic Medical Association, Authors Club of New York, Franklin Inn Club and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the Colonial Wars and others.

John Uri was also an Hon. PH.M. of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Ph. D. of the University of Ohio, and LL.D. of Wilberforce University.

His first novel, *Etidorpha* (Aphrodite turned around) created a literary sensation. A "best seller", it went into many editions. The background for his next "big hit", entitled, *Stringtown on the Pike*, was Florence, Ky. This novel had extensive sale. His other works of fiction included *The Right Side of the Car*, *Warwick of the Knobs*, *Red Head*, and *Scroggins*.

John Uri built a lovely mansion at the northeast corner of Lloyd and Harris avenues. In his declining years, he removed to Clifton.

N. Ashley Lloyd had an imposing house surrounded by beautiful grounds on Harris avenue between Pine and Ash streets. In his later years, he removed to Hyde Park.

They were wonderful men, leaving an impress of influence on the city and the nation.

Henry Feldman Helped Develop Norwood

In 1818, all Europe was in chaos. War, rapine and tumult were rampant. Sensible men, seeking escape, muttered one word in awe: America!

Somchow, Henry Feldman, then only eighteen years old, contrived to make the passage. Born in the city of Bremen, Germany. Henry, of course, found a jovial welcome among other Germans that were even then building up the Over-the-Rhine district in Cincinnati.

Industrious, frugal, he took whatever job was offered and attended night school to improve his command of English. Fifteen years later, he bought the George Arbegust farm, containing seventy acres, just north

of the Stephen Mills' farm, and bordering what is now Ross avenue, Montgomery road and Feldman avenue.

He built a large frame residence at what is now the northeast corner of Carthage and Lawn avenues. Looking over the loamy hills and rich pasturage; he went into the live stock business, grazing herds of cattle. He was quite successful.

Later, he began to subdivide his acres into city lots. One parcel of eight lots was sold to the Norwood Real Estate & Improvement Company. The company sold one of these lots, irregular in shape and having only a ten-foot frontage on Lawn avenue, with the stipulation that no building was ever to be erected on it. Court action removed this restriction in later years. Nobody has ever been able to discover why such a freak stipulation was applied to so skimpy a parcel of ground.

Henry Feldman was a generous man, but one of his neighborly gestures resulted in low-comedy. He gave a large lot to a church. John J. Hesse, then a blacksmith, donated a dismantled steamboat bell for the church tower. An organ was installed. For some reason the congregation split into factions. The minister was poorly paid and on several occasions not paid at all. Finally, in disgust, he went to Cincinnati and opened a beer saloon. The newspapers, getting wind of the story, played it big, not only in Cincinnati but all over the country. The church was abandoned and sold.

Henry Feldman had a wonderful wife, nee Mary Littleman of Cincinnati. She died, 1880, leaving two daughters, Emma and Mary, and one son, Henry, Jr. Miss Emma became Mrs. John Tidball. Miss Mary and Henry, Jr., resided here many years.

Retiring from active business late in life, Henry Feldman became, perhaps, Norwood's first youth-counselor. He gave generously not only of his time but also of money to help many a Norwood lad to survive a mistake and go on to a useful life.

Jonathan Williams' Star Burned Bright in Early Norwood

Jonathan Williams was one of the first purchasers of land included in the Miami Purchase. His deed from John Cleves Symmes, dated July 1, 1795, gave him one-third of Section 4 in Millcreek township. His 213½ acres ranged west from the section line to Allison street and Waverly avenue. Price, \$142.00; about 66½¢ per acre. Two years later, he paid \$2.50 per for an additional 20 acres, extending his holdings to Williams avenue with frontage on Montgomery pike.

Jonathan seems to have inherited foresight. He had been born in New Jersey, son of Jonathon and Joanna Williams, June 19, 1761. On January 2, 1787, age 17, he married Mary Davis. They were a courageous pair. Loading their household goods on a wagon, in 1795, they trekked across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. Thence, by flatboat, they drifted down the Ohio

river for thirty days, landing at Columbia, then resuming the wagon voyage to their land in the wilderness to set up their log cabin. Acres of woods had to be burned and cleared of debris before Jonathon could try his hand at tilling the soil.

How well he and his Joanna succeeded is today a historical record.

They reared a family of six children: four girls, two boys: Ann, who married John Greene; Mary Ann, who became Mrs. Isaac M. Wood; Joanna afterward Mrs. Francis M. Kennedy; and Elizabeth. The sons were named Rezin and Columbus. Little is known of Columbus, although it seems he was married twice and was a carpenter by trade. He died 1870, leaving a widow and two children.

Rezin, born February 25, 1798, married Sophia E. Lee, November 5, 1818. Nine children ensued. He remarried April 29, 1840. His second bride was Rachel Phillips Gest. Two children issued: William Rezin and Ellen. William was for many years an elder in Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church. He married Sarah Langdon, March 8, 1866. They had four children. Ella R. Williams, daughter of Rezin by his second wife, married Wm. Baker. She had two daughters: Mrs. G. W. C. Hunt and Miss Irma. The surviving members occupied the old home on Williams avenue for many years.

Benjamin T. Dale Served Both Norwood and the State

Benjamin T. Dale, born on the coast of Maryland in 1806 migrated with his newly-won bride, nee Deborah Milburn, to Cincinnati in 1827, making the entire journey by stage coach. Dale was a man of great natural ability. He had learned the plastering trade in the East. Extremely skillful, he quickly developed a large following among pioneer builders. His first big local assignment was the Methodist church building, Fourth street, Cincinnati. Later, in the mid-50's, he plastered the new Ohio State Capitol Building in Columbus. From then on, it seems to have been his chief problem to find time and facilities to meet the demands for his services. Yet he found time to invest heavily in local real estate. In 1851, he bought a 10-acre lot lying on both sides of the old Burgoyne road.

Here he built "Oakland", one of the most impressive brick residences in early Norwood.

By the mid-50's Dale was a wealthy man for his time. Much of his energy was given to the Ohio Mechanics Institute, which he had earlier help to establish. He also served one term in the Ohio State Legislature. He cooperated with his son, John W., to establish Robert Clark & Co.

His other son, James, left a family of eight children, including Benjamin B. Dale, who became a well-known Cincinnati lawyer, and later conducted the negotiations under which the Norwood Board of Education acquired the sites for the Allison street and Sharpsburg schools. One daughter, Anna, married Dr. C. P. Brent of Cin-

cinnati. Another daughter, Mollie, became the wife of J. E. Thorpe, a Norwood City Clerk. She was prominent in Norwood's social and club life.

Full of years and honors, Benjamin T. Dale passed away at his beloved "Oakland" home in March, 1892.

The Redoubtable Phillip Voelker

Voted in 1888 election. Organized Volunteer Fire Brigade. Installed First Fire Alarm. Held positions of Civic Trust many years.

For more than a half-century, the name Phil Voelker had a pleasant ring in Norwood.

He had been born in Germany, 1857, arriving, age 12, in America, 1869, settling, with his parents, in pioneer Cincinnati around 1870. Following the usual apprenticeship, he opened a barber shop at 8th and Main streets, Cincinnati. He was still running this shop at the time of the Court House riots.

Yet his heart went out to the hills and vistas of the highlands and he opened Norwood's first and only barber shop in the late 1880's. Phil had two great assets: a knack for winning friends and a stout civic conscience.

He voted in Norwood's first election, 1888.

Seeing the need for fire protection, in 1891, he organized the No. 1 Volunteer Fire Brigade at Montgomery road and Smith road.

He originated Norwood's first fire-alarm system: a steamboat bell removed from the *Mary Houston*, which had sunk in 1895 and later raised and salvaged. The bell was hung in the tower of Firehouse No. 1. The bell cost the firemen \$115.00, of which \$90.00 was raised by a community dance. Voelker and Jack Tidball donated the other \$25.00.

Voelker participated in the dedication of the first City Hall at Montgomery Pike and Elm streets.

When the street cars came to Norwood, Voelker got permission to hook the hose wagon to the back of any car going in the direction of the fire. This saved the firemen precious minutes.

Later, he served the city as sanitary inspector and water-meter reader. In 1908, he was appointed street superintendent. He held this position for many years.

He died in the spring of 1949. His declining years were rich with crowded memories and companionship.

He had one son by his first marriage, Phillip, Jr., who resides in Toledo, Ohio.

He and his second wife, the former Jessie Hoseman, had six children: Sons, George, Louis, Harry and daughters: Mrs. Lorena Stamm, Mrs. Gertrude Leucht and Mrs. Elizabeth Morehouse.

James McJoynt Pioneered Cement Street in Norwood

James M. McJoynt, son of James M. and Ann (Gaffney) McJoynt was born at Ironton, Ohio, June 10, 1857, one of nine children. In June, 1890, he married Emma Goldcamp at Ironton, Ohio. They had two daughters: Ida Ann (deceased) and Laura M. (Mrs. John T. Nolan, Sr.) of 1321 Observatory Drive, Cincinnati.

In 1892, McJoynt, a cement-paver came to Norwood. George H. McCammon, a cement contractor, suggested that McJoynt try American-made cement in sidewalk construction. Norwood City Engineers agreed to a test. The first cement walk was laid in front of Feldman's Feed Company on Smith Road, with the understanding that if this strip bleached out white, did not crack or chip, McJoynt was assured of other contracts. The test proved so successful that McJoynt never again used imported cement.

In the years before the upright street corner signs were used, the street names were stenciled in the fresh cement. When McJoynt's foreman, named McCullough, laid walks at the corner of Montgomery Rd. and Weyer Ave., there was not enough space for the long word Montgomery Road. So he stenciled Main Ave. This is said to have started the popular use of Main Avenue in referring to Montgomery Road.

Many Norwood sidewalks still retain the stenciled street name with McJoynt's trade mark. During his long residency in Norwood, Mr. McJoynt, a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, was a member of St. Matthew Church. He died April, 1937, age 80, at his home 4140 Floral Avenue.

Herman F. Cellarius — Internationally Known

Herman F. Cellarius, born January 26, 1864, Dayton, Ohio, died Norwood, Ohio, April 12, 1940. He had served 52 years as Secretary-Treasurer of the United Savings & Loan League. In his early years in Dayton, he had been Editor of the Dayton Daily Democrat, later the Dayton News.

Mr. Cellarius was only 27 years old when he was appointed the first inspector of Building & Loan Associations for Ohio. In 1893 he became Chief Deputy to the Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1905 he became Executive Collector.

He returned in 1920 to the Savings & Loan business. In 1933, he was named International Vice-President of the International Congress of Building Societies and Building & Loan Associations.

He was a Charter Member of the Cincinnati Club and President of the San Marco Building & Loan Association for more than 40 years. His membership included the Cuvier Press Club, Knights of Pythias, YMCA, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Shrine, Norwood Grace Methodist Church.

His wife was Mrs. Sallie Kinder Cellarius. A daughter, Mrs. Ion J. Cortright, resides in the homestead at 3843 Forest Avenue. The son, Charles F. Cellarius, a widely known architect, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NORWOOD'S UNIQUE "MUFFLER MAN"

David Paillet First in His Field, Nationally

David Paillet, owner and operator of "The Muffler and Brake Man" Service at 3858 Montgomery Road, claims to be the world's first specialist in exclusive muffler and brake service.

Paillet, a business-administration graduate of Ohio State University, opened his Norwood business in September, 1954. For 20 previous years, he had been in the auto-parts business in Columbus, O.

Motorists were attracted to Paillet from the outset by his straight-forward warranty. He featured a CAR-LIFE guaranty with each new muffler installed — with installation free in 15 minutes! The business grew fast. At first, all installations were made outdoors. However, in December, 1956, he erected a new building at his Montgomery Road location, with 2000 square feet of shop space. Here, under his personal supervision, as many as five cars may be serviced simultaneously, with ample parking space next to his shop.

Paillet's specialized services attract motorists from many miles around Norwood. He is a member of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce and a strong Norwood booster.



THE MUFFLER AND BRAKE MAN

FREE MUFFLER INSTALLATION
IN 15 MINUTES

BRAKES RELINED **\$17.50**
AND INSTALLED and up

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Phones: MEIrose 1-6832 - 3

Our One and Only Location
3858 MONTGOMERY ROAD
NORWOOD 12 — CINCINNATI, OHIO
World's First Specialized
Muffler and Brake Service

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

"FOY PAINT"

Serves Over Half the
Nation Through Its
Norwood Offices

The Foy Paint Company, Inc., 1776 Mentor avenue, rates with the most respected manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., in the Central, Southern and Mid-West sections of the nation.

Foy, through its subsidiaries, the R. F. Johnson Paint Co. and the A. Burdsall Paint Co., distributes its products through Ohio and 23 neighboring states. Foy maintains strategically located warehouses in 19 key cities, from which Foy products are distributed to thousands of retail outlets and industrial plants.

Its industrial division, the Cincinnati Varnish Co., furnishes varnishes and lacquers to both metal and wood-working plants.

Foy's corporate history began in 1900 at 633 Main street, Cincinnati. As a jobber of paints and sundry sidelines, including window glass, art glass, etc., it had five employees.

Foy became a paint manufacturer in 1903. Its beginnings were modest. The equipment consisted of a 20-inch Burrstone mill as a grinder; putty-chasers as mixers; and a few old-fashioned milk churns as mixers.

Expansion started in 1908 when Foy bought its chief competitor, the Barron Boyle Paint Co.; a much larger and older paint manufacturer than Foy at that time.

By 1911, Foy had outgrown its premises. A larger building was purchased and occupied, on Gilbert avenue at the Eden Park entrance.

Then in 1912, when Foy purchased the W. C. Peale Co., at that time Cincinnati's oldest paint manufacturer, a tract of land on Mentor ave., Norwood, was purchased. This provided building space to house its combined facilities and also a liberal potential for expansion.

The latter was soon needed. In 1928, Foy purchased the R. F. Johnson Paint Co.

Over the tenure of its residence in Norwood, the Foy Paint Co., Inc., has more than doubled its Norwood real estate holdings. Its modern, attractive plant and offices cover several acres of valuable land. It has always enjoyed pleasant management-labor relations. It now employs 437 persons.

The tide of progress continues. A new Foy plant in Norwood has been erected to manufacture alkyd resins; raw materials used in making high-quality paint finishes. This will call for additional office and plant personnel.

The 1957 officers of the Foy Paint Co. are: E. A. Foy, Jr., Board Chairman; George E. Schneider, Jr., Pres.; Edward A. Foy, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.; George W. Schneider, III, Vice-Pres. and Asst. Treas.; Charles W. Heitman, Treas.

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

FAMOUS NAMES

IN QUALITY PAINT FINISHES

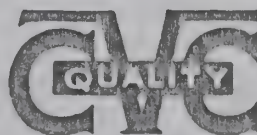
For Nearly 60 Years



FINE PAINT

Johnston

QUALITY PAINT
FINISHES



CINCINNATI VARNISH CO.
INDUSTRIAL FINISHES

FAMOUS NAMES IN QUALITY PAINT FINISHES
FOR HOME — BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND INDUSTRY
IN OHIO AND 23 NEIGHBORING STATES —

MANUFACTURED IN NORWOOD

by

THE FOY PAINT CO., INC.

1776 MENTOR AVENUE



1900



1911



1957

John Weyer — 1890

The Constitution of these United States makes it mandatory that each President report fully to Congress, from time to time, on the state of the Union and to recommend to Congress such measures as he may consider necessary or expedient to promote the nation's welfare. This custom has made the President's Annual Message an American tradition.

It is understood, then, that in every city the mayor's Annual Report is as vital to comprehensive understanding of the local situation and just as important in its limited field as is the President's on a national scale.

Factually, the Mayor's Report over successive administrations may be used to organize a city's history, since each report is intended to include the five keystones to the art and science of community life: economics, religion, education, group living, and politics. All history springs from these sources.

Norwood is fortunate in that her first Mayor, John Weyer, was both articulate and had a civic conscience. In his early years he had ambitions to become a historian. Failing that, he at least became a successful business man and a constructive political force in Norwood.

John Weyer was born in September, 1838, in Belmont County, Ohio. The chronicle of his early years is missing, but he moved to Cincinnati and opened a drugstore. He was one of the founders of the Retail Druggists' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, becoming its executive secretary and devoting his energies to its expansion. Late in the 1890's, he took up residence at 2266 Harris avenue, Norwood, living there and becoming very active in the community's civic life until his death in 1918.

Mayor Weyer's Report — 1891

"Six years ago, the greater part of the present village was enclosed farms or pasture lands; only two or three small subdivisions with a few houses and residents who were yet doubtful as to the wisdom of their investments. Those who built the houses had to plod through mud to the railway stations, carrying their lanterns and leaving them at the stations to light their way home after dark. Plank sidewalks were laid by public subscription to accommodate children going to school . . . In some parts of the village this condition yet obtains, but we are getting out of it as rapidly as possible."

We must of necessity brief the report; Mayor Weyer, in effect, continues:

"The idea for incorporation as a hamlet originated in the East Norwood subdivision;

but even then South Norwood was building up rapidly. By 1888, the general sentiment for incorporation was favorable. A petition was circulated, designating the village boundary lines as Section 34 of Columbia Township. The petition was submitted through an appointed agent to the county commissioners.

"In due time, a special election was held and officers and members of council were installed. There was an imperative public demand for improved streets and sidewalks and better lighting for all thoroughfares.

"In July, 1888, Council passed an ordinance to levy tax for the above-named improvements. Anticipating public approval of the ordinance, a few hundred dollars were borrowed to start the work at once, beginning with the street lights.

"Ordinances were passed to prevent live stock running at large within the corporate limits; also to create a Mayor's Court; to define and publish misdemeanors; to create a platting commission and a police force; to issue bonds to the amount of \$6,000.00 to build a town hall; also, later, to erect cells for confinement of prisoners; and to purchase a suitable safe for safekeeping of village records and plats."

Mayor Weyer's report then praises the work of the Platting Commission, consisting of Dr. N. I. Scott, John Uri Lloyd, John C. Masker, Mr. Weghorst and the Mayor. However, the report stoutly criticized the Board of Commissioners for Sewers, viz:

"The Board apparently has made but little progress. Whether the fault lies with the Board itself, with Council, or whether the appointment was premature, I am, at this time, not prepared to say." Following another paragraph of censure, the report continues: "Until sewers are laid down there is generally no drainage for waste waters except into the gutters or onto other grounds, which becomes a nuisance and is already prohibited by ordinance."

The report then reminds the Board that many streets, both sidewalks and roadways, are under construction, and that it will be shamefully expensive and a public nuisance to attempt sewer-installations after these major improvements are completed.

Weyer's report also vigorously applauded the village's first official Board of Health, composed of C. E. Page, M. Langdon, John Knapp, W. E. Zoller, Kingery and Stewart, writing: "The village is to be congratulated upon selections made by Council of members of the present Board."

Condemning the "Richardson Law," which was intended to regulate the laying of cement sidewalks, the Mayor summed up his convictions, viz:

"Petitions have come in with forcible demands that sidewalks be built on both sides of the street and in many cases where (only) one or two houses are erected . . . if such walks are put down, they are liable to be damaged; if not totally

destroyed, by hauling of materials over them (in future constructions)."

The Mayor accused upholders of the "Richardson Law": 1) of trying to get their sidewalks laid chiefly at the city's expense; 2) of fear they'd never get sidewalks if they didn't push them through right now; and 3) the belief that in any event they wouldn't get them under the same money-saving conditions. He expressed the hope that the law would be amended and that, as amended, it would be general in its application with no practical limits to the amount to be expended.

His Honor urged prompt passage of ordinances to prohibit gambling and regulate saloons, on which he loosed this verbal blast:

"The worst cases of drunkenness and rowdyism occur when respectable people are asleep. If saloons are allowed to remain open on Sundays, allowing men and boys to congregate and soak themselves with alcoholic beverages, spending or gambling away all their previous week's earnings, then their families are left destitute the rest of the week. While there are state laws regulating these matters, except the closing at night, the persons in most cases must be bound over to the higher courts, and the cases seldom come up for a hearing, whereas, under proper ordinances, these cases may be tried by a jury of our own citizens."

The Mayor then brought his report to a gracious end:

"I thank all — members of Council, city offices, citizens — for the very great and uniform courtesy . . . shown me since my election to this office. I would respectfully ask that the same shall be extended to my successor."

Aaron McNeill, Three Times Mayor — 1892-3-4

The stature of Aaron McNeill increases with the years. There seems to be scant record of his boyhood and formative teens. It is with his Norwood career that we are concerned; and the record is his eulogy.

He became a resident in 1877. Four years later, he became Norwood's second Mayor, succeeding John Weyer. He served three terms: 1892-3-4.

His annual Mayor's Reports reveal his character. He was open-minded yet unyielding once his convictions had been formed. In his efforts to promote the best interests of Norwood as a whole, he fought all suggestions for compromise. Above all, he wanted the Village of Norwood to be run like a soundly-managed business. He was both critically aware of the city's problems and appreciative of its prosperity. These facts are demonstrated in his first Mayor's Report. He writes:

"The bonded debt of Norwood amounts to only \$30,400. The tax valuation is \$2,050,000, which does not represent half the actual property values. So that Nor-

Editor's Note: We are indebted to the Norwood ENTERPRISE for the typical information contained in the references to Norwood's early Mayors. Those articles were re-written from several John H. Morton stories.

wood has back of her bonds around \$5,000,000."

In favoring extensive street and sidewalk improvements, he wrote: "What is worth doing is worth doing well. Contractors that bid for these jobs must do the work in strict compliance with specifications."

Of inadequate sewerage, he wrote: "We all know that typhoid fever, diphtheria and kindred diseases prevail where good drainage is not supplied. Our duty is therefore imperative."

He was emphatic about the need for a waterworks: "The health and lives of our citizens depend on our action on these subjects (waterworks and sewers). We should not (regardless of the expense) hesitate to do our whole duty."

He praised the Volunteer Fire Department, recommending that an engine be bought to serve the Ivanhoe and Elsmere districts. Then, pointing out that water, sewers and fire-protection were merely separate divisions of one big problem, he added: "an efficient fire department cannot be maintained without an adequate water supply."

He recommended the city hire a salaried engineer and any assistants needed. In that year, 1892, Norwood had no day policemen; only two night watchmen. The Mayor recommended a day policeman, stating "he could be useful in looking after street repairs etc."; and four night police.

Arrests for all of 1892 totalled only seventeen; all for misdemeanors. In eight cases, \$60.00 in fines were collected. Four other accused were bound over to the grand jury. One was sentenced to the work house. "One escaped from the marshall before the hearings."

MCNEILL'S SECOND REPORT

Mayor McNeill's report for 1892 contained less than 700 words, the salient comments being: "A few years ago, this locality was a large area of farm land. We are now a village of over 5,000 inhabitants, with well-made streets and sidewalks being extended as rapidly as possible." Commenting on the construction of the new waterworks, he added: "The future of our city looks bright indeed, now that we are assured good streets, good sidewalks, pure water . . . and situated as we are at a high elevation, good, pure air."

He reminded the city its credit was good; that the tax duplicate, now showing over \$2,225,000, was increasing over a quarter-million a year. "Handsome residences are being built in all parts of the village. This rapid increase of our tax duplicate is a guaranty against a high rate of taxation."

He praised the voluntary fire companies: "The Norwood No. 1" and "The West Norwood Fire Brigade." He recommended provisions be made for building a new Town Hall; and that while this was under way, Council provide an office for the Mayor and clerk.

MCNEILL'S FINAL REPORT

In his final report, dated April 16, 1894, Mayor Aaron McNeill reminded its citizens

that Norwood had become an incorporated village as recently as the summer of 1888, in which year it had neither streets nor sidewalks, nor water supply except from cisterns and wells, no sewers and no street lighting. Now, practically all of it achieved in his three terms, the village had 14½ miles of well-lighted macadamized streets with cement sidewalks over which most parts of the city could be reached.

He praised Prof. J. U. Lloyd for the constructive efforts of the Platting Commission; also the Board of Improvements, led by Henry C. Meader. "These Boards, together with the Solicitor, Clerk, Engineer, and other village officers—went to work and the chips began to fly!" He praised the Sewerage Board, headed by Peter S. Bettinger, saying that "in the near future, Norwood (will have) a complete and efficient sewerage system."

He is eloquent in commending Dr. Alfred Springer, George Puchta and Henry Rikhoff for their efforts to give Norwood an adequate and efficient waterworks system; and he wanted June 9th, the day the village was to celebrate the completion of the waterworks, to be a "red letter day in Norwood's history." (Editor's note: His wishes were gratified. There was dancing, fireworks, feasting; the celebrants came from miles around. Ren Mulford and Werter S. Betty distributed an illustrated historical souvenir, entitled, NORWOOD: GEM OF THE HIGHLANDS.

Over these few years, 1888-1894, Norwood had grown from a highlands settlement to a municipality of nearly 6,000 population, with an actual property valuation in excess of \$6 million and a tax duplicate valuation of nearly \$2½ million. More, Norwood was a decent community; "not a single bad district in it." There had been only 49 arrests, mostly for minor offences, in the year.

Now, proudly, the Mayor saw the city's future civic responsibility:

"All progress and prosperity have brought with them corresponding obligations. Bonds of the village have been issued in large amounts and the faith of the village pledged for their payment. THIS PLEDGE MUST NEVER BE BROKEN!"

Mayor McNeill did not complete his third term, resigning to sit on the bench of the newly created Court of Insolvency.

Judge David Davis, Norwood's Third Mayor — 1894-1897

David Davis was born in Gallipolis, Ohio. He graduated from Gallipolis High School; also from Reading and Lebanon University. He married Alice E. Sutherland, January 8, 1880, at Jackson, Ohio. They had four daughters. In 1890-92 he was Norwood's first Solicitor.

David Davis was elevated from the position of Solicitor to Mayor of Norwood by election of Council to fill the unexpired term of Mayor McNeill, who had resigned to become a member of the newly created Court of Insolvency.

His regime began, officially, December 3, 1894. His tenure, by approval of the electorate, continued through two more terms until the beginning of 1897.

The record proves that he was a distinguished figure in Norwood's early history. Born in Gallia County, Ohio, he was admitted to the Ohio Bar at Jackson, removing to Norwood in 1886.

At the time of its incorporation as a village, 1888, David Davis was named Solicitor. He held this office until he was elected Mayor. There is likelihood that he might have served much longer had he sought it, but he resigned in early 1897 to become a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He seems to have been an unusually well-informed and capable man endowed with a deeply-rooted sense of integrity. Completing his term in the Court of Common Pleas, he returned to his law practice, and private life, devoting much of his time and eloquence to what he deemed the best interests of Norwood. He resided for more than forty years on Mentor avenue.

PREDICTED NORWOOD'S POPULATION

In Mayor Davis' first report, 1895, there was an instance of prophetic vision. He wrote:

"There are about 1800-2000 acres in the corporate limits. Allowing lots, 50 foot frontage, 150 feet depth, four to the acre, we would have about 7500 lots, to accommodate a population of 35,000 to 40,000."

Nevertheless, his first report contained several instances of bad judgment. He was a strong advocate of annexation to Cincinnati, writing: "I desire to call your attention to the fact that annexation of our Village is a fixed and definite fact, and at no uncertain future day."

Entertaining this conviction it is difficult to understand that in the same Mayor's Report, he wrote: "It is to be hoped that Montgomery Pike will be completed this year; that a Town Hall will be built, also an electric plant, and a Crematory finished. With improvement in streets and sidewalks, we will be in moderate good shape to be received into the household of the Queen City of the West."

Why such a patent inconsistency in one and the same Mayor's Report? If annexation were inevitable, why recommend the expense of building a new Town Hall, knowing that in event of annexation the property must be sold and the proceeds poured into a municipal structure in downtown Cincinnati?

Fortunately for Norwood's future, when the subject of annexation was submitted to the people, the proposition was defeated.

BIG FIGHT ON DRAINAGE

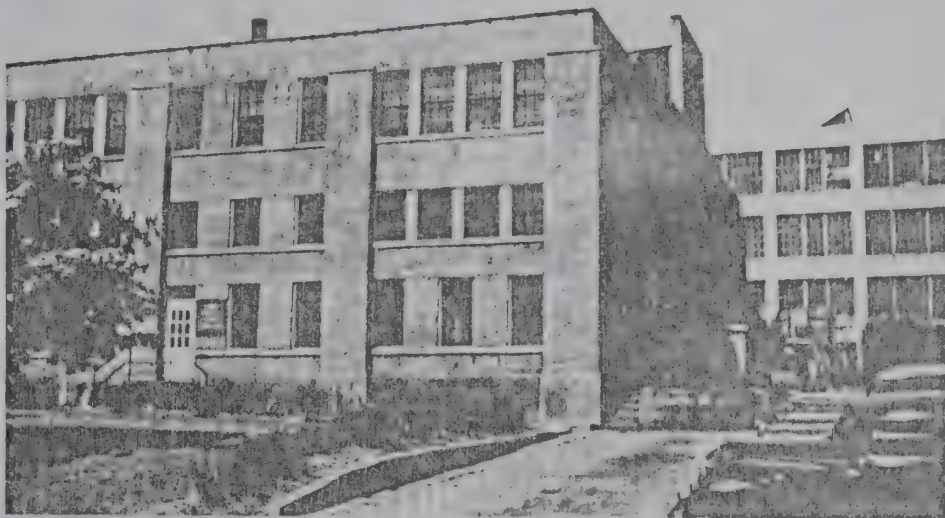
In this same Report, Mayor Davis recommended: "Drainage should be made toward Bloody Run. There should be a trunk sewer through the Village from East to West, down Bloody Run and the Millcreek Valley to the Ohio river." He commented further: "It will be a detriment to the health of the people both in Duck Creek valley and of Cincinnati to drain Norwood in that direction."

Started in 1918 With One
Employee, and Is Now
a National Figure in
the Color Industry

Federal Color was founded in 1918 by Dan Heekin and Tom Sullivan. Their first and only customer was the Heekin Can Company. Their ambition was to manufacture colors for printing inks used by Heekin to produce package labels for Prince Albert tobacco cans. They started with one employee, Grover Wachendorf. Three years later, in 1921, they added two more permanent employees, Ray Elick and Tom Brown. Wachendorf, retired, now resides in California. Elick and Brown are still with Federal.

The original Federal plant was in the rear of Heekin's Norwood plant, and occupied about 3,000 square feet. The company's first order, aside from Heekin, was for the red used in producing U. S. two-cent postage stamps.

In 1923, the new, the present plant was



built. It provides over 60,000 square feet of production-space. An average of 40 persons are now employed; 15 of whom have been with Federal for 25 years or more. The business was sold to Norman Alexander in 1954.

Federal has been a pioneering institution, introducing many new colors to the industry, and over the years has diversified its operations to include colors for Printing Inks, Paints and Lacquers, Rubber and

Plastics, Floor Coverings, Cosmetics and Artist Materials.

Branch offices are maintained in Newark, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.

The 1957 Officers are: Norman E. Alexander, Pres.; Edward J. Sheridan, Executive Vice-Pres.; Gerald R. O'Shea, Vice-Pres. in charge of Sales; Francis E. Gleason, Vice-Pres. in charge of Plant Operations.

Federal Color Laboratories
Manufacturers of

DRY AND DISPERSED ORGANIC COLORS
FOR: PRINTING INKS
PAINTS AND LACQUERS
RUBBER AND PLASTICS
FLOOR COVERINGS
COSMETICS
ARTIST MATERIALS

The Village Council, recognized that the Pike forms the ridge of the corporate water shed, sloping both east and west. The first sewer main installed terminated in the Duck Creek hollows. This was followed by many damage suits against the Village by neighboring property owners for pollution of their water courses. One Hyde Park resident obtained an injunction against continuance of the Duck Creek system. The Court granted the Village a reasonable time to find another outlet. Finally, after many delays, the Court, summoning members of Council, laid down a mandate: If Council failed to remedy the nuisance within a fixed time, the members of Council would be individually and collectively guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to jail.

Meantime, the City of Cincinnati had constructed a trunk sewer in Bloody Run (the name is an historical misnomer), as Mayor Davis had prophesied. Cincinnati then did the generous thing, granting the Village the right to connect its sewerage system with the Bloody Run main, and establishing a precedent in cooperation that has continued to this day.

In this same 1895 Report, Mayor Davis recommended the appointment of a Police Judge, under Section 1831 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio; "to have jurisdiction of all criminal cases to the fullest extent the same as the Mayor."

He also asked Council to appoint a Committee to compile a book or pamphlet to include all ordinances of the Village; and to specify penalties for violation of said ordinances.

DAVIS' SECOND REPORT

Beginning his 1896 Report, Mayor Davis wrote: "During the past year, there has been a steady growth and material improvement in our Village, notwithstanding the (national) depression was heavier upon us the past fifteen months than it has been at any time during the severe panic."

He cited: "Two-thirds of the whole Village has now been sewerred. There is promise of sewerage the South Norwood district soon." He hoped the Supreme Court would sanction the improvement of Main Avenue; "one of the most important routes of travel in Hamilton County." He recommended a conservative financial policy for the following year, 1897, saying: "I recommend in making new improvements that the same amount to about \$10,000 less than the amount of bonds and accrued interest of our indebtedness. Thus, if principal and interest amount to \$40,000, our improvements should be restricted to, say, \$31,000.00. That way we will be gradually working out of debt. Of course, we would have to make exception in the case of Main avenue, if that improvement is sanctioned by municipal authority."

He asked Council to "call upon our Clerk and learn the exact state of our finances." He closed this paragraph, stating: "The Village is in splendid condition, financially . . . and no records anywhere in Ohio are better than the records kept by our worthy Clerk."

He again suggested Council publish a book of ordinances and penalties; and

again strongly urged the appointment of a Justice of the Peace with power to act as Police Judge.

He closed his 1896 Report on a note of praise for Fred Mehmert, A. H. Pape, E. C. Poage, Len Bolles and "other members of different official bodies of our Village for their faithful, able and intelligent work in behalf of the citizens of Norwood."

Dr. T. V. Fitzpatrick, Norwood's Fourth Mayor — 1896-7-8

One astonishing fact gleams through the pages of Norwood's civic history; both as Village and as City the community has been notably free of political chicanery and its concomitant sin, money-greed at the top political level. Norwood has had many good Mayors and the fourth, Dr. T. V. Fitzpatrick, must be rated among its most conscientious.

He was born, a farmer's son, in Nicholasville, Clermont County, Ohio. He received his medical degree from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Later, he was honored by the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, by the Twin Valley College, Germantown, Ohio. In April, 1893 he established his residence on Hopkins avenue, neighboring the home of Judge McNeill, former Norwood Mayor. He was a charter member of the Norwood Masonic Lodge. From the outset he was active in Norwood's Civic and educational life, serving on the Board of School Examiners, also on the Welfare Association. In later years, speaking of the Norwood of 1893, he said: "It could more easily be called Philadelphia . . . because it truly was a village of brotherly love."

He became Mayor in December, 1896, having been elected by Council to complete the last term of Mayor McNeill. He was re-elected by popular vote for two successive terms, 1897-8. (The municipal files contain no Mayor's Report for the term ending April, 1897.)

Dr. Fitzpatrick removed from Norwood to Cincinnati in 1906 to devote his full energies to his medical practice.

THE MAYOR'S 1898 REPORT

The village was still in its swaddling clothes and confronted by many problems. Recognizing these and the zeal and efficacy of the village's official staff, the good Doctor's first Mayor's Report was liberally sprinkled with bouquets, reporting: "The Committee on Finance merits special commendation." "The Committee on Streets and Grades has done its duties well." "The Committee on Fire and Light has discharged its duties in commendable manner."

"I wish especially to commend the excellent work of the Police Department." He revealed that 348 arrests had been made and \$477.00 had been collected in fines and licenses. He commented that most of the arrests had been among "that ever present yet ever changing army of tramps."

The proposition to improve Montgomery Pike had degenerated into many lawsuits.

Mayor Fitzpatrick wrote: "Much of the delay is due to the very extraordinary act of the Supreme Court in reversing itself. We wait with bated breath their new decision."

Dr. Fitzpatrick seems to have had two avocations or hobbies that gripped his brain and heart: education and public welfare. He worked tirelessly to inspire Council to cooperate in all matters inherent to the progress of Norwood's schools and overall welfare program.

He recommended three additional policemen; one, day; two, night. He suggested Council vote funds to the Board of Trustees of the Water Department with a view to increasing the number of electric street lamps.

The closing paragraphs of the 1898 Report are heraldic of impending change and shot through with irony: "there are comparatively few improvements of any magnitude left for Council's consideration . . . yet there is still the Pike (in deplorable condition). During the coming year, and especially so if the Pike is completed, every effort should be made to secure to the citizens adequate street car service."

FITZPATRICK'S 1899 REPORT

In 1899, the Norwood community was in a state of flux; overnight, it seemed, the old insouciance of a slow-moving, complacent village had been rudely shaken. Industry was on the move. A new kind of challenge had to be met; the complexities of changing a rural community to meet the tempo of a city's life.

Apparently, in Dr. Fitzpatrick's mind, there was one clean way to do it; give the people a report of what was going on. In this sense his 1898 report sets an historical precedence for Norwood. With verbiage cut to the bone, it reveals these improvements:

Streets improvements on Wesley, Marion and Lawrence avenues, 4,787.9 feet, costing \$11,490.0067.

Sidewalks, Gleneay, Franklin, Lawrence, Lexington, Marion, Monroe and Wesley avenues, 11,727.86 feet, costing \$3,607.68.

Sewer District No. 2 completed, representing 44,178 feet of sewers, costing \$31,457.31.

Over the year a total of \$132,798.39 had been invested in civic improvements.

Praising the Committee on Finance, Dr. Fitzpatrick wrote: "This committee has been conservative and highly judicious in the management and expenditures of the financial interests of the village."

He commended the Committee on Streets and Grades, the Committee on Fire and Light, the Committee on Law and Contracts, the Committee on Public Building, and the Board of Waterworks Trustees. He mentioned the resignation of Mr. Winkelman of this Board and the appointment of John G. Anderson to fill the vacancy.

He concludes his 1899 report with paragraph on paragraph of lavish encomiums for all other civic departments and their executive heads, mentioning Marshall Eberhardt, Chief of Police, John Grismere, the newly appointed Night Chief of Police,

the Department of Education, Treasurer John C. Masker, Clerk W. E. Wichgar, Solicitor W. E. Bundy, Assistant Solicitor Orris P. Cobb, Health Officer Dr. J. C. Cadwallader and others.

He reported that a census of Norwood, made by the Police Department, showed a total population of 6,696, including 1581 voters and 1317 school-age children.

Charles E. Prior, Norwood's Fifth Mayor — 1899-1900

There are very few biographical references to the career of Charles E. Prior, except the evidence that he had held positions of trust before he took up residence here on Hudson avenue, where he resided several years.

He had been, first, a stenographer, then secretary, to Senator Joseph B. Foraker. Then, studying law, he had become a partner in the prominent Foraker legal group. He is said to have been a member also of the Board of Education. Following his term as Mayor, he removed to New York City. No further information is on record in regards to his subsequent career.

He seems to have been an excellent mayor and a man of strong convictions. The records that have come down to us make two things clear: He believed that the beautiful, pastoral community of Norwood was dying and the community would soon become a city of industrial grime and furor. This, in a sense, broke his heart. He loved "The Gem of the Highlands" and wanted it to remain as it had been, a residential Eden. Yet he felt that the wish was a blighted hope.

He was equally frank about annexation to Cincinnati. He fully expected Norwood to be swallowed, when the question was submitted to the people on election day, in the maw of an expanding Cincinnati.

As the gifted John H. Morton, in his series of historical sketches in the *Norwood Enterprise*, wrote: "The gaunt specter of annexation and municipal death still hovers over the prosperous, happy village."

These were the major issues, industrialization and annexation, that Charles E. Prior had inherited as Mayor. Yet he seems, for the year he served, to have been both a keen observer and a good administrator. His Mayor's Report, issued April 16, 1900, was brief and orderly, touching all phases of the village's civic life. He wrote:

"Fifteen years ago the territory within our boundaries was nothing but farm lands and cow pastures. Yet it is now a splendid city of over eight thousand souls with almost every modern convenience."

Speaking of industrialization, he reported:

"The factories came to us because they wanted more room, light and cleanliness than they could find in Cincinnati." Now he adds: "I believe I voice the sentiments of the people when I say that if we had determined the matter, no such concerns would have come here . . . because we

desired to retain our village as a residential community." In a happier vein, he continues: "It is exceedingly gratifying that the plants which have located here are of substantial and splendid character . . . erecting buildings that would be a credit to any community . . . beautifying their large and spacious grounds . . . taking a lively interest in the affairs of our village."

Referring to the Corporation Clerk's annual financial statement, he warns: "We have a rather large bonded indebtedness, due to the many improvements we have made: the water works and electric light plant; miles upon miles of streets, sidewalks and sewers."

He cited these to explain Norwood's seemingly high village tax rate, commenting: "The tax rate will inevitably increase the value for taxation of real estate. I predict, within two years, a tax duplicate of nearly \$5,000,000.00 . . . Our municipal expenses will increase, yet I believe the net result will be a decrease in our tax rate." Then he adds: "We paid out last year \$18,575.68 interest on our public debt. Something ought to be done to reduce our indebtedness . . . and thereby (lessen) interest charges." Then he reminded Council: "Ample provision is made by law to create such a fund; and there ought not to be any difficulty about it."

He praised the Police Department, recommending that Council provide more funds for police protection; install patrol boxes "so an accurate record may be kept of the whereabouts of the police at all times." He recommended improved facilities for the care of prisoners. Also, "that provision be made for securing dog license tags" with the objective of enforcing the dog-license ordinance.

The final chapters of his Report may be summarized. He praised the street car company for giving Norwood the advantage of an "Owl Car" all-night services. He noted the alacrity with which Norwood's citizens were availing themselves of telephone services in their homes. He applauded Council for its capable handling of important civic matters. Of "Papa" Masker, he wrote: "There is not a better village treasurer in Ohio." He called Clerk W. E. Wichgar a "walking encyclopedia of municipal law, facts, finances and figures." He held Solicitor W. R. Collins in high esteem, describing him as a man of "good legal ability, sound judgment, common sense and industry."

George E. Mills, Norwood's Sixth Mayor — 1901-2-3-4-5

The original Abner Mills, whether by sheer luck or foresight, "struck gold", in 1797, when he purchased from John Cleves Symmes that tract of Norwood land running south from Ross avenue to Sherman, west to Section avenue and east by the prolongation of Judge street through the heart of Norwood's business, financial and industrial districts.

It is a tribute to his descendants that over the succeeding hundred and sixty years, the family name, Mills, became and remains the symbol of a constructive force in Norwood's history.

It is a high mark in the family's genealogy that George E. Mills, Abner's grandson, served several consecutive terms as Mayor, 1901-2-3-4-5; perhaps, from several angles, the most crucial and most hectic in Norwood's history.

He was first elected April 1, 1901. His second term was extended by statute from May to Jan. 1. Thereafter, and continuously since, Norwood's Mayors have been elected in November for terms of one year each, beginning January of the subsequent year.

George E. Mills attended Norwood's old Central School, prepared for college, entered Yale, where he obtained his Bachelor of Law degree. He married Marcia, daughter of Norwood's famed scientist, N. Ashley Lloyd. They had one son and three daughters.

There is striking contrast between the political philosophies of George E. Mills and his predecessor, Charles Prior. From Prior's viewpoint, Norwood, as a city, was doomed to drop into the bottomless pit of oblivion.

Mayor Mills, on the other hand, was a rampant, voluble, convincing Norwood enthusiast. He was, we gather from the record, hard-headed, pragmatic and at times quite militant in handling the opposition, but he lived to see the citizens of Norwood, in popular election, veto the project of annexation. We can, by exercising our imagination, see the glint of pride in his eyes when the citizens had declared at the polls: "Norwood is our town; let's keep it that way!"

George E. Mills' first Mayor's Report, April 21, 1902, made three fundamental issues very clear: He believed in Norwood and its future. He wanted all of Norwood to know exactly what the administration was doing for the village and where its money had gone. He wanted Norwood to progress by orderly planning to the dignity and responsibility of an incorporated city.

Among other important things, his 1902 Report reveals:

Total tax assessment valuation, \$3,850,190; of which \$2,680,300 is in Columbia township and \$1,169,900 in Millcreek township

Total tax rate, 1901, 29.84 mills per dollar in Columbia township; and 29.11 mills in Millcreek. He also showed the breakdown: 11.5 mills for schools levies; .50 mills for general purposes; .15 mills for sanitation; 1.00 mills for streets and repairs; .10 mills for public buildings; .40 mills for fire department; 1.40 mills for water and light; .25 mills for police; .90 mills for principal on public debt; 6.50 mills for interest on public debt.

Village receipts from all sources amounted to \$271,117.59. Expenditures were \$231,416.76.

Village funds on deposit in various banks were drawing interest; providing a "very satisfactory addition to Village revenues."

He advised Council he was submitting a separate report on the Police department, asking another .45 mill levy.

Bonds to the amount of \$20,000 (out of a total of \$50,000 for that purpose) had already been allocated for improvements in the Water Works and Electric Light Plant.

Of the Sewerage Department, he wrote: "Internally, the sewerage system is satisfactory, but discharges into streams and ravines have been the cause of lawsuits against the Village." He indicated this problem must have early attention.

He commended the Health Department, adding: "steps must be taken at once to secure cooperation of Traction Company in sprinkling Montgomery Pike."

Concerning Peddlers' Licenses, he wrote: "The \$400 revenue (obtained from said licenses) is equal to one-tenth of a mill of all taxable property in the Village."

He reminded the village that the Northside Avenue Street Railway Extension "cannot be built until an overhead crossing is constructed by the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway and Northside avenue itself improved."

The historic chapter in his Report (written after the April election, 1902) was charged with electric surprise. Everybody felt that the election to determine the status of the community would be close, but not this close: "The proposition to advance the Village to the rank of a city fourth grade second class has carried by a majority of five votes."

Mayor Mills expressed the same grievance that had been so often noted by his predecessors; the community's bonded indebtedness was a galling yoke. For example, the tax levy in 1901 stipulated that interest on public debt amounted to \$26,000 out of the total \$40,000 required to operate the village. Other disbursements included: to General Fund, \$2,000; to Sanitary Fund, \$1,800; to Streets, \$1,000; to Buildings, \$400; to Fire, \$1,600; to Police, \$1,000; to Water & Light, \$5,600.

Yet the Mayor reminded Council that in 1901-2 Norwood was enjoying material prosperity.

MILLS' 1903 REPORT

On May 4, 1903, the Mayor's Report reminded Council that Norwood had become an incorporated city on November 15, 1902. Population 6,490.

Under the new municipal code, Council becomes a legislative body, necessitating it to abolish the Board of Waterworks Trustees, the Board of Commissioners of Sewers, the Platting Commission. The Board of Public Service became the chief administrative authority. By law, Council now held authority to confirm certain appointments by the Mayor.

The new Board of Public Safety had power to make contracts that affected management of the police and fire departments. Council determined the number of persons to be employed in these departments and authored rules and regulations in respect to discipline and organization.

Henceforth it required a three-fourths majority of Council to pass any tax levy

over the objections of the new Tax Commission, members of which were also to serve as Trustees of the Sinking Fund.

There was a slight drop in the over-all tax rate; from 29.84 mills, Columbia Township, and \$29.10, Millcreek Township (Norwood division) to 29.12 and 29.06, respectively. Total assessable tax valuation, 1902, \$4,274,450.

Clerk Wichgar's report, published March 16, 1903, shows \$816,706.39 in bond indebtedness, of which \$222,307.56 were assessment bonds; the principal and interest on these being derived from special assessments on improved property. The balance, \$594,428.53, including \$160,928.53 for debt extension, covered costs on municipal projects such as Sidewalks, Fire and General Purposes, Electric Light, Water Works, Montgomery Pike Widening, Street Repairs, Sewer Extensions, etc.

Now, following praise of all Civic Boards and Council, the Mayor made several important comments. The office of Marshall had been abolished under the city code; he recommended a revised ordinance; also an amendment to bring Sanitary and Plumbing Regulation up to date. Also, a revised Building Permit Law. He reminded Council that the city had filed suit against the Cincinnati Street Railway Company and Interurban Terminal Railway Company to force them to give transfers for a 5¢ rate. He reminded Council that the Women's Clubs of Norwood were enthusiastically working for a Public Library and that both he and the Solicitor had sent special letters to Mr. Carnegie, soliciting the latter's cooperation.

1912581

INTERESTING HIGHLIGHTS

George E. Mills continued as Mayor until January 1, 1905, yet made no further reports. The custom was dropped until Mayor Nolte took office in 1920.

In a special letter, around 1925, sent to John H. Morton, the ex-Mayor reported he recalled the "spirited discussions over brick or asphalt for surfacing Montgomery Pike. I believe Fred W. Kline was nominated over J. H. Brachmann for Council chiefly because of their respective positions on that question."

He also wrote: "Natural gas was brought to Norwood only after a bitter fight. Its producing distributors were obliged to wage a campaign of education in the homes of the people, at church sociables, etc."

Hitching Posts and Cisterns For Norwood Public Schools

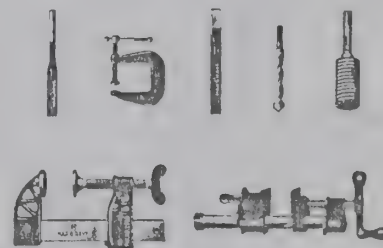
July 3, 1874 at the regular meeting of the School Board, repairs to be made during the summer months were discussed. A cistern with a plunger pump was needed to replace the broken chain-pump. Also, a new cotton 1/2" dia. rope, 35 ft. long for the school bell. Door locks needed repairs. Seats and desks were to be fastened down tight. In the front lot, six new locust hitching posts were needed.



THE CINCINNATI TOOL COMPANY

Since 1879

Tools for the Manufacture of Carriages, Wagons, Automobiles, Aircraft, Ships, Boats, and for Farms, Homes, Factories



A few of scores of standard and specialized tools for which CINCINNATI TOOL has created world-wide demand.

The Cincinnati Tool Co., 1951 Waverly Ave., Norwood, was founded by Frank Martin in 1879. The first small plant was located on Pearl Street, Cincinnati.

Martin was outstanding in his field and the company, keeping pace with the industrial trend, has consistently improved its lines to meet the new demands of the automotive trade, aircraft builders, ships and boat construction, as well as farm equipment, and the new "do-it-yourself" home hobbies.

The company moved to Norwood in 1900. Its payroll has grown from 12 employees to 160. It has over 1000 distributors in the U. S. A. and Canada. Other agents are located all over the world.

John Hargrave was President from 1912 to 1954. He was an excellent tool-designer and executive.

The 1957 officers are: James A. Gardner, Pres.; Harold H. Hargrave, Vice-Pres.; H. M. Wessendarp, Sec'y-Treas.; Lyle M. Willett, advertising and sales-promotion manager. Delbert L. Farmer is chief engineer. B. J. Weiss is superintendent.

Cincinnati Tool is notable for the length of service of its employees, both management and personnel. A large percentage of its staff have been with the company from 10 to 30 years or more.





Neisner's

5¢ TO \$1.00 VARIETY STORES

THE FAMILY SHOPPING CENTER

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Accessories (Women's)	Kitchen Utensils
Aluminum Ware	Lamps and Shades
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Candy	Music—Records
Children's Wear	Notions
Cosmetics	Paints
Curtains—Draperies	Party Favors
Dinnerware	Patterns
Domestics	Pet Shop
Dresses, Children's	Photo Frames
Dresses, Women's	Pictures
Electric Goods	Place Goods
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Furniture (Occasional)	Rugs
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Gifts and Novelties	Skirts
Girls' Apparel	Souvenirs
Glassware	Sporting Goods
Greeting Cards	Sportswear
Hair Goods	Stationery
Hand Bags	Toilet Articles
Handkerchiefs	Toys—Books
Hardware	Underwear, Men's,
Horticulture	Women's, Children's
Hosiery	Women's Wear
Housewares	Work Clothes
Infants' Wear	Wrapping Supplies
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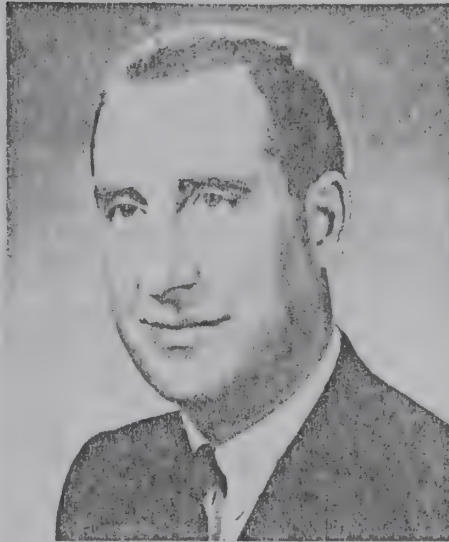
NEISNER'S

4619 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NORWOOD 12, OHIO

CHAIN VARIETY STORES IN NORWOOD



FRED NEISNER, Chairman of the Board



M. B. NEISNER, President



JOSEPH J. KOFFLER, Norwood Manager

Neisner Brothers, Inc.

Neisner Brothers, Inc., a national variety store chain with its Main Office in Rochester, New York, opened a store in Norwood, Ohio, on November 10, 1928, at 4619 Montgomery Avenue. This store had a modest frontage of 40 feet and covered 8,600 square feet of sales area. Within a few years, additional space was needed to keep pace with the growth of Norwood and the demand for greater assortments of merchandise. In 1940, the first addition was added and, in 1952, the Company enlarged this store to its present size of 16,000 square feet of sales area—making it one of the largest junior department stores in the downtown Norwood area with complete selections of merchandise in all departments.

The Neisner 5¢ to \$1.00 Variety Store Chain was founded by A. H. and J. M. Neisner in 1911 in Rochester, New York.

Originally a so-called "5 and 10," the Company now sells a full range of variety and junior department store merchandise. The operation of all Neisner stores is administered from its headquarters in Rochester. From a modest beginning, Neisner's has risen to 146 stores and is one of the nation's most widely accepted and best liked family stores.

The Company encourages its 10,000 employees to enter community activities and to make friends and become good local citizens. This includes encouragement toward active participation in the Community Chest, Red Cross, Hospital Drives, etc.

Officers of Neisner Brothers, Inc., are as follows: Fred Neisner, Chairman of the Board; M. B. Neisner, President; A. H. Milstein, Vice President and Sales Manager; M. H. Goldman, Vice President and Merchandise Manager; F. G. Duffy, Vice

President and Store Operations Manager; J. J. Myler, Secretary and Treasurer.

Joseph J. Koffler has been Manager of the Neisner store in Norwood since 1952. He was employed by the Company in 1931 and, last year, became a member of the Company's Twenty-five Year Club which now has 115 members. Mr. Koffler has successfully managed stores in Detroit and Muskegon, Michigan; St. Joseph, Missouri; Chicago, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and has been an Inspector in the Ohio and Chicago Districts.

Mr. Koffler is one of Norwood's most civic-conscious business leaders. He was for several years a Director of the Norwood Business Men's Club and is today a Trustee of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce. He rates with the best of Norwood's thinkers, planners, doers.

Mr. and Mrs. Koffler and their family reside at 1861 Glendon Place, Cincinnati.

The F. W. Woolworth Co.

The name Woolworth is a household word in 48 states and Canada. In 1956, with 2,101 stores in operation, Woolworth reached the astounding volume of \$806,197,910 at retail. More new Woolworth stores will be opened in 1957 than in any previous year in the last decade.

Woolworth's, in Norwood, has occupied its present location, 4609 Montgomery Road, since 1932. Donald Smith, assistant manager of Woolworth's in Detroit for several years, is now manager.

The fabulous Woolworth empire was founded by Franklin Winfield Woolworth. Born April 13, 1852, at Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, his early education was limited to common school and a term at a Watertown, N. Y., commercial college. His first job, a three-month trial, paid him nothing for an average of 84 hours a week. Yet he had been born with three dominant traits; a creative merchandising mind, the courage to think differently, and an over-whelming personal ambition. While working for Moore & Smith, Water-

town, N. Y., he helped to introduce the "5¢ counter": a revolutionary experiment in merchandising.

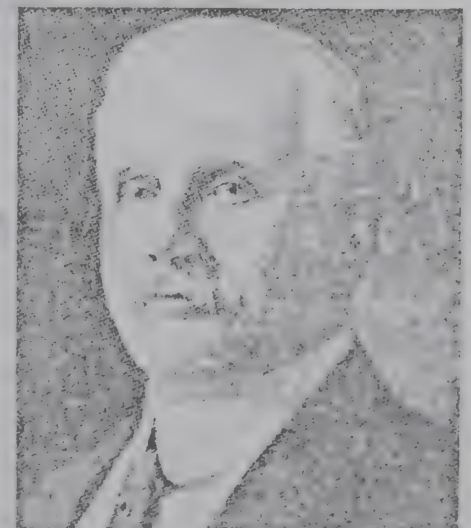
February 22, 1879, he opened a store in Utica, N. Y., which failed, due to poor location. Smarter now, he opened his second store, June 21, 1879, in Lancaster, Pa. His expanding success compelled him to establish administrative and buying offices in New York City.

He formed F. W. Woolworth & Company in 1905. In 1912, he was joined by W. H. Moore, C. S. Woolworth, F. M. Kirby, S. H. Knox and E. P. Charlton, establishing the F. W. Woolworth of today. Rapidly, the Woolworth chain spread over the nation.

His next move attracted world-wide attention. At a cost of \$13,000,000 he erected the world's first modern skyscraper in New York City. He served the Woolworth combine as president until his death, April 8, 1919, at which time the company was operating 1081 stores. He was a great innovator, establishing policies and practices which have since served to guide

both contemporaries and competitors in chain-store operation.

James T. Leftwich is Woolworth's current president.



F. W. WOOLWORTH, 1852-1919

PRIMITIVE NORWOOD*

In the late 1770's the country between the two Miamis, north of the Ohio, was generally called the "Miami Slaughter-house."

Early pioneers, landing at either Columbia or Losantiville, expecting to claim their acres and start farming at once, were cruelly disillusioned. First, the land was so heavily wooded it had to be cleared of timber before it could be cropped. Worse, the whole area north of the Ohio was infested by tribes of marauding Indians, shrieking their hate at the white invader, brandishing tomahawks, taking scalps.

The conflict was savage and ruthless.

In the summer of 1786, Major John Stites, a Revolutionary soldier operating as a trader from New Jersey, visited Washington, a river settlement near Maysville, Ky., then called Limestone. Indian marauders, invading the settlement, escaped with several horses. Stites organized a posse.

The Indians' flight carried the posse through the Miami country all the way to Xenia.

The scene that captured Stites' imagination compelled him to turn explorer. Here was a land both inspiringly beautiful and incredibly fertile.

He rushed, as fast as a man might rush in those days, back to New York, for a conference with Judge John Cleves Symmes, Trenton, N. J., then a member of Congress. Symmes had great influence. He recognized the importance of Stites' discovery.

Neither man might possibly conceive the impact each was making on a nation's future.

In 1787, following an impassioned plea by Symmes, Congress authorized the "Board of Treasury" to negotiate sale of land north of the Ohio river.

Symmes and his associates entered contract to purchase a million acres. Congress set the price at two-thirds of a dollar per acre.

The land to be conveyed fronted the Ohio river for twenty miles, to be measured eastward from the mouth of the Great Miami, which formed the western boundary. The east line was to be drawn from the twenty-mile point parallel with the general course of the Little Miami. The northern boundary was a due east-west line so located as to enclose the million acres. A map thereof was to be handed Symmes.

The conditions stated that Symmes must survey and lay out the entire tract into townships and subdivisions of townships, less fifteen acres reserved by the government for Fort Washington. The sum of \$82,198.00 was deposited as earnest money. An equal amount was to be paid within one month

after Symmes had received the survey map. Thereafter, the balance was due in six equal monthly payments.

One-seventh of the purchase price might be paid in government land warrants, acre for acre; on payment of each instalment, the purchaser to receive a deed conveying in fee simple a proportional share of the stipulated total.

Symmes and his associates were granted immediate possession of 123,297 acres of the land fronting the Ohio river.

Symmes had acted through Jonathon Dayton and Daniel Marsh, to whom he had given power of attorney.

Later there was doubt as to the validity of the power of attorney given by Symmes to Dayton and Marsh.

Symmes was ordered to execute and deliver a new and satisfactory power of attorney to Dayton and Marsh. The new contract, dated October 15, 1888, was signed and sealed by the "Board of Treasury"; namely, Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee. Also by John Cleves Symmes by Jonathan Dayton, his attorney; by John Cleves Symmes by Daniel Marsh, his attorney; Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh. Witnesses, George H. Renson and Andrew G. Frances.

This contract was never fulfilled.

Symmes, exercising right to immediate possession, proceeded to sell portions of tract, including those lying along the Little Miami river.

Later, learning these were not included in the twenty-mile limit from the mouth of the Great Miami, Symmes was accused of selling land to which he had no title; incidentally, the most fertile acres in the tract.

After years of wrangling, Symmes obtained government patent to 311,682 acres, bounded by the two Miamis, the Ohio river to the south, and north within a few miles south of Hamilton.

What followed is evidence that gerrymandering in real estate is an ancient human trait.

Sections to be reserved for the government were: 15 acres for Fort Washington; 640 acres at the mouth of the Great Miami; Sections 8, 11, 16, 26 and 29 in each township; and one entire township. The government planned to build a fort on the Great Miami plot. The other reservations were for educational and religious purposes. It was specified that the township intended for educational purposes, should be as near the center of the project as possible. This "as possible" apparently covered a lot of territory. The township wound up in a northwest corner of Butler County, where Oxford College, now Miami University, is located, instead of Springfield township, lying around Glendale.

Likewise, the purchase price of the entire

tract, \$165,693.42, dropped from the original two-thirds of a dollar, named in the contract of 1788, to a little over 53¢ per acre.

The patent is dated September 30, 1791, but was not received till December 4, 1818. The recorded copy is imperfect, showing many omissions. It was executed in the federal capitol, Philadelphia, signed by "G. Washington, President," and attested by the Great Seal of the United States of North America.

The Early Settlers

These pages are concerned with Norwood. Yet there had been no Norwood had there not been three earlier settlements; Columbia, Losantiville and Cincinnati. When Fort Washington was manned by a garrison of 75 privates and their officers; and later, when Gov. St. Clair in 1790, established Hamilton County by proclamation, the leadership of Cincinnati was established for all time.

The hardihood of the pioneers must be recorded. Benjamin Stites had obtained ten thousand acres from Symmes. His first expedition included himself, his brothers and perhaps twenty other stalwarts, recruited in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Coming down the river by raft and flatboat, they landed at the mouth of the Little Miami, founding Columbia. November 18, 1788.

Dismantling the flatboats, erecting block-houses for the protection of the children, building log cabins to house the families, they were high on hope and courage.

They had no worry about meat. Wild game provided an abundance. Yet, within a few weeks, they had neither flour nor cornmeal nor salt; the supply was exhausted. They dug up the roots of coarse bear grass; boiling, drying, grinding the tough fibers into flour. It was a Winter of privation. The hazard of an Indian attack was always with them.

Came Spring. They planted a square mile of corn in Turkey Bottom, near the Little Miami. They worked in alternate shifts; half the men, armed with rifles, would stand guard; the other half labored in the field. It is one of the ironies of history that men of such heroic mold must be forever nameless.

It was an aggravation that when the river was open and the roads passable, and food could be obtained from Limestone (Maysville) by boat or by pack horses from Lexington, few settlers had the money to pay for it. For most of them, the expense of moving from the east, coupled with payments for the acres they bought, left them with but two assets; the will to survive and the determination to make a living from the soil.

Historic Montgomery Ave. and Smith Road

To leave the settlements at any hour during the late 1700's, the rugged pioneer

Editor's note: This is a rewrite of original John Morton story that appeared in the ENTERPRISE in 1925.

One of the Nation's Top Manufacturers In Its Field

Palmer Thermometers, Inc., 2501 Norwood Avenue is successor to the original James Foster & Co., established in 1836, and for many years located at the s. w. corner of Fifth & Race Streets, Cincinnati, where the Glenn building now stands.

In its rugged pioneer days, Foster brought his stocks by wagon train all the way from New York. The first local products were philosophical instruments, also instruments for surveyors and mathematicians.

When Richard Penny Palmer joined the Foster Co., his first major achievement was to design a thermometer to meet the demands of the State of Ohio for the inspection of kerosene (coal oil). The thermometer is still used as the legal test cup in Ohio.

In 1895, the same Richard Penny Palmer acquired control of the Foster Co., establishing the firm of R. P. Palmer. Charles R., the son, became affiliated with the company this same year.

In 1918, the firm incorporated as the Palmer Co. Charles R. Palmer became president. The father retired.

Charles R. obtained several patents; one of which, the "RED-READING-MERCURY," brought great success to the firm. It involved the technique of reflecting a red color to the thermometer.

The company name was changed to Palmer Thermometers, Inc., in 1926. Over the next ten years, Palmer outgrew its facilities. In 1937, it purchased the old three-story Freeman Face Powder building at Linden and Norwood avenues, Norwood. The building was completely modernized and the plant was removed to Norwood.

In 1917, following Charles R. Palmer's demise, his son, Bartlett, became President and general manager.

The Palmer Thermometer Co. has enjoyed continuous and notable success in its highly competitive, technical field. It now specializes in producing Industrial Indicator Thermometers, Mercuray Actuated Dials and Recorders, also Laboratory and Precision Type Instruments. It maintains its own machine shops, plating shop, tubemaking division and assembly plant. Topnotch facilities and trained personnel have combined to lift Palmer production to a high level of manufacturing speed and accuracy.

The 1957 Palmer officers are: Bartlett Palmer, Pres.; Curtis P. Mitchell, Vice-Pres.;

Douglas Hitt, Sales Manager; R. J. Johnson, Works Manager.

Branch offices and sales agents are located in principal cities throughout the U. S. A. A Canadian affiliate, Palmer Thermometer Co., Ltd., channels Palmer products throughout Canada.

MAP OF NORWOOD IN 1881



NORWOOD

THE HOME OF

A Great Name in Thermometers

MANUFACTURERS

INDUSTRIAL, LABORATORY

RECORDING AND DIAL THERMOMETERS

PALMER THERMOMETERS, INC.

2501 Norwood Avenue

Norwood 12, Ohio

families had to risk death or torture by scalping Indians.

Yet as the population of Columbia, Lo-santiville and Cincinnati expanded there could be no doubt about it, a man and his family had to take that chance; the door to opportunity opened to the wooded hills and fertile fields to the north.

Since there were no water routes, except by skiff and laboriously sluggish rafts up the two Miamis, other lines of communication had to be established. This called for roads.

And where, in a wilderness, does a man establish his highway routes?

In Hamilton County, the footpaths and trails formed by generations of savage Indians gave the answer.

Two of these led to and through Norwood.

One, described in old deeds as the Montgomery pike, often referred to as the Stateroad, branched off what is now Reading road at Florence avenue, continued on Gilbert, traversed south of the Jewish cemetery, rambled north to the Smith road junction; and from there followed, in those days, a meandering course north.

The history of Smith road is more dramatic. Originally an Indian trail, the legend persists that General "Mad" Anthony Wayne made it 105 feet wide. He intended, tradition says, to use the route to march his troops against hostile Indians encamped at Millcreek, near Ludlow Grove, now Saint Bernard. Why so wide a road for so few soldiers? "Mad" Anthony's long gone; we'll never know.

At any rate, in 1809, Smith road, known as the County road, led from Columbia to Carthage. It traversed what is now Observatory road, Edwards, Edmonson and Smith, making a junction with Montgomery at Carthage avenue as now laid out.

In 1809, Samuel Bowman saw the commercial advantages inherent to the Montgomery Pike-Smith road intersection. He opened a crossroads tavern.

In 1811, Bowman sold out to Benjamin Anderson. In 1821, the property was bought by Philemon Mills. In 1827 it was conveyed to Nicholas Longworth, great uncle of the later, great "our Nick." Since the modern change in direction of Montgomery avenue, it appears that the lot originally owned by Bowman is now chiefly a part of the highway. The mention in Bowman's deed of the neighboring John Sharp lot is a mystery. So far as the records show, John was the most popular man hereabouts but never owned a foot of land.

The Old Toll Gates

There were no improved highways in this section at the turn of the 1800's. Great expense and herculean labors were needed to fell the trees, clear the paths of major obstacles. The terrain was then smoothed over, forming a natural dirt road; mud road.

When that canny Scotchman, named Macadam, came up with the idea of hardening road surfaces with pulverized rock, he opened two doors; one to travel convenience, the other to toll-gate profits.

Many companies were organized to take over dirt roads and macadamize them. This investment necessitated the origin of the tollgate. There was no other way of getting their money back.

The Cincinnati, Montgomery, Hopkinsville & Clarksville Turnpike Company macadamized Montgomery road. Every vehicle had to pay. Farmers, taking crops to market, needed cash in hand to pay the many tolls enroute to and from their lands; perhaps the equivalent of what they now pay for gasoline over the same mileage.

There was a tollhouse in front of the Drake (later the McFarlan) homestead. Fire destroyed it in 1899. A new one was erected at the junction of Smith and Montgomery roads. Later it was again moved; this time because it occupied land included in the Marietta railway right-of-way. Moving to the site of the Arnold flatiron building, it was later abolished through purchase by the county. Smith road, too, had several tolls, as had nearly every road throughout the state that had been macadamized.

Many Early Deeds Were Questionable

The reader must be cautioned. Irregularities in early deeds, however confusing, in no way affects their present validity. Yet many were puzzlers. Consider:

The northwest quarter of Section 34, Columbia township was purchased by Benjamin Williams, who died before a deed was made. Symmes executed the deed, then, to Ben's sons; Marsh, David, Abraham and John. Yet all deeds to subsequent purchasers, were executed by Marsh Williams alone, ignoring the rights of his brothers. Early title examiners seem to have passed over this glaring breach of law. There is no record of what became of the other three heirs and their titles.

The southwest section of the same township was deeded to the four heirs of Reuben Whetstone; John, Zelah, Cynthia and Isaac. Yet a subsequent deed, dated 1813, makes no mention of Isaac. Later, to clear up the title, in 1885, two of Reuben Whetstone's grandchildren, both now elderly people, signed affidavits that to the best of their knowledge and belief their uncle Isaac had died in infancy or childhood.

This almost unbelievable carelessness sometimes reached high into the social brackets. For example:

Around the mid-1800's, Catherine Longworth had title to 100 acres east of Montgomery pike, later occupied mostly by the city waterworks, Allis-Chalmers, Boss Washing Machine Co., the Heckin Company, the B. & O. and the C. L. & N. railways. Yet not Catherine, the rightful owner, but Nicholas Longworth, her husband, conveyed all subsequent titles. Nicholas, as husband, under the laws of that time, had in it only a life estate by right of

Courtesy. Later, this law was abolished. In 1867, her husband being dead, Mrs. Longworth executed a deed of general warranty to the heirs of Nicholas Longworth, covering the whole property, quieting the title against all claims on her part or the part of any one claiming under her. In justice to Nicholas Longworth, a shining legal light in his day, it must be remembered he dealt extensively in real estate and may have forgotten the tract was in his wife's name. But its purchaser was certainly careless.

Mysteriously, some deeds were never recorded. Others were faulty in execution, in acknowledgement, in description. In one deed, dated 1808, the property is described as follows:

"All that tract or parcel of land in the county of Hamilton and the State of Ohio, Columbia Township, Qr. Sec. No. 2, on the waters of Duck Creek. Beginning at a stone near the bank of the creek, thence running west 10 rds., thence N. E. 10 rds. thence E. 10 rds., thence south to the place of the beginning, containing one-half acre."

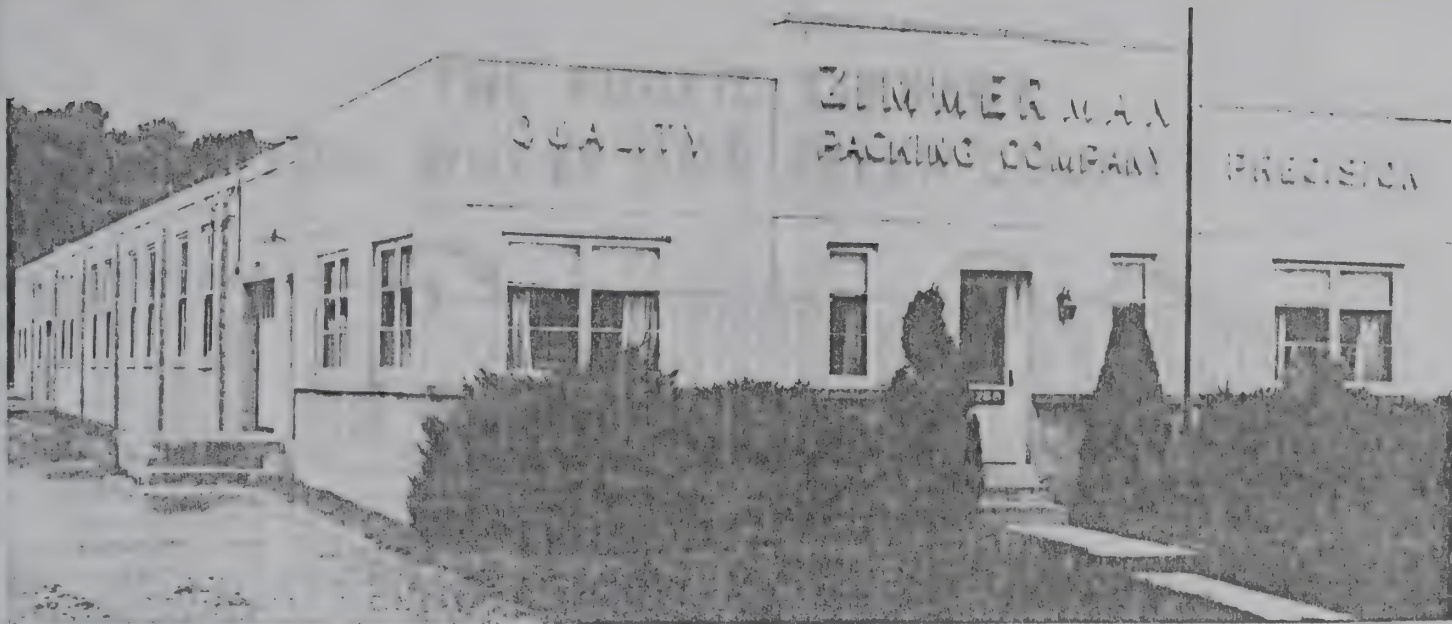
Where was stone located? On which bank, how near, where is quarter-section along the meandering streams? Very likely, parties to the deed knew; but how would a newcomer know where to look. Especially in 1808? For the whole land in and around Norwood was still a primitive wilderness.

The First Big War Over Norwood's Sidewalks

In 1875, the trustees of the Norwood school district proposed a sidewalk, constructed of boards, on one side of the Pike from Mound avenue to Sherman; also on one side of Sherman from the Pike to the property line of Hiram Smith, extending east. This was heralded as a great civic improvement, but the resolution of the trustees failed to state on which side of the Pike and Sherman avenue the walk was to be laid. However, material was bought and contract let, specifying the walk was to be laid on the west side of each.

Smith filed an injunction, declaring the Pike was good enough for anybody to walk on; that sidewalks had nothing to do with schools; that the trustees had no legal right to lay sidewalks outside any school lot. Joseph G. Langdon defended the trustees, contending the trustees had legal authority, inherent to their responsibilities as trustees, to provide convenient access to school grounds; and that the walk must be laid on the east side of the Pike, also the avenue, as the school house lay on that side, and they had no power to lay it on the other side.

The court refused Smith's application for injunction on the grounds that the complainants had early knowledge of the trustees' contemplated action, but had waited until material had been purchased and contract let before submitting objections, legally. The decision made possible the construction of Norwood's first improved sidewalk.



MANUFACTURERS OF GASKET CUTTERS

ZIMMERMAN PACKING

CINCINNATI • 12 • OHIO

REDWOOD • 1-1767

PRECISION MECHANICAL PACKINGS

HISTORY OF THE ZIMMERMAN PACKING COMPANY

The Zimmerman Packing Company, located on Highland Avenue in East Norwood, started in a storeroom in 1920 and now serves American industry coast to coast.

Charles H. Zimmerman, the founder, got his early training as a railroad shop machinist. The business originated in a small storeroom in the old Odd Fellows building, Elm Street, Cincinnati. Charles H. and his wife, Vesta S., were the whole company. They began as jobbers of quality mechanical packings and gaskets for pumps, engines and valves.

Ralph H. Zimmerman, the son, and now the company's president, became treasurer and general manager at the beginning of World War II.

The Navy, at that time, had a critical need for small companies equipped for precision work and fast deliveries. The Zimmermans were qualified. In 1942, the plant was removed to a loft floor, Fourth street, Cincinnati. From that date forward, Zimmerman's wartime productions were vital to victory. First, they duplicated the mechanical packings originated by German engineers for the Diesel-engine powerplants in American submarines. This feat was accomplished in a few hectic weeks. The next assignment was for mechanical packing rings for the turning and reversing engines in Liberty ships. Then came the atomic bomb, secretly built at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Zimmerman supplied acid-resisting

packings for vital equipment used in producing this historic weapon.

In 1946, their modern plant was erected at 2769 Highland avenue, Norwood.

In recent years, the company has pioneered a variety of new products, including packaged rings for house water pumps, for sale, today, in more than a thousand retail outlets across the nation. Another new product is a manually operated gasket cutter, which is now being marketed in fifty foreign countries. Another Zimmerman innovation is the Extension Gasket Cutter which produces gaskets in any size required by manual operation.

Both of these new Zimmerman tools, accepted by the Bureau of Ships, Washington, D. C., are standard equipment for the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Forces.

Dr. Harold Storey Bates Noted Educator Under Whose Administration Norwood Public Schools First Won National Recognition

Harold Storey Bates was born in Yates City, Illinois, September 6, 1896. Died Norwood, Ohio, July 10, 1956.

To quote Dr. Bates, "I hold to the belief that education is a life process to which we all should have a full opportunity of participation. Realizing the tremendous differences that exist between individuals a program to be worth while to all of the children of all peoples must be varied . . . It is my opinion that educational development is based on knowledge and understanding of basic skills and knowledge."

Dr. Bates received his Bachelor of Science degree at Lombard (Knox) College, Galesburg, Illinois. His educational ambitions were interrupted by World War I; he served in the Navy. Returning from Service, he continued post graduate work at the University of Chicago, 1923-'24-'25.

Later he transferred to Columbia University, New York City. He achieved his Doctorate Degree in education at University of Cincinnati in July, 1943. His 400 page

thesis entitled, "A Community and Youth Survey as the Basis for the Reorganization of the Secondary School Program in Norwood, Ohio," is one of the most comprehensive and authoritative documents in the theory of public school administration.

He served as principal of Petosky, Michigan, High School from 1923 to 1930 and as principal of the Marietta, Ohio, High School 1930 to 1934. He came to Norwood in 1934 as principal of Norwood High School and was elected Superintendent of Norwood Public Schools in 1936.

As Superintendent of Norwood Public Schools, he experienced the deep gratification of seeing the former "shop" program develop into a great Technical High School. He included counseling for students on courses and careers; remedial reading courses; visual education; a modern system of personal contact between pupils, Teachers and the families of the students through his new Department of Pupil Personnel. He authorized the Junior College in Norwood. This materialized when the Miami University of Oxford, Ohio, established a branch at Norwood High School in the Fall of 1955.

The physical properties of the five elementary schools and the High School were constantly reorganized by Dr. Bates for improvements and expansion. New cafeterias were installed at Sharpsburg and Allison Schools. All schools with the exception of Allison and Sharpsburg were remodeled and enlarged during his tenure.



DR. HAROLD STOREY BATES
1896 - 1956

The late Mayor R. Edward Tepe, commenting on Dr. Bates' achievements, said: "As a public school administrator, Dr. Bates was Norwood's best."

Dr. Bates is survived by his widow, Mary E. Bates, and two children, Mrs. Marcia Lou Perry and Richard Bates, and three grandchildren.

Carl H. Albrecht Norwood's New Leader in Public Education

Carl H. Albrecht, Norwood's Superintendent of Schools, is the son of Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Albrecht. He was born at Sunman, Ind., March 1, 1907. His father, a Lutheran Minister, died in 1941. His mother resides at Galion, O.

Mr. Albrecht graduated from Celina, O., High School in 1925. He received his B.S. Degree in 1929 from Capital University, Bexley, O., and his M.A. in 1933 from Ohio State University. He took further graduate work at Ohio State University in 1936, Columbia University in 1948, and the University of Cincinnati in 1940 and 1955.

Mr. Albrecht came to Norwood in September, 1935, starting as Chemistry Teacher in Norwood High School. In 1936, in addition to teaching Chemistry, he was appointed Dean of Boys, serving in this capacity until 1942. From 1945 to June, 1946, continuing as Dean of Boys, he also taught Physics. From September, 1946, to June, 1950, he was Principal of Williams Avenue School, and also Director of Audio Visual Education. In September, 1950, he was elevated to Principal of Norwood High School, serving there until July, 1956. Following the death of Dr. Harold S. Bates, the Board of Education appointed Mr. Albrecht Superintendent of Norwood Public Schools, effective September 1, 1956.



CARL H. ALBRECHT
1907 -

Mr. Albrecht married Dorothea Schwan. They have two daughters, Alice Ann, who is now attending Capital University, at Bexley, O., and Martha Lou, a Freshman at Norwood High School.

Carl Albrecht is one of the most personable public figures in modern Norwood. He has consistently demonstrated unflinching honesty of purpose and sound judgment. His intelligent grasp of his administration responsibilities has lifted him to the rating of a trusted leader.

DORL & FERN



Flowers

PROPERLY ARRANGED
FOR ANY OCCASION

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS
BRASS, WOOD & CERAMIC PLANTERS



Jefferson 1-7132

4400 MONTGOMERY RD., NORWOOD

DORL & FERN

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NORWOOD BOARD OF EDUCATION

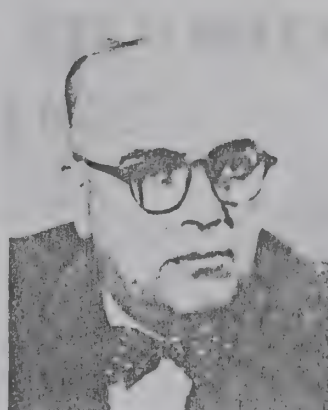
— 1957 —



CHARLES M. EVANS



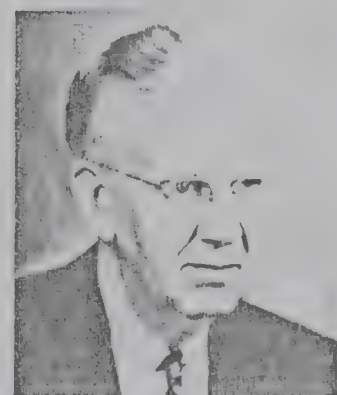
HAROLD FUNK



DAVID RAMAGE



ROBERT DESRUISSEAUX
President



PAUL SULLIVAN

Not shown: CARL H. ALBRECHT, Superintendent, Norwood Public Schools. PAUL R. LEARY — Clerk, Treasurer. MRS. LOUISE MESSER — Deputy Clerk. MISS ELIZABETH CARROLL — Assistant to the Clerk. MISS KATHRYN R. ADAMS — Secretary, to the Superintendent.

Here's How Norwood Public Schools Were Started

On August 24, 1787, John Sleves Symmes sold section 34, on which Norwood now stands, of his Miami Purchase. The joint purchasers, Marsh, David, Abraham and John Williams, paid him 33-1/3¢ an acre for the land. From 1797 until 1825 this land was disposed of piece-meal to many purchasers, including Abner Mills. The Abner Mills' acres later passed to David Mills. In 1828, David Mills set aside a parcel of land for a school in this community.

This action marked the first public interest in education in the tiny settlement. In 1838 a one-room, one teacher brick school building was erected on what is now an offset of Smith road. In 1856, a two-story structure replaced the original, becoming known as The Columbia Township district School.

In April, 1867, the Ohio Legislature passed a law applying to all communities having 275 inhabitants or more, giving them the right to establish separate school districts.

Norwood, then Sharpsburg, numbering 318 inhabitants, at once proceeded to elect its first Board of Trustees for the "Independent District of Sharpsburg, Nos. 3 and 17."

One anecdote must be inserted to illustrate the attitude of many wage-earners and the rural population towards education in the early days of Norwood's history.

A lad had gone through High School and

completed an abbreviated business course at one of the growing number of commercial schools. His first job was as bookkeeper for a very successful merchant, who had just enough schooling to read and write. He accomplished either task by laborious concentration, looking both blank and dubious at every word and figure.

Aghast at the merchant's accumulating wealth, the youngster said:

"Mr. Smith! This is wonderful, but imagine what you might have done with a High School or College education!"

"Yup!" Mr. Smith's retort was framed in irony. "I might have been somebody's white-collar bookkeeper, same as you."

Yet it must be recorded that Norwood passed its first school bond issue for \$8,000.00 in 1884 by an electorate majority of 32 to one; and through all subsequent years every worthy school bond issue has won community support and approval.

Still, from 1850 into 1900, Norwood, in line with the national average, restricted its curriculum to the classical pattern of early Latin schools.

Early in his regime, Dr. Bates, in 1940, commented in his report to the Board of Education:

"... nor was education in the nineteenth century much concerned with how a man made his living ... the prevailing economy presented opportunities to the boy or girl who wanted to work ... provided he or she was not too particular as to the choice. ... industry took on and educated in a practical fashion those for whom school had no place ... guidance as a school function was little heard of and much less understood."

In Norwood, the first dramatic cleavage from the classical tradition occurred in December, 1901, when cooking and sewing were integrated into the elementary courses.

In 1902, a still more radical departure was announced; manual training in Norwood's schools.

Commenting on these improvements, Superintendent Cadman wrote:

"In those days, Board members were inclined to resent a Superintendent's meddling. I found it advisable to broach a new plan to some influential member ... and, after a while, encourage him to present it as his own."

Kindergartens were introduced into Norwood schools in 1903.

Early Struggles to Establish a High School

Until June, 1885, only common school courses were provided by the Norwood community. Parents, wanting their youngsters to have High School training, were compelled to enroll them in Cincinnati's schools.

In 1885, a "D" grade was introduced locally; the equivalent of one year in High. Non-residents paid \$20.00 per annum for this added year.

It became necessary in 1893 to forego the idea of a two-year High School curriculum, due to lack of classroom space. The Norwood Board of Education then made a magnificent gesture; the tuition for Norwood residents in the Cincinnati High Schools was paid by the Norwood board; at first for two years only, then for all four grades.

In 1895 Norwood re-established its High School program; and also voted to extend its curriculum to four full years.



NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL, FRONTING SHERMAN AVE. ATHLETIC FIELD TO LEFT (NOT SHOWN)



NORTH NORWOOD SCHOOL, MARION AND HIGHLAND AVES.



SHARPSBURG SCHOOL, SMITH ROAD AND FOREST AVE.

The new High School was granted a charter by the State Department of Education in 1903. In addition to the classical studies, new subjects had been added: chemistry, Latin prose, French. Art was added in 1901. The first physical culture instructor was employed in 1903.

Clearly, to 1905, the High School existed solely to perpetuate the classical tradition in education. In Norwood, for example, the following curriculum was adopted:

FIRST YEAR: English, reading, composition, rhetoric, elementary Latin, algebra, ancient history to 800 B. C.

SECOND YEAR: English, continued; Latin; Caesar or equivalent; mathematics,

plane geometry; history, medieval and modern.

THIRD YEAR: English, continued; history of English literature; Latin Cicero, Ovid or prose; mathematics, advanced algebra; modern language, French; Science, physics or botany.

FOURTH YEAR: English, continued; Latin, optional, Virgil or prose composition; mathematics, trigonometry and solid geometry; modern language, French; Science, chemistry.

Home economics was added in 1914.

Increasingly, over these years, Norwood was enrolling large numbers of sons and

daughters of factory workers for whom a practical education would have been more useful and profitable.

It is historically significant that on August 17, 1914, the Norwood Board of Education, perceiving the needs of pupils in the Freshman year, adopted the following curriculum:

Domestic Science Curriculum:

English, 4 periods per week; algebra, 5; Latin or German, 5; Domestic Arts, 10.

Commercial Curriculum:

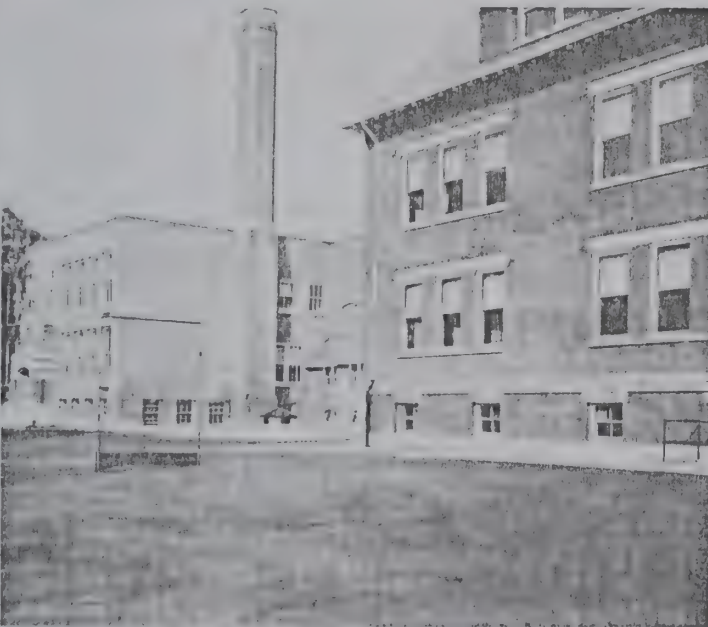
English, 4 periods per week; arithmetic, 4; algebra, 4; typing, 5; bookkeeping, 5; German or Spanish, 5.



PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ON WILLIAMS AVENUE



NORWOOD VIEW SCHOOL, CARRIAGE AND HANNAFORD AVENUES



ALLISON STREET SCHOOL, ALLISON AND COURTLAND AVENUES



WILLIAMS AVENUE SCHOOL, WILLIAMS AVENUE

The Board of Education, approving the superintendent's six-six plan of reorganization, projected a bond issue to finance a new Norwood Junior High School building, now a Norwood showplace fronting Sherman Avenue. Abutting it, and facing Elm Street, the modernly equipped Norwood Technical High now stands.

Some idea of Norwood's zest for education at that time may be reflected by the electorate in their vote for the bond issue: (X) YES, 4908; (X) AGAINST, 28.

An excellent shop and mechanical drawing department, designed by Wm. F. Warner of Ohio State University, carried into practice the new theory of exploration in the manual skills; applicable to an appreciable extent in all grades from seventh to tenth.

The movement was popular. It carried the promise that Norwood's secondary schools were alert to the needs of the new generation.

World War I Memento

The Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs presented the Norwood Federation, with a silk flag in recognition for the best work, in Hamilton County, during the period of World War I, for making comfort-kits and knitting sweaters and socks.

Manual Training Curriculum:

English, 4 periods per week; algebra, 5; Latin or German, 5; Manual Training, 10.

For its time, this was a radical departure from traditional techniques of popular education. Yet the continuation of Latin and algebra, as compulsory subjects, indicated a reluctance to depart from academic curriculum.

The year 1921 brought other noteworthy changes. Subject promotion replaced the grade-promotion practice. French and Latin

were made optional. General science was added to the ninth grade curriculum. Then, in 1928, a band instructor was named to teach instrumental music at the High School level.

Junior High School Marks a New Era

The year 1929, in Norwood, definitely marked the end of the eras in which a classical program of education was considered the fundamental need of every pupil.

— For 1957 — Norwood Payrolls At New High

Official releases as of January, 1958, show Norwood's total payroll in 1957 averaged \$1,900,000 per week — a fabulous figure for a city of 35,000 population!

STREET CONSTRUCTION

George Murdock was Norwood's Pioneer Street Builder

It is reasonably safe to say that over 69 years, 1888-1957, the Murdock Construction Company has completed at least three-fourths of road and street construction work in Norwood, including sewers and water lines.

Originally, George Murdock, the founder, operated a "teaming" business in Aurora, Ind., doing local grading, hauling, excavating and paving.

He re-located the business in Norwood in 1888. In the next few years, he constructed Harris, Ashland and Hopkins avenues; each a layer of crushed stone which had to be rolled with horse-drawn rollers.

In 1892, he brought his family to Norwood, occupying a residence on Harris avenue. The family arrived in time to witness the dedication of the Norwood Water Works, an engineering masterpiece for its time.

After several relocations, the family settled at 2531 Melrose avenue. The location also became the company's first office. Stables and equipment were housed on Williams avenue near Duck Creek road. As Norwood grew and demands for the company's services expanded, the office was re-located, first to Montgomery road near Sherman avenue, then to Montgomery and Elm street, then, finally, to its present site, in 1940, on West street.

Following the founder's demise, 1934, Clarence E. Murdock, his son, succeeded



GEORGE MURDOCK — 1850-1934

him as executive director and still heads the company. Among Murdock personnel are: George Martin and Frank Kucia, superintendents; Walter Brookbank, chief mechanic, and Miss Jean Henning, secretary.

Murdock has expanded its activities to include other communities and cities in Hamilton County, recently completing improvements on Langdon Road in Pleasant Ridge and Argus Road in College Hill, both for the City of Cincinnati.

FLASH: Clarence Murdock died November 14, 1957.

Superintendents of Norwood Public Schools

A. W. SCHENCK	1869 — 1872
(Principal and Teacher)	
A. B. MOAK	1872 and 1873
(Principal and Teacher)	
W. N. Nelson	1873 — 1876
(Principal and Teacher)	
J. Howard Ferris	1876 — 1878
(Principal)	
E. D. BENTON	1878 — 1879
(Principal)	
O. C. DRAKE	1879 — 1883
(Principal)	
W. S. CADMAN	1883 — 1889
(Superintendent)	
W. MONTIVILLE FLOWERS	1890 — 1896
(Superintendent)	
W. S. CADMAN	1896 — 1923
(Superintendent)	
CHARLES W. JOHNSON	1923 — 1936
(Superintendent)	
HAROLD S. BATES	1936 — 1956
(Superintendent)	
CARL H. ALBRECHT	1956 —
(Superintendent)	

Norwood High School — First Graduation Class

June 8, 1899 first commencement exercises, held in the auditorium of the new Norwood High School. Members of the Board of Education present, John W. Tidball, President, E. R. Edwards, Clerk, William Windhorst, J. Sumner Monroe, H. W. Kahle, Fred E. Hukill, Jr.

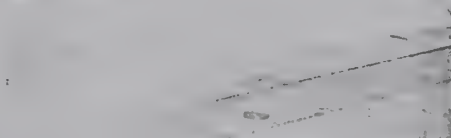
W. S. Cadman, Superintendent of Schools, present and assisted with ceremonies.

Valedictorian — Miss Mabel Roberts Winterbottom, her essay "Influence."

Salutatorian — Miss Charlotte Annetta Lindsay, her essay "The Newspaper."

Other essays given by, Oliver Henry Pinney, Miss May Kingsley Seaman and Francis Earle Burnett.

Graduates: Francis Earle Burnett, Alice Stevens Davison, Bertha Jones Ferguson, Robert Florer Hollis, Grace Johnston, Charlotte Annetta Lindsay, Oliver Henry Pinney, May Kingsley Seaman, Frank Cady Stevens, Jennie Tompkins, Robert Curtis Trivett, and Mabel Roberts Winterbottom.



SRODINOS IN 1932

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957



MURDOCK CONSTRUCTION CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

1686 West Street • • • Norwood 12, Ohio

STREET & ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Sewers — Water Lines • Grading — Excavating

Black Top and Concrete Driveways

TELEPHONE: MELrose 1-1959

FACULTY — 1957 — NORWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Administration Office

CARL H. ALBRECHT, *Superintendent*

Director of Pupil Personnel, Mrs. Patricia S. Bray. Visiting Teacher, Mrs. Harryet Eshman. Psychologist, Dr. Elizabeth Seeberg. Speech Therapist, Miss Mary Ann Woodley. Primary Supervisor and Reading Director, Miss Harriet Rea. Norwood High School Counselors: Miss Mary Nell Griffin, Mrs. Hazel D. Johnson, Miss Betty Kiernan, Miss Florence Nolte and Mrs. Martha Pullen. School Physician, Dr. Paul Winston. Norwood High School Nurse, Mrs. Marion Easton. Elementary School Nurse, Mrs. Anna Marie Coe.

Norwood High School

ALBERT GESELBRACHT, *Principal*

Richard Dallmer, Assistant to Principal, Dean of Boys. Miss Charlotte E. Kehm, Assistant to Principal, Dean of Girls. Elton E. Kistler, Assistant to Principal, Technical School.

Teachers: Marilyn Adams, McClellan Allen, Mrs. Katherine F. Bridge, Marilyn Brunner, James A. Bullen, Robert W. Colwell, A. B. Cook, Jacque O. Dietz, W. Ross Dunn, Pearl E. Ewing, Howard D. Gaeb, Mrs. Virginia Gale, Jay Geiser, Aaron Gerrard, Mrs. Margaret Hadley, Robert Haines, Phyllis Hauck, Horace W. Heffner, Ruth Hooke, E. T. Hostetler, Charles B. Joslin, James B. Lepley, Paul Ludwig, W. B. Maitland, W. E. Meyer, Grace Miller, Ruth J. Miller, Doris H. Moore, Catherine Morrison, Elwood E. Nott, William C. Pace, Mrs. Barbara Petrou, J. Robert Phillips, Wilfred Pleary, David Query, Charles Reichle, Jr., V. M. Retallick, Mrs. Carolyn Ruley, Frank Sanderson, Fred Saumenig, Mariel M. Sayre, Sodonía Schilling, Mrs. Margaret A. Scully, Charles Selzer, Kenneth M. Sheppard, Grace Stephens, Mrs. Florence Teegarden, Mrs. Myrtle Tharp, Russell A. Thomas, Philip Tieman, Leonard H. Tinker, Mrs. Norva F. Wahlert, Ray Warmoth, Mary E. Weber, Marilyn C. Whisler, Byron A. Wilson, Robert C. Wolf, Clare Young.

Williams Avenue School

VERNON D. LOWE, *Principal*

Teachers: Jack Acus, Gertrude Chandler, Marilyn Conover, Mrs. Lucille Feller, Mrs. Beverly Fredrickson, Mrs. Jayne Gaspich, Roxie Glass, Marilyn Harrison, Mrs. Louise Hutchinson, Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, Grace Jones, Mrs. Ann Lacock, Novene LeMasters, Mrs. Teresa Mesloh, Esther Probst, Edward C. Rodgers, Mrs. Hazel S. Rush, Mrs. Jean Sanderson, Grace M. Sheets, Josephine Smith, Colvin Snider, Mrs. Isabel Hall.

Sharpsburg School

VAN RETALLICK, *Principal*

Teachers: Florence Bobb, L. Naomi Clouse, Mrs. Helen Colwell, Carroll Doll, James Hoel, Ruth Krieg, Madeline MacMillan, Virginia Melrose, Beulah K. Rex, Mary Schwaderer, Pauline Smith, Lorraine M. Taylor, Mrs. Jean Thomas, Virginia Todd, H. William Townsley, Alice Venn, Gail Wagner, Bettie J. Weisel, Mrs. Marjorie Wilson.

Allison Street School

CYRUS R. GILMORE, *Principal*

Teachers: Mrs. Elizabeth Anstead, Carol J. Brinkman, Mrs. Grace T. Chiles, Mrs. Dorothy Crist, Naomi Earhart, Shirley Jounney, Peggy Ann Erwin, Sidney W. Hale, H. Irene Hayes, Mrs. Minnie M. Hinkel, Sara Ann James, Mrs. Edith Koett, Richard McAllister, Mrs. Katherine McClanahan, Mrs. Marian Morgan, Mrs. Olive Morgan, L. Clyde Morris, Mrs. Enda I. Parks, Ann Petermann, Mrs. Virginia Sleichter, Mrs. Inez Spears, Marilyn Joan Thaman, John Paul Vincent, Betty Jane Westerkamm.

Norwood View School

C. B. CLEAVER, *Principal*

Teachers: Marilyn Bowers, Mrs. Janet Byers, Chester W. Cutler, Mrs. Leonore Cutler, Mrs. Hazel Dockum, Joan Donahoe, Mrs. Christine Evans, Mrs. Catherine Feig, Joan M. Hock, Mrs. Ruby S. Hopper, Mildred Lampe, Mrs. Margaret M. Medert, Jenny Miller, Beulah M. Moore, Frances E. Newman, Otto P. Oppenheimer, Ruth R. Parker, Mrs. Georgiana Skinner, Ann Harriett Struck, Edna M. Tefft.

North Norwood School

MISS EDNA L. McCORMICK, *Principal**

Teachers: Marjorie F. Behrman, Laura L. Caldwell, Thomas Crabtree, Adrien Dodds, Katherine Eckert, Mrs. Margaret Fobiano, Rose E. Gieser, Mrs. Ruth Harcourt, Betty Lou Hayes, Marie J. Hurst, Veda E. Irons, Mrs. Joyce E. Kinney, Frances Laffey, Mary Longfellow, Gwen Nelson, Eve X. Parrish, Catherine Snow, Ruth V. Thomas, Madge Van Buskirk, Robert D. Webster.

*Miss McCormick died July 28, 1957

Colvin Snider appointed Principal September, 1957

NORWOOD PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Norwood P. T. A. Sets an Inspiring Example on Adult-and-Youth Cooperation

The Norwood Parent-Teachers Associations

The executive group, 1957, of the Norwood Council of the Parent-Teacher's Association, consists of: Mrs. Fred Guentert, President; Mrs. Carl Groves, Vice-President; Mrs. Frank Linden, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leslie Chapman, Treasurer; Mrs. Carl Dugle, Auditor.

As early as 1925, Norwood schools had Mother's Clubs and Father's Clubs. Similar organizations flourished over the nation. Yet all were conscious of one lack: they were instruments of great good but they lacked constructive over-all influence of state-wide and national cohesion. This was achieved by the birth of the Parent-Teachers Association, which today has almost boundless influence and capacity for the improvement of education in all its branches as well as student-teacher benefits.

The Norwood P. T. A. was organized in 1939. In 1940 it joined the Ohio Congress of P. T. A.'s. This automatically made the Norwood group members of the National P. T. A. Congress. There can be no question about P. T. A. in Norwood. It has supported school-bond issues, fostered and organized all sorts of school entertainments, and provided countless parties and social diversions in which many thousands of Norwood parents, children and teachers participate each school year.

In 1957, the Ohio P. T. A. Congress, through the Norwood P. T. A. Council, gave a \$200.00 Scholarship to Rhoda O'Meara, Norwood High graduate.

Also, March 24, 1957, Dr. Thor Johnson, directing the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, conducted a concert at the Norwood High School Auditorium, sponsored by the Norwood P. T. A. Dr. Johnson and his Orchestra are scheduled to appear again in the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Norwood P. T. A., January 26, 1958.

The Norwood P. T. A. program is constantly expanding. Its benefits are incalculable.

P. T. A. Officers in Norwood High School

Pres., Mrs. William Dickman; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Robert Tagart; Sec'y., Mrs. Howard Saatkamp; Treas., Mrs. Joseph Dirkson.

Norwood High School P. T. A. gave three scholarships of \$100 each to 1957 graduates Joyce Gannaway, Paul Stanaford and William Dickman.

P. T. A. Officers in Williams School

Pres., Mrs. Sam Derryberry; Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. W. Liebelt; Sec'y., Mrs. Gilbert Karrick; Treas., Mrs. John Scotty; Auditor, Mrs. Theron Russell.

Williams Avenue P. T. A. gave two scholarships of \$100 each to 1957 graduates, Sally Tasch and Kenneth Miller.

P. T. A. Officers in Sharpsburg School

Pres., Mrs. Homer Hull; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Oscar Hatfield; Sec'y., Mrs. William Carroll; Cor. Sec'y., Mrs. William Bowman; Treas., Mrs. Anthony Haggis.

The members of Sharpsburg P. T. A. presented their Principal, Mr. Van Retallick, with a Life Membership in the Ohio Congress of Parent Teacher Associations in recognition of his 25 years as principal at Sharpsburg. It is the first time such a membership has been presented in Norwood.

P. T. A. Officers in Allison Street School

Pres., Mrs. Charles Groves; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Charles Fischer; Sec'y., Mrs. Al Devries; Treas., Mrs. William Weisel; Auditor, Mrs. Stuart Stoll.

P. T. A. Officers in Norwood View School

Pres., Mrs. William Martin; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Herbert Fisher; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. F. W. Long; Sec'y., Mrs. Lawrence Smith; Recor. Sec'y., Mrs. Howard Boerger; Treas., Mrs. T. L. Pangburn; Board Members, Mrs. Robert Baird, Mrs. Walter Gibson.

Norwood View P. T. A. gave a \$50.00 book scholarship to 1957 graduate Bonnie Brookshire.

P. T. A. Officers in North Norwood School

Pres., Mrs. William Keller; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. J. McFarland; Second Vice-Pres., Miss Gwen Nelson; Sec'y., Mrs. Louis Supe; Recor. Sec'y., Mrs. Paul Gannaway; Treas., Mrs. Henry Hill; Auditor, Miss Adrien Dodds.

North Norwood P. T. A. gave two scholarships, \$100 each, to 1957 graduates Sandra Hallerman and David Sears.

HARRY DUCILLI

Civic Minded
Master Tailor

CUSTOM TAILOR AND DESIGNER



Harry Duccilli, over the last 30 years, has become a Norwood asset. He established his business at 5222 Montgomery Road in 1928 and still retains the same address. His skill had been recognized, however, long before he came to Norwood. A graduate of the American Gentlemen School of Designers, he later moved to Cincinnati where he was for three years in charge of the Central District Offices, Cincinnati, for the New York Technical School of Tailoring. Over the last 30 years he has created an extensive personal following among well-groomed men; doctors, lawyers, topflight executives, others. He has long been prominent in the Kiwanis Club, the old N. B. M. C. and the new Norwood C. of C.

Mrs. Duccilli (the former Angela Romagano of Philadelphia, Pa.) is equally prominent in Norwood. She is now President of the Speakers Forum of the Cincinnati Sinawaks and quite active in the Norwood Women's Professional and Business Club.

The Duccilli's have two children. The son, Harry, graduated from University of Cincinnati Medical College and is now a general practitioner in Wyoming, O. The daughter, Emilie, graduated from University of Cincinnati Teachers College and is now the wife of Dr. John F. Bickmore, an eye, ear, nose, throat specialist of Dayton, O.

Duccilli
fine CUSTOM
TAILORING FOR
MEN *and* WOMEN

Alterations

30 YEARS OF PERSONALIZED SATISFACTION

MEIrose 1-2755

522 Montgomery Road
NORWOOD 12, OHIO

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL IS ONE OF OHIO'S BEST



AL GESELBRACHT
Principal, Norwood High School

Many Courses — Academic or Craft — to Choose

Norwood High School is generally recognized among educators as one of the best in Ohio. Its subjects range from the academic to industrial specialization, commercial preparation and various crafts. It differs, in methods of instruction and in comprehensive school facilities, from many other High Schools in the small-city group.

In addition to pre-law and other college-

preparatory academic studies it offers courses in machinery trades, automotive trades, bookkeeping and accounting, elementary pre-law, commercial cooking, cosmetology, distributive education and the electrical trades, including elementary electronics.

Three divisions of highly specialized courses — automotive, cosmetology and commercial — were available to all students for several years prior to completion of the Norwood Technical High School in 1951. The electrical trades program was added in 1951. The now nationally-applauded Chef's course began in 1953. Norwood graduates in Cosmetology (beauty culture) are licensed by the State of Ohio. The State examination is included in the course.

Distributive Education embraces all subjects relative to retail selling, window decoration, stock marking, inventory, pricing, and the distribution of merchandise through wholesaler to consumer.

In commercial cooking (the Chef's course), Norwood High School occupies the top position in the nation. Mrs. Hilda Watson, Director of Education for the American Hotel Association, has said: "This school is accredited as the only one of its kind. It is a perfect example of a four-way cooperative system . . . between unions, hotels and school."

Norwood High students co-op in the Senior year in majoring in Commerce, Distributive Education and Commercial Cooking.

Norwood High also maintains an Adult Evening School, offering two semesters of 18 weeks each. The night attendance, each semester, averages between 600 to 700 adult students.

The school has a marching band of 48 pieces and a concert band of 50 to 60 pieces, both led by J. R. Phillips, Director of Music.

Miss Bertha Ewing, Director of Vocal Music, has a High School Choir of 84 boys and girls; also a Cappella Choir of 26 voices with an extensive repertoire, ranging from sacred music to ballads and humorous numbers.

The Glee Club is very popular in Norwood High. The Zeta Girls Glee Club, composed of 9th and 10th graders, has 84 members in the 1957 group. The Alpha Girls Glee Club, 11th and 12th graders, also has 84 members. The Omicron Boys Glee Club ranges from 60 to 70 members. The school offers a four-year course in music, one year each being devoted to Theory, Harmony, Analysis and History.

The school also has an exceptional intramural athletics program (see Norwood High Athletics).

MIAMI UNIVERSITY CENTER

Miami University Center, at Norwood High School, is the second largest Center in the southwestern Ohio District.

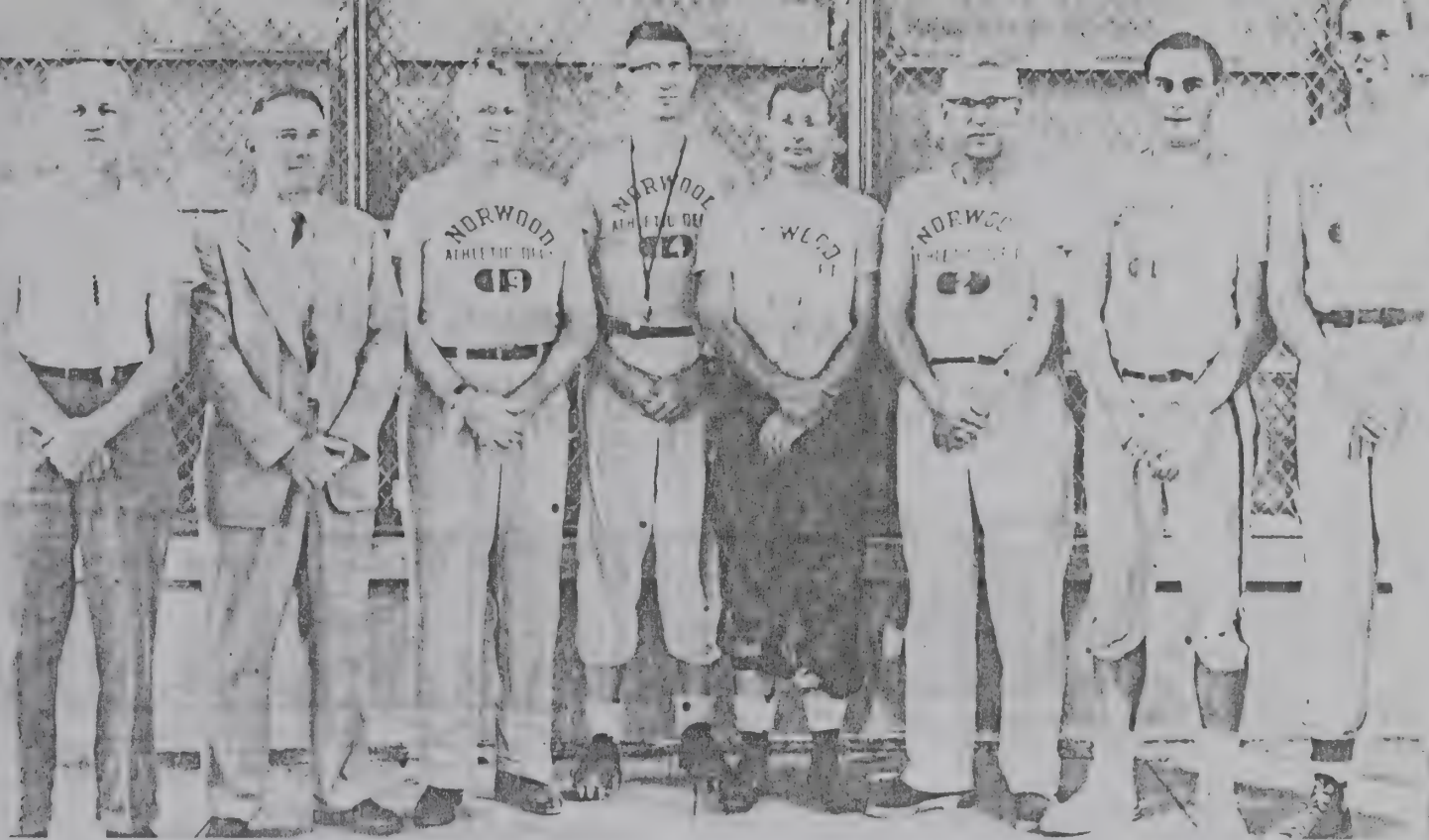
It was established in 1955. Miss Charlotte Kehm, of the Norwood High School Faculty, is Supervisor, taking registrations and making assignments. Earl Thesken, of Miami University, is Director of the Extension Course and Summer school. There are 37 Classes with an enrollment of about 500. The Classes are held the first four days of the week, from 4:00 to 7:00 P.M.

Miami University Centers in the Ohio area are organized to provide University facilities for students who wish to be certificated for teaching or other professional positions. The programs cover general educational basic subjects.

NORWOOD HIGH'S POPULAR CHEF COURSE

*Rated by the American
Hotel Association
as the best in the
Nation among
Public Schools.*





NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL COACHES

Left to right (in 1957): Paul Ludwig, baseball and basketball and cross-country track teams; Aaron W. Gerrard, intramurals; Fran Sanderson, football, Freshman basketball and Junior track; Jay Geiser, assistant football coach; Robert Colwell, Athletic Director; Robert Wolf, assistant football and Junior varsity basketball; Richard Dallmer, basketball and Freshman football.

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

The aspiring teen-age athlete, attending Norwood High School, faces both a demanding situation and opportunity unlimited. His school grades must be average or above; or he may not hold a position on any intramural team. The school usually has ample talent to make the choice of athletes quite competitive. Yet in event the lad is naturally endowed, in football, baseball, basketball, the track, golf, and all other sports, he can count on one thing: he is being carefully watched,

not only by his coaches, but by representative members of the alumni, and by the athletic scouts, of front rank universities throughout the Middle West. His chances to go on to an Athletic Scholarship are perhaps equal to that of any High School anywhere.

This means that Norwood High School competition, in the realm of sports, is rugged and may likewise be rewarding. Norwood's intramural program includes teams from representative High Schools

throughout Hamilton County and neighboring communities. There are few if any "soft spots" in any Norwood Hi schedule.

One dominant situation favors the athletically gifted student: Norwood coaches are carefully "screened"; not merely for character and competence but also for their aptitude to share the interests of teen-agers. Norwood High School's gym and field equipment likewise are modern in every detail.



In the 1956-57 Season, Norwood High School played nine football games, winning eight and losing one. Sid King, fullback, achieved all-Cincinnati ranking, winning Tennessee U. Athletic Scholarship. Charles Stackhouse, tackle, was rated all-Ohio on Junior Chamber of Commerce team.



In the 1956-57 Season, Norwood High School played 22 basketball games, winning 17 and losing three. Carl Bouldin, guard, was rated all-Cincinnati. He received a University of Cincinnati Athletic Scholarship.



MYER FRIEDMAN

Interior of Myer's popular store for men — *THE HOUSE OF STYLE* — at 4610 Montgomery Avenue.



A LEADING STYLE-CENTER FOR MEN

Headed by Myer Friedman,
a Norwood Booster
Since 1929

Myer Friedman, son of Louis and Lena Friedman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1901. He spent his early youth learning the clothing business, then looked around for the best town in which to

venture for himself. He had heard the clothing "drummers" say: "the best little city in the country is Norwood, O.," Arriving here in 1929, he found an available location at 4610 Montgomery Rd., the heart of the business section. Immediately, Myer's neighboring business men became aware: here was a "live wire" who was always ready to join any movement intended to help the community. Since that

time, Myer has been very active, first as member, then as director, of the Norwood Business Men's Club. He is a co-founder of the Norwood C. of C. Also an active Mason, a Shriner, an Eagle, a member of the Oola Khan Grotto, the B'nai B'rith, and Wise Temple. He married the former Sara Kondritzer. They have three daughters: Audrey (Mrs. Kondritzer Guttman); Joan (Mrs. Jerome Frank); Peggy (Mrs. Marvin Specter). There are six grandchildren. Myer and Mrs. Friedman reside at 1415 Joseph Street, Bond Hill.

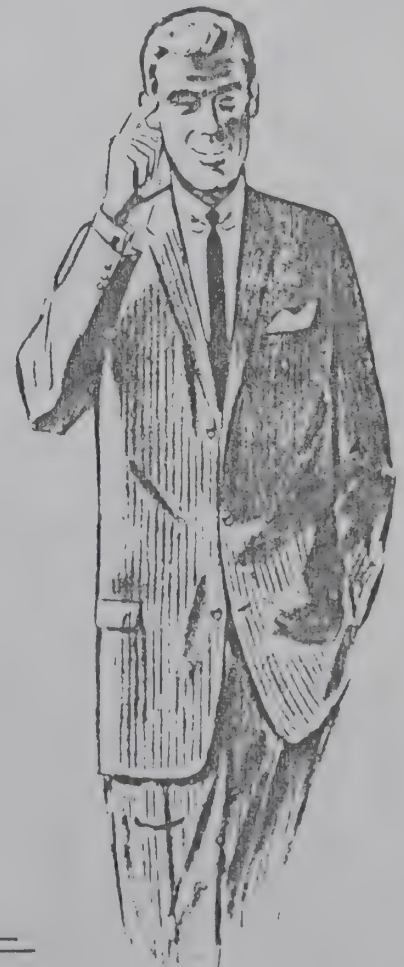


Our thanks for the
wonderful memories
collected during our
twenty-five years of
progress in Norwood

MYER'S *Clothes*

4610 MAIN AVENUE • NORWOOD, OHIO

RE 1-1288



THE COMMUNITY OF CHURCHES IN MODERN NORWOOD

The Norwood Christian Science Church Grew from a Dollar Bill

It is a canon among Christian Scientists that no Church of Christ Scientist may be dedicated until free of debt.

Yet a solitary dollar bill provided the incentive to erect Norwood's first Christian Science Church.

A group of Norwood residents, all members of the First Church of Christ Scientist of Cincinnati, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fischman, 3839 Forest Avenue, on December 15, 1914. Beginning January 31, 1915, local Scientists began to hold their services in the Ideson Auditorium on Elsmere avenue.

The First Reader was Hector C. Holmes; the Second, Mrs. Lillian Orr Heizer. A Reading Room was opened to the public in the Norwood First National Bank building in March, 1915. In April, 1915, the group became an authorized Branch of the Mother Church, Boston, Mass.

At one of these early meetings, a dollar bill was dropped into the collection plate. On the envelope had been written a message lifted from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy: "Its beginning will be meek, its growth sturdy, and its maturity undecaying."

February 8, 1920, the group purchased a lot on Weyer avenue. The new building was occupied on October 19, 1924. The congregation soon outgrew the premises.

In July, 1927, construction was begun to complete the auditorium. The first service in the newly completed church was held July 15, 1928. The total cost, including furnishings, approximated \$252,000. Yet the church could not be dedicated until paid for. Over the next twelve years, all but \$4,000 had been raised. This remaining \$4,000 was received as a grant from the Trustees, under the will of Mary Baker Eddy, to "permit dedicating free from debt."

Dedication services were held Sunday, November 23, 1940. The Reading Room had been removed to its present location, just around the corner from the church, at 4318 Montgomery Road.

The men have been First Readers, the women Second Readers. The roster shows:

Hector C. Holmes, Mrs. Lillian Orr Heizer, 1915-1918; Joseph Auburn, Miss Emma Muelenhard, 1918-1921; G. E. Fischman, Miss Mary Heizer, 1921-1924; Edward Baumbach, Mrs. Hulda Auburn, 1924-1927; Anthony P. DeRonde, Mrs. Grace Dunn, 1927-1930; Edward A. Mardoff, Mrs. Marion M. Poage, 1930-1933; Leonard Gentile, Mrs. Julia Tischler, 1933-1936; Clayton B. Craig, Mrs. Jean Schirtzinger, 1936-1939; Charles H. Falls, Miss Frances J. Fischman, 1939-1942; George Frankenberger, Mrs. Ruth H. BeimEsche, 1942-1945; J. Woodruff Smith, Mrs. Grace L. Tait, 1945-1948; Walter G.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST AT 2039 WEYER AVENUE

Darling, Mrs. Audrey H. Moher, 1948-1951; Orla S. Price, Mrs. Lelia Bickelhaupt, 1951-1954; Lewis C. Mohr, Mrs. Ruth A. Wahl, 1954-1957; Robert G. Frankenberger, Mrs. Gladys T. Green, 1957-1960.

Norwood English Lutheran Church

REV. JOHN E. HOFER

Norwood English Lutheran Church was organized June 13, 1909 in the home of Mrs. B. Ernst, Washington Ave., Norwood.

The first service was held two weeks later in the First National Bank Building, Norwood. In January, 1910, the present location at 3851 Montgomery Road, and a church building was purchased from Grace Methodist Church. In 1926 this was remodeled into an educational unit, and the present beautiful sanctuary was added.

The church has a fine Moeller pipe organ, and one of the things the congregation treasures especially is its unusually beautiful altar window. In 1956 the church was air-conditioned.

The church has beautiful worship services. The choir sings under the direction of H. V. Slaughter, who has served as choir director for more than twenty-five years. The church stands squarely on the Word of God as the only infallible rule of faith and life. It has a strong educational program. Through its Sunday School, Daily Vacation Bible School, and Catechetical Classes, as well as through preaching, it instructs, trains, guides and nurtures children, youth and adults in the Christian way of truth and life.

For nearly fifty years, Norwood English Lutheran Church has had a quiet but important part in the religious life of this

Community. Its purpose for the years ahead is to continue to be a spiritual light-house in the Community, bearing witness to God's Word and saving grace.

The church has been served by five pastors: Rev. C. A. Hackenberg, 1910-1917; Rev. F. C. Pryor, 1918-1932; Rev. E. S. Spees, 1932-1940; Rev. J. M. O'Morrow, 1941-1947 and Rev. John Ernst Hofer, 1947-

Ashland Avenue Baptist Church

REV. HURSTLE MAYFIELD

The Baptist Bible Tabernacle was organized September 16, 1951, with Rev. Russell L. Singleton, as founder and Pastor. The first services were held at 2135-2137 Washington Ave., Norwood.

The Charter Members were: Rev. and Mrs. Singleton, Jimmy Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Godlesong, Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Rosetta Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsuch, Iva Bowling, Lovella Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Thelma Martin, Ersyl Stephenson, Loraine Prewitt and Hester Ryan.

In the Fall of 1952, the congregation acquired the former Craig residence at Ashland and LaFayette Avenues, until the new building, on the adjoining lot was completed. They also changed the name to the Ashland Ave. Baptist Church.

October 1954, upon the resignation of Rev. Singleton, Rev. Mayfield became the Pastor.

The first Sunday School Class numbered 19. Since they have their new building they have had as many as 289 attend the church school, and they have a Church membership of 255.

The Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church

REV. ROBERT E. BRIGGEMAN

In the early 1900's before they removed to Norwood, a number of local families were members of St. Lucas Church in Cincinnati. They wanted a church more conveniently located. Rev. Ewald Kockritz, Pastor of St. Lucas Church, became leader of the group named to survey the Norwood prospects.

Sunday afternoon, July 10, 1909, these pioneer families met in the old Grace M.E. Church at Ivanhoe Avenue and Montgomery Road. The group included: Mrs. Wilhelmina Herbold, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kudell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herbold, Mr. and Mrs. John Schaetzlein and son Edwin, Mr. and Mrs. Sadowski, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hillebrand, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dunte-mann, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Feldhaus, Sr. and daughter Bertha, Mrs. Wm. Jarm and Mr. and Mrs. John Zuflucht.

October 9, 1909 the organization adopted the name of Salem. John Schaetzlein became the first Congregational President, Henry Hillebrand, Sec'y-Treas. Later, the Ladies' Aid Society was established with Mrs. Wm. Jarm as President. The faithfulness and industry of this group of women was largely responsible for the continued existence of the congregation for many years.

In February, 1910, Rev. Kockritz accepted a call to a Pastorate in New Orleans, La., Rev. L. Schweickhard, of Emanuel Evangelical Church, Fairmount, Cincinnati, succeeded him here.

Sunday, October 2, 1910 Rev. Walter R. Gruenewald, a graduate of the Eden Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., took charge, holding his first service on the third floor of the First National Bank Bldg., the Salem group's new location.

On October 13, 1912, a lot 50x150 was purchased on Courtland Avenue, near



NORWOOD ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH AT 3851 MONTGOMERY ROAD

Montgomery Road. A building committee was appointed: Chrm., Edward Cordes; Sec'y., John Schaetzlein; Treas., Wm. Smith; Christ Hirsch, Wm. Herbold, Henry Hillenbrand and Rev. Gruenewald.

The congregation grew, numbering 200 some five years later. A new minister was called, Rev. Fred C. Schweinfurth, in June, 1921. Plans were made to build an auditorium over the basement church. It was also determined to build a parsonage.

October 4, 1923, George Friedrich, Congregational President, appointed Messrs. G. Al. Meier, Al Rau and George Hoffman as plans committee.

On Sunday, October 14, 1923, the original mortgage and all notes on the old church were burned. Chas. Kudell and Mrs. Fred Feldhaus, two Charter Members, officiated at this ceremony. Salem was debt free.

April 27, 1924, the building committee was named: Chrm., Walter Stuhlfauth, Sr.; Sec'y., Julius Struever; George Hoffman, G. Al Meier, Joe Ward, Karl Streicher, Oscar

Miller, George Massman, Chas. Kudell, Phillip Mack, George Friedrich and Rev. Schweinfurth.

During the construction period the congregation held services at Odd Fellows Hall. The cornerstone of the new church was re-laid Sunday afternoon, September 6, 1925. The new Salem was completed in approximately nine months.

Present membership is 320. Camp Fire Girls and Blue Bird Group are under the sponsorship of the Women's Nika Bible Class.

Pastors of Salem: Rev. Ewald Kockritz, July 1909 - Feb. 1910; Rev. L. Schweickhard Feb. 1910 - Oct. 1910; Rev. Walter Gruenewald, 1910-1921; Rev. Fred G. Schweinfurth, 1921-1933; Rev. A. B. Meyer, 1933-1938; Rev. Walter E. Helfer, 1938-1947; Rev. Warren E. Smith, 1947-1952; Rev. Robert E. Briggeman, 1953-present.

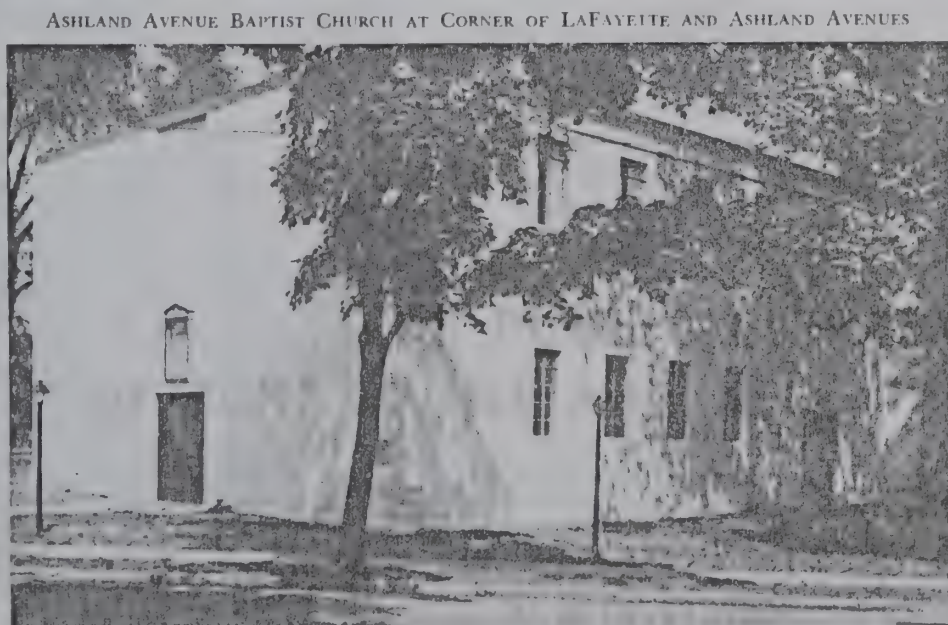
Norwood Presbyterian Church

REV. LAURENCE L. HUCKSOLL

Two bronze Tablets in the foyer of the Church tell the story of the Founders, early Pastors and Elders of the Norwood Presbyterian Church.

The Tablets were the gift of Mrs. Alice Mills Cadwallader, the last surviving Charter Member, deceased June 9, 1957.

May 1, 1887, in the old Town Hall, twenty-four Presbyterians, by authority of the Cincinnati Presbytery organized the Church. The founders were: George E. Mills, Mrs. Henrietta M. Mills, Miss Alice Mills, Mrs. Sarah V. Bolles, Miss Genevieve A. Bolles, Charles S. Langtry, Mrs. Jessie H. Langtry, Mrs. Fannie J. Marsh, John McQueety, Sr., Charles K. McQueety, Mrs. Mary McQueety, Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Richardson, Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. N. I. Scott, Jackson Slane, Mrs.



ASHLAND AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH AT CORNER OF LAFAYETTE AND ASHLAND AVENUES



- 1 GRACE METHODIST CHURCH AT 2221 SLANE AVENUE
- 2 ZION EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED AT 2332 SHERWOOD LANE
- 3 CHANCEL WINDOW LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR

- 4 NORWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT FLORAL AND WASHINGTON AVENUES
- 5 FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE AT FLORAL AND SMITH ROAD



6



9



7



10



8



11

9 FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT ELM AND STATION AVENUES

10 NORWOOD WESLEYAN METHODIST AT 5407 WARREN AVENUE

11 NORWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST AT 2312 INDIAN MOUND AVENUE

6 CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD AT MONROE AND ASHLAND AVENUES

7 NORWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH AT 2037 COURTLAND AVENUE

8 NORWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT 2126 WASHINGTON AVENUE



LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR AT 3959 ELSMERE AVENUE

Hettie W. Slane, Miss Anna B. Slane, Charles E. Slane, V. C. Tidball, Mrs. Isabella J. Tidball, Miss Annie B. Tidball, and Mrs. Emma R. Lloyd. Elders elected were: Valentine C. Tidball and Dr. N. I. Scott.

February 22, 1891, the congregation numbered 84 adults with 160 children in Sunday School. The first church was built at the corner of Smith Road and Floral Avenue. The beautiful toned bell was a gift of the McQueety family. It could be heard over the entire village.

Rev. Jeffery J. Hopkins was the first Pastor. The congregation steadily increased to 331, with Sunday School enrollment at 593. Through the leadership of Rev. Hopkins and Elder Wm. E. Kreidler, the Evans-ton Presbyterian Church was founded as a Mission of Norwood in 1902.

Rev. Hopkins became ill and was given a leave of absence. Rev. John E. Ewalt, D.D., of London, Ohio, then served as Stated Supply Minister.

Rev. Hopkins resigned in September, 1901. Rev. John C. Holliday, former Moderator of the Synod of Ohio, was installed in December, 1902.

During Rev. Holliday's pastorate the successful "Visitation Plan," initiated by his predecessor, was extended to nine districts. The corps of Deaconesses was enlarged. Added responsibilities were given the Elders.

Dr. Holliday died suddenly in February, 1906, following a tour of the Holy Land. Rev. Edward Mack, who had served during Dr. Holliday's absence, was recalled. He was succeeded in October, 1907, by Rev. George Wm. Shields.

A new Sunday School Annex was built to house the Ren Mulford Sunshine Class and the Primary Department. This new addition was dedicated November 22, 1908.

In November, 1911, the Mission and Sunday School in Oakley was established by the Norwood Church. The Oakley Mission received its Charter and was organized November 13, 1913 becoming a self-supporting church of the Cincinnati Presbytery.

Rev. Shields continued his pastorate until November, 1919, when he voluntarily retired. The congregation unanimously elected him Pastor Emeritus.

In June, 1920 a new Pastor, the Rev. Wm. Tait Paterson was installed. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, a graduate of the Lane Seminary Class of 1913, and former Pastor of Buffalo Church, Cumberland, Ohio. The congregation decided to build a new church at the corner of Floral and Washington Avenues. This new church, of Gothic architecture, was dedicated April 6, 1924. Under Dr. Paterson the church made tremendous strides. A Mortgage Burning Ceremony was held on May 2, 1943. Participants included Elder John A. Pendry, Trustee David Ramage, Elder Harrison S.

Mulford, Wm. M. Fridman, Edward H. Morgan and Rev. Wm. Tait Paterson.

Elder R. Bruce Dunlap served as Superintendent of the Sunday School from 1925 until his death in 1939. The "Dunlap Memorial Chapel" is dedicated to his memory.

During Rev. Paterson's pastorate, extending over 27 years, he also served as Moderator of the Cincinnati Presbytery, 1925-1926, and as Moderator of Synod of Ohio, 1927. Also, in 1927, the degree, Doctor of Divinity, was conferred upon him by Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio. He later served as Vice-Chairman, General Council of the General Assembly, the highest body of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Paterson was a civic minded clergyman, participating in many community movements. He was on the committee that formulated plans for a Norwood Y.M.C.A. and was also an active Kiwanian.

Dr. Paterson accepted a call as Pastor of the Batavia, Ohio, Presbyterian Church in May, 1947. Rev. Vernon P. Marting, Jr., of Cincinnati, was engaged as Stated Supply Minister, until the new Pastor, Rev. Laurence L. Hucksohl, arrived.

Rev. Hucksohl came to Norwood from the First Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. He had received his Bachelor of Theology Degree from Princeton Seminary in 1939. He also attended the Princeton Institute and the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations, New York City. He had served as Moderator of the Portsmouth, Ohio, Presbytery; Vice-Moderator of the Synod of Ohio, and is at present Moderator of the Cincinnati Presbytery.

Rev. Hucksohl was installed in December, 1947. Since his coming the church at large has engaged in the Evangelical New Life Program. A major achievement has been the complete renovation of the interiors of the church buildings during the past two years.

The Church membership now exceeds 800. Eleven Members have dedicated their lives to full-time Christian Service: Rev. Jessie M. Tidball, Rev. Robert E. Volton, Rev. Charles T. Martz, Rev. John S. Duley, Jr., Rev. David Ramage, Rev. Roland E. Keebler. Several have entered missionary service: Rev. Robert C. Rankin; Rev. John R. Fitzgerald, S. W. Indian Mission; Lida Kupham Pinney, Africa; Cora May Walton, China; Mary Seward Shields, Alaska.

The following Pastors served the Norwood Presbyterian Church: Rev. Jeffery J. Hopkins, 1891-1901; Rev. John C. Holliday, 1902-1906; Rev. George Wm. Shields, 1907-1919; Rev. Wm. Tait Paterson, 1920-1947; Rev. Laurence L. Hucksohl, 1947-.

Zion Evangelical and Reformed

REV. BENJAMIN M. HERBSTER

The Rev. Joseph L. Schatz, commissioned by the Cincinnati Classis to do Missionary work among the German population in Norwood, conducted his first service at



SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH — COURTLAND AVENUE

Norwood Town Hall, Sunday, December 6, 1891. The attendance warranted organization of a Church.

January 10, 1892, thirty-eight Charter Members attended. The first consistory was elected. A Ladies Aid Society also made its bow. Charter Members included: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burdorf, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kahle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deutemeier, Mr. and Mrs. August Strumpler, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brinkmeier, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kleine, Mr. and Mrs. George Degen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rottman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wulf.

Two lots at the corner of Sherman and Walter Avenues, were given to the congregation by Harry W. Kahle and George F. Albers. The two-story frame church was dedicated April 30, 1893.

During the pastorate of Rev. Louis D. Benner, 1896-1904, the church debt was greatly reduced. Under Rev. Josias Friedli, 1904-1906, the congregation increased to 250 members. Under Rev. Victor J. Tingler, 1907-1913, membership increased to 345. In 1910 an addition to the church was built to house the new pipe organ. One-half the cost was contributed by the Andrew Carnegie Corporation.

Under Rev. George F. Zinn, 1914-1922, many difficulties were overcome especially during World War I, over services conducted in German. Rev. Zinn guided his congregation through these troubled times. When Rev. Zinn resigned in 1922 the church was prospering.

Rev. Calvin M. Zenk, served from March, 1922, to February, 1927. Membership steadily increased. In 1926, the Church property on Sherman Avenue was sold to the Y.M.C.A. for \$21,000. The new Parish House on Sherwood Lane was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1926.

Rev. Louis D. Benner returned to Zion in August, 1927, and remained until 1931. A modern parsonage was erected, costing \$16,000, plus land cost.

November 1, 1931, Rev. Ben M. Herbst assumed the pastorate. This was during the world's worst depression. During these lean years, the members formed a "cooperative" to help the unemployed. Odd jobs were solicited, home baked goods sold. Each week-end the proceeds were divided. The venture attracted widespread attention.

A new building committee was appointed: Chrm., Henry Portman; Vice-Chrm., Dr. Wm. H. Rohdenburg, George N. Hartman, Fred Brandhorst, Henry J. Ramp, Mrs. Fred Hoelscher and Mrs. John Bauer. Stone was purchased from company that was dismantling old mansions in Walnut Hills, and stored on the rear of the church property. Later, a new church was completed and dedicated, December 1, 1935. It seated 275 and cost \$27,000.00. Great progress was made from January 10, 1941, to January 10, 1942. The 50th Anniversary was celebrated. New goals were set in finances, attendance and membership. Since 1935, lawn fetes at Zion have become a community tradition.

During World War II, over 100 men and women from the Church went into Military Service. Each morning at 10:30 some

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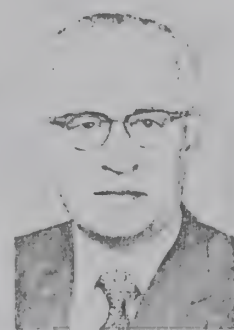
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SAM SKUROW

SAM SKUROW — RELIABLE FURRIER AND CIVIC-CONSCIOUS CITIZEN

Migrated to America at 18 Years of Age — a Constructive Force in Norwood

Sam Skurow, son of Saul and Eva Skurow, was born in Kiev, Russia, in 1895.

His father, grandfather and preceding Skurows had made the art of furrier a family tradition. Sam could not help but inherit this love for converting the glossy pelts of sable, mink, fox, wolves and other fine furs into charming garments for lovely women.

At the age of 18, already a skilled craftsman, Sam had one overwhelming ambition: to go to that great free land, America!

Somehow, he managed to make the journey in 1913. His destination was Cincinnati, where he knew he would be welcomed by old-country friends who previously had settled here.

For a time, Sam sort of gravitated from job to job. His first affiliation was with H. & S. Pogue Co. Later, moving up, he became fur buyer for Mabley & Carew. By

this time, Sam's brother, Hyman, had established a store in Norwood. In 1931, Sam resigned at Mabley's and made partnership with his brother, Hyman. They established the store then known as Skurow Bros. In 1940, the partnership was dissolved.

With the partnership dissolved, Sam determined to venture for himself, maintaining the storeroom at 4525 Montgomery Road; and later expanded it to include 4525-27. Over the last 17 years, Sam Skurow has strongly intrenched both his business and himself in Norwood.

Congenial, straight-forward and purposeful. Sam has from the outset been an active participant in many practical civic movements to help Norwood. He was for many years a member, then a director, of the Norwood Business Men's Club. He is a co-founder and trustee of its booming successor, the Norwood Chamber of Commerce. He is a Norwood Masonic Lodge Mason, a member of the Master Furriers Guild of America, and a loyal Kiwanian.

On June 12, 1922, he married the former Fanny Stein. They now reside at 7712 Greenland Place, Roselawn.



CUSTOM FURRIERS, FINE FURS, EXCLUSIVE WEARING APPAREL, COMPLETE FUR SERVICING, MODERN FUR STORAGE. 4521-23 MONTGOMERY ROAD — JEFFERSON 1-9882 — NORWOOD 12, OHIO

NORWOOD'S ORIGINAL FURRIER—ESTABLISHED 1931

Hyman Skurow and Son Have Built Well in Norwood

The depression years, following 1929, proved a source of distress to fashion-conscious women. It was, as Winston Churchill remarked, a time of austerity. Fur garments were especially hard to get. The smart thing was to have the old fur re-styled, re-glossed, repaired.

In 1931, just when Norwood's women were most in need of such services, Hyman Skurow opened a small fur-repair shop on Montgomery Road. In a few months, word had got around: Hyman Skurow proved to be an experienced and highly skilled fur craftsman. More, he kept his word; was dependable.

The demands for Hyman's services multiplied, compelling him to think in terms of expansion. His next move was to open a larger store at 4525 Montgomery Road. This soon, too, proved inadequate. In



HYMAN SKUROW AND SON, SAUL

1933, he formed a partnership with his brother Sam. They went forward together until the partnership was dissolved in 1940.

Hyman's "big break" came in 1944. He moved the business to 4523 Montgomery

Road. The entire premises were remodeled. A fabulous fur-storage vault was constructed, completely modern, with a capacity of 3000 fur coats.

In 1945, after three years in the U. S. Navy, Saul Skurow, the son, "who had grown up in the fur business," joined his father. The father's know-how and the son's energy proved a winning combination. In 1950, the store was again remodeled; converted into a luxurious fur salon; one of the finest in Southern Ohio. At this time, the name was changed to Hyman Skurow & Son. The scope of operations was expanded; every service inherent to the conduct of a modern fur-sales and servicing organization was announced. In 1953, they introduced a custom-styling-and-tailoring department. Later, a comprehensive women's Sportswear Shop was added; and, still more recently, a complete department of women's distinctive apparel creations and accessories.

Hyman Skurow & Son have built well in Norwood.



THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY-SAINTS, 5505 BOSWORTH PLACE

person came to the Children's Chapel to pray for these service members; also on D-Day.

On March 12, 1944, the mortgage was burned. In January, 1948, the membership was 500; in January, 1951, 600; and January, 1957, 794. The Church conducts two services each Sunday morning, each is "packed to capacity." The average attendance over several years has been almost 50% of the inducted membership.

September 28, 1952, a new 10-room addition to the Parish House was dedicated. January 1, 1955, the women's work of the congregation was reorganized to follow the pattern recommended by the Evangelical & Reformed Church. The Ladies Aid Society, Loyal Daughters and Loyal Women, were combined to become the Women's Guild. The men's group became the Churchmen's Brotherhood.

November 4, 1956, marked the 25th Anniversary of Rev. Herbst's Pastorate.

The Pastors who have served are: Rev. Joseph L. Schatz, 1892-1894; Rev. C. Schaff, 1894-1896; Rev. Louis D. Benner, 1896-1904; Rev. Josias Friedli, D.D., 1904-1906; Rev. Victor J. Tinger, 1907-1913; Rev. George F. Zinn, 1914-1922; Rev. Calvin M. Zenk, D.D., 1922-1927; Rev. Louis D. Benner, 1927-1931; Rev. Ben M. Herbst, D.D., 1931-. His Assistant Pastor is Rev. Raymond M. Maggart, 1955-.

Grace Methodist Church

REV. ROBERT E. MILLER

The Norwood Grace Methodist Church grew from the early development of a Sunday School. The first meetings were held in members' homes, then at the Ivanhoe Railroad Station, and later in a vacant house donated by William C. Baker. John Wesley Baker the moving spirit of the enterprise, was its first Sunday School Superintendent.

April 1, 1885 a Board of Trustees was elected: Dr. J. C. Ebersole, Dr. E. W. Mitchell, John W. Baker, Ferdinand Fromlet, John G. Evans, Thomas W. Timberlake

John L. Coulter, Charles G. Strahley and Dr. L. H. Gratingy.

August 24, 1885, a contract was let for construction of The Ivanhoe Methodist Episcopal Church at Ivanhoe and Montgomery Road. It was dedicated on June 6, 1886. Charter Members were: John Wesley Baker, William D. Baker, Ralph Gratingy, Mrs. Rachel McMillan, Mrs. Evelyn A. Baker, Mrs. Caroline Davenport, Raleigh Gratingy, Mrs. Emma E. Moore, Alice Ward Baker, Dr. L. H. Gratingy, Edward McMillan and Mrs. James G. Moore.

In 1905, Rev. C. C. Peale, the father of today's famous Norman Vincent Peale, became Pastor. Soon after, a large two-acre lot, lying between Floral and Elsmere on Slane Avenue, was purchased. George Kramer, New York City architect, drew the plans and supervised construction. June 11, 1911, the new building was dedicated, just 25 years after dedication of the first building. A new name was adopted; The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. W. R. Locke was building committee Chairman. Mr. Locke was over many years one of Norwood's leading citizens. The old church building on Ivanhoe was sold to the English Lutheran congregation.

The new building with grounds had cost \$15,000, a large sum in that day. In 1918 a three-manual Moeller organ was installed.

Grace Methodist Church has become one of the strong and effective churches serving Norwood Community. Many of its congregation come from other sections of the metropolitan area.

When the Methodist Churches of America united in 1953, each church name was simplified to Methodist, thus Grace Methodist Episcopal Church became Grace Methodist Church. In 1954 the sanctuary was beautifully remodeled and a divided chancel effect achieved.

Rev. Robert E. Miller came to Grace Methodist in June, 1955, having had successful pastorates in three former Churches. He holds an A.B. Degree from Ohio Northern University and a B.D. from the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University.

Pastors since 1888 are: Rev. George E. Hammell, Rev. Alpheus B. Austin, Rev.

D. W. C. Washburn, Rev. Merrick E. Ket-cham, Rev. George B. Shanor, Rev. Alvin K. Stabler, Rev. C. C. Peale, Rev. Wm. A. Deaton, Rev. E. S. Weaver, Rev. Edgar H. Cherrington, Rev. Charles W. Hoffman, Rev. Joseph J. Richards, Rev. Wm. McK. Brackney, Rev. Vinton E. Busler, Rev. Karl B. Alexander, Rev. Harry E. Bright, Rev. C. Clark Shedd, Rev. Arthur M. Shenefelt, Rev. Henry A. Simmons and Rev. Robert E. Miller.

First Church of The Nazarene

REV. PAUL G. BASSETT

The First Church of the Nazarene, dating from May 2, 1902, was the original Nazarene Church in Greater Cincinnati. It was organized by Rev. E. E. Wordsworth, then Superintendent of the Ohio District. Services were held in a hall on Freeman Avenue and various other Cincinnati locations before the present church, at Floral & Smith Road, Norwood, was purchased, September, 1923. Rev. Randall P. Fitch was named Pastor.

Under Rev. Fitch, the mortgage was liquidated, extensive improvements were made, and a parsonage was purchased at 4245 Forest Avenue.

Under Rev. Paul G. Bassett, the Junior and Intermediate Youth Societies, as well as the first Vacation Bible School, were organized. The parsonage indebtedness of \$14,500 plus interest was liquidated. The Church also was responsible for the construction of an attractive cottage at the District Center, Lake St. Mary's, O.

In the Spring of 1957, a two story Education addition to the present sanctuary was under construction. The building will accommodate a Sunday School of 500 members with over-flow seating for 175 in the sanctuary; also space for extra offices and storage. The estimated cost is \$115,000.

Rev. Bassett has been active in the community, serving as Secretary-Treasurer and President of the Norwood Ministerial Association, also as President of the Norwood Board of Control for the Weekday School.

The Church now has 200 members and is one of 250 Nazarene Churches in the area once called the Ohio District.



SYNAGOGUE: SONS OF ABRAHAM AT HOPKINS AND ALLISON AVENUE

The following Pastors served the Norwood Church: Rev. Washington Sherman, 1922; Rev. Randall P. Fitch, 1922-1924; Rev. Seldon Dee Kelly, 1924-1929; Rev. C. A. Geeding, 1929-1939; Rev. J. E. Davidson, 1939-1942; Rev. M. R. Fitch, 1942-1948; Rev. Paul G. Bassett, August, 1949-.

Church of The Good Shepherd

REV. DONALD M. NICKSON

The first figure of prominence in the development of an Episcopalian Church in Norwood was Rev. John Haight.

September, 1890, he was assigned to the "open Mission field," consisting of Norwood, Pleasant Ridge and neighboring communities. His first local services were held in the Old Methodist Church. In the Fall of 1890 the first Norwood Episcopal organization held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Trivett, on Monroe Avenue. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, T. W. Timberlake, G. H. Bonte, Mrs. Clara Chapple, Miss Isabella M. Chapple, Miss Annie E. Thompson, Mrs. Mary E. Trivett.

June 8, 1891, the Norwood Episcopal organization decided to apply for recognition as a permanent mission organization. Those signing the petition to organize as the Mission of the Good Shepherd were: George H. Bonte, May P. Bonte, Mrs. Clara Chapple, Mrs. J. M. Chapple, Miss Isabella M. Chapple, George Failor, Kate R. Failor, Fannie R. Harrington, H. L. Harrington, Elizabeth H. Jacob, Honora E. Jacob, Gertrude Lindsay, J. R. Lindsay, Annie E. Thompson, Alice Tompkins, J. S. Tompkins, Pearl Tompkins, Mary E. Trivett, Emma E. Vine, Lilly G. Vine.

J. S. Tompkins, Secretary, submitted formal application to the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese, June 23, 1891. Permission to so organize was granted under the Canons of the Diocese, October 19, 1891. Rev. John Haight was named Priest-in-Charge. A lot was purchased at the intersection of Ashland & Monroe Avenues. A frame church building, with capacity of 125 "free sittings," was started. The first service was held in the new church, July, 1892. Mr. Jacob of the congregation made the first Altar. A gift of \$800 from William Procter was designated for pews. Mrs. Mary E. Trivett (whose home had served as the church for nearly two years) and who married Charles V. Haight, a congregation member, carved the Altar and Clergy seat. Mrs. Haight was a recognized artist.

A Choisters Guild of 12 boys and four men was formed. It is interesting to note that the boys were paid 5¢ per Sunday, and were entertained and banqueted every month in order to hold their interest and attendance. The Woman's Guild purchased the carpet for the building and also assumed the Building Association dues on the \$2000 obligation.

Rev. Haight resigned October 1, 1898. For three years, due to organization changes created by the Episcopal Associate Mission of Cincinnati, the local rectorate situation was uncertain.

August 1, 1902, Rev. Richard McClellan Brown came to the Norwood Church. April 13, 1903, a special meeting was held to institute a Parish and to elect Delegates to the Diocesan Convention. Those elected were: J. Parker Gale, Senior Warden; A. S. Matchette, Junior Warden; Vestrymen, C. H. M. Atkins, John A. Church, G. P. Evans, H. L. Harrington, F. K. Jones, William H. Knight, Jackson W. Sparrow, Thomas W. Timberlake. Alternate Delegates to the Convention were: Jackson W. Sparrow and A. S. Matchette. The signers of the petition were: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell, Miss Jeanne Beresford, Miss Eunice J. Darby, Lamont Durbrow, Lottie Failor, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Floto, J. Parker Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Haight, Mrs. Henry Jacob, Harry Jacob, Miss Honora Jacob, Fred K. Jones, Miss Agnes Kennedy, Mrs. Hattie D. Knight, Miss Laura Knight, Miss Anna Martin, Mary F. McC. Rockwell, George H. Singer, Mrs. Mary E. Sparrow, Jackson W. Sparrow, Miss Annie E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Timberlake.

At the 29th Annual Convention of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, May 27 and 28, 1903, the newly established Parish was admitted into the union with the Convention and its Delegates seated. Rev. Richard McC. Brown became Good Shepherd's first Rector.

Rev. Francis H. Richey came to the pastorate in 1909. A new Parish House was built that year. Plans for a new church were formulated. S. John Adkins, a skilled architect, solved the problem of a suitable building on a triangular lot. The design is 15th Century Gothic. The construction is brick and stone. The high inner walls are finished in Caen stone. The Cruciform interior follow ancient cathedral construction. Dedication services were held on Whitsunday, May 31, 1914. The Rt. Rev. Theodore L. Reese, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor and the local clergy participated.

Rev. George T. Lawton, S.T.D., took charge on February 1, 1917. He saw the church through the closing years of World War I and the depression era of the early '30's. During his incumbency a Rectory was purchased at 4429 Ashland Avenue. The mortgage debt was reduced to \$5000. He was a tireless worker and played an active part in community affairs. He resigned May 1, 1937, to assume a Rectorship in the Diocese of Quincy, Illinois.

The pattern of brief tenure now repeated itself. During Rev. James T. Marshall's tenure, the present brick Rectory at 3812 Floral was purchased. Following his resignation, there was no full-time Rector for two years and nine months.

The church lost membership until Rev. James E. Charles was installed, September 1, 1946. Under his leadership the church made many improvements and was freed of debt. On May 22, 1949 an impressive consecration service was held. The Senior

Warden, Ralph Gordon, presented the instrument of Donation to the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio.

Rev. Charles retired in September, 1954. Rev. William B. Atkinson, Ph.D., served as Deacon in Charge, until the arrival of Rev. Donald M. Nickson, July 1, 1955. Rev. Atkinson remained as Curate, following his Ordination on November 10, 1956.

Rectors who have served are: Rev. John Haight, 1890-1898; Rev. Lawrence Idleman, Rev. Richard Graham, Rev. R. Edmonds Bennett and others, 1898-1902; Rev. Richard McC. Brown, 1902-1904; Rev. Stanley Hughes, 1905-1906; Rev. W. J. Lockton, 1906-1908; Rev. Francis Richey, 1909-1915; Rev. Dr. Edward B. Jermin, 1916; Rev. Dr. George T. Lawton, 1917-1937; Rev. Wilford Cross, 1937-1940; Rev. James T. Marshall, Jr., 1941-1943; Rev. James E. Charles, 1946-1954; Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, 1954-1955; Rev. Donald M. Nickson, 1955-.

Norwood Baptist Church

REV. MITCHELL S. SEIDLER

The Duck Creek Baptist Church was one of eight Baptist churches founded by Rev. B. F. Harmon, the father of Hon. Judson Harmon, former Governor of Ohio.

Under his leadership a lot was purchased and church erected at Sherman and Station Avenues. The new church was dedicated April 19, 1892.

October 12, 1893, following the demise of Rev. Harmon, Rev. C. C. Cox became Pastor and served until October 1, 1895. He was succeeded by Rev. Emerson L. Swift, who served until September, 1900.

Rev. John S. Sowers became Pastor in February, 1901. The membership grew. Three Sunday School rooms and a Pastor's study were added. By legal procedure the name was changed to "The Norwood Baptist Church." The building, however, was still called "The Harmon Memorial." The new corporation was dated July 30, 1901. Rev. Sowers resigned in January, 1910.

Dr. Clarence E. Lapp began as Pastor in April, 1910. By this time a fund had been created to erect a larger church. Ground was broken for the present building on Courtland Avenue in July, 1911. The cornerstone was laid, with the Honorable Judson Harmon as speaker, November, 1913. Dr. Lapp resigned because of ill health October, 1915.

Dr. William G. Everson became Pastor in January, 1916. The new building was completed and dedication services held during the week of October 14, 1919.

During Dr. Everson's absence as Colonel in World War I service, the Rev. F. L. Fraser and Rev. Lummis served as acting Pastors.

Rev. Miles W. Smith became Pastor in February, 1922, serving until June, 1924. Membership was then approximately 600. The property at 4439 Ashland Avenue was purchased. A parsonage was established in November, 1923.

Dr. F. G. Cressey, of Granville, served as

acting Pastor from November, 1924, to April, 1925.

Rev. Leland Jerome Powell came to the church May, 1925, from Richmond, Va. In March, 1928, the interior of the building was remodeled, decorated and a new lighting system installed. In January, 1939, the property adjoining the church was purchased in anticipation of expansion.

April, 1941 the 75th Anniversary (Diamond Jubilee) was celebrated. The new educational building was completed in 1952. Dr. Leland J. Powell retired in 1954 after 29 years as Pastor. Rev. Mitchell S. Seidler succeeded him in February, 1955. The Sunday School attendance now averages 800 per Sunday. The church membership is approximately 1500.

The Pastors who have served are: Rev. B. F. Harmon, 1889-1893; Rev. C. C. Cox, 1893-1895; Rev. Emerson L. Swift, 1896-1900; Rev. John S. Sowers, 1901-1910; Dr. Clarence E. Lapp, 1910-1915; Rev. Wm. G. Everson, 1916-1921; Rev. Miles W. Smith, 1922-1921; Rev. F. G. Cressey, 1924-1925; Rev. Leland J. Powell, 1925-1954; Rev. Mitchell S. Seidler, 1955.

Church of Christ

PREACHER: C. H. WOODROOF

The group movement to establish a Norwood Church of Christ began to function on September 4, 1910.

For several months, the group met regularly on Wednesday nights at their respective homes.

A plan to organize the congregation and build a church was resolutely adopted. February, 1941, the first Lord's Day meeting was held with 15 adults present. April, 1941, the group, now expanded to a congregation, began to meet in a store building at 2359 Norwood Avenue, with Lonzie B. Meece as Preacher. April, 1953, the present church at 2312 Indian Mound Avenue, was completed.

The Church of Christ has no creed but Christ, no rule book but the Bible. If the church had a motto it would probably be, "where the Scriptures speak, we speak, where they are silent, we are silent." The Church of Christ does not have an ordained minister. It does have a preacher, a member of the congregation, but he has no special power or authority. Each Church of Christ is ruled by a group of Elders also chosen from the congregation.

Lonzie B. Meece served as Preacher the first four years. He was followed by O. D. Johns, E. Hall, Alvin Bullington and Gaston Cogdell.

The present Elders are: John B. Broadus, Carmel Garrett, Ben Knott and Lonzie B. Meece. The Deacons are: Cecil Hoopen-garner, Byrl Roberts, John Yeager, Melvin Bobo and Herbert Beck.

The present Sunday School attendance averages 200. Plans are under way to build an auditorium, to seat 300, over the present basement building. The present rooms will then be converted into classrooms.

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

First Methodist Episcopal Church

REV. LEONARD A. DONNALLY

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwood had its beginning early in 1881 when a zealous few adherents to the Faith met for Prayer. These early Methodists took their turn in the Town Hall, where various other denominations also held services.

The Board of Trustees held their first meeting January 20, 1885. Dr. D. J. Starr, presiding Elder of the East Cincinnati District, called the meeting. S. B. Markland was elected President and Philip Straus, Secretary. Other Board Members were: John H. McGowan, J. H. Locke, Wm. A. Simpkinson, Thos. J. Ware, W. E. Zoller, E. S. Emmerson and J. W. Locke. Mr. Emmerson resigned. Dr. Weyer was elected to fill the vacancy.

Rev. G. L. Tufts of Pleasant Ridge was named Pastor. The first objective was to build a church. Mrs. E. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. John Wooley, John Arnold and Mrs. E. V. Arnold donated a lot at the corner of Harris and Wesley Avenues. Ground was broken August 11, 1885. The cornerstone was laid September 28, 1885, by Dr. D. J. Starr, assisted by Dr. W. N. Brodbeck and Rev. C. W. Rishell.

Norwood first appears in the Conference minutes in the appointments of 1886 with Rev. C. W. Ketcham, D.D., as Presiding Elder and Rev. R. B. Oliver as Pastor. Membership included 20 adults with 50 children in the Sunday School. The church was incorporated in August, 1885 as The Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwood, Ohio.

It was dedicated by Bishop J. M. Walden, D.D., on Sunday May 2, 1886, the first Protestant Church in Norwood. Dr. D. J. Starr, Bishop Joyce, D.D., and Dr. J. J. Reid, respectively, conducted morning, afternoon and evening services.

The following people were received into the Church on dedication date: J. M. Bancroft, Mary E. Bancroft, Emma Bancroft, Mollie Beckett, Maude Beckett, Emma Gunniss, S. B. Markland, Mrs. S. F. Markland, Philip Straus, Louisa Straus, Elizabeth Smith, Wm. E. Zoller, Dennis Zoller, Edward Zoller and Lucy Zoller.

Rev. John E. Berry became Pastor in 1900. He served until the Church was destroyed by fire, June 25, 1903.

The old Town Hall, occupying the sight of the present City Hall of Norwood, was the cradle of nearly all Protestant Churches in Norwood. First Church was no exception. After the fire, First Church went back to the Hall. Later, with the courage characteristic of all pioneers the congregation purchased three lots on Elm Avenue at the corner of Station Avenue.

The corner stone was laid on June 5, 1903. The First Methodist in Norwood was the first concrete church erected in Ohio. It was built in Gothic style of rough-face finished concrete blocks.

Dedication was held on Sunday, New Year's Day, 1904. Bishop Henry Spellmeyer

and Bishop John M. Walden gave ritualistic sermons.

Sunday, April 21, 1918 a new building of Religious and Physical Education was dedicated. Bishop Leete preached in the morning. Hon. Frank B. Willis, ex-Governor of Ohio, gave the evening address, assisted by the church Pastor, Rev. N. T. Stockstill, and Dr. W. H. Wherly, Superintendent of the Cincinnati District.

The following Pastors have served the church since its inception: Rev. E. T. Lane, three months; Rev. George J. Johnson, three months; Rev. R. B. Oliver, one year; Rev. T. J. Harris, two years, six months; Rev. W. H. Benham, four months; Rev. J. A. Easton, one year; Rev. George V. Morris, 1891-1894; Rev. M. E. Ketcham, 1894-1895; Rev. W. L. Y. Davis, 1895-1900; Rev. John E. Berry, 1900-1906; Rev. Jesse Lee Corley, 1906-1911; Rev. H. E. Armacost, 1911-1914; Rev. W. T. Stockstill, 1914-1920; Rev. E. L. Motter, 1920-1923; Rev. R. J. Beard, 1923-1927; Rev. F. G. Markley, 1927-1933; Rev. C. F. Bowman, 1933-1938; Rev. Kenneth S. Leary, 1938-1943; Rev. Wilbur A. Vorhis, 1943-1946; Rev. Herman A. Sayre, 1916-1953; Rev. Clifford N. Bangham, 1953-1956; Rev. Leonard A. Donnally, 1956-.

Norwood Christian Church

REV. CHARLES A. MALOTTE

July, 1897, Elkana Meyers, a local resident, was attracted by a FOR SALE OR RENT sign on the vacant Berea Baptist Church on Smith Road, opposite Feldman's Feed Company.

Mr. Meyer, a member of the Central Christian Church, Ninth Street, Cincinnati, was aware of Norwood's rapid growth. This encouraged him to propose a local Disciple Church to his Pastor, Rev. A. M. Harvout.

Their discussion brought action in the next few weeks. The vacant church was rented. Rev. Harvout then conducted a three-weeks meeting in it to determine whether enough members might be obtained to support a local Disciple Church.

The response was heartening. On December 5, 1897, with 30 members present, Norwood Christian Church was formed. Elkana Meyers agreed to act as the custodian. Other members assisted with cutting the wood for the fires and pumping water for the baptistry.

The Charter Members were: Mr. and Mrs. Elkana Meyers, Raymond Maguire, Mrs. Cynthia E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Corre, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Devou, Miss Alice L. Devou, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Reppert, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gantvoort, Carl Gantvoort, Miss Gertrude Gantvoort, Miss Etta Johnson, Mrs. Charles Jenny, Mrs. Katherine McKibben, Mrs. Mary P. Bellsmith, Mrs. E. Sadie Spears, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Beschorman. Three of these members are living: Mrs. George N. Devou in Cincinnati; Mrs. N. F. Dean, Marion, Iowa; and Mrs. Gertrude Gantvoort Krause, Monroe, Ohio.

September 21, 1899, the Smith Road Church was purchased for \$1,500 plus \$307 in assessments and a lifetime \$150-per-year annuity to Mrs. Crosley, the former owner.

In May, 1908, during the pastorate of Rev. W. J. Shelburne, a lot was purchased on Washington Avenue near Montgomery Road. The first unit of the new building was dedicated Easter Sunday, April 12, 1914. The new Pastor, Rev. C. R. Stauffer, led a Sunday School Easter Parade of 1085 adherents from the old church to the new for dedicatory services.

Rev. J. H. MacNeill became the Pastor in November, 1922. The congregation agreed to complete the church building, with a sanctuary seating capacity of 750 (which may be expanded to 1000); a Moeller pipe organ; class rooms to accommodate a Sunday School of 1200. About \$152,000 was invested. Dedication services were held April 19, 1928.

Rev. Wilford H. McLain became Pastor in September, 1931. During his tenure the Mortgage Burning Ceremony was observed. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McFarlan purchased the property at 2128 Washington Avenue, next to the church, and presented the deed to this property to the church in memory of their daughter, Ruth McFarlan Evans, December 25, 1938.

December 5, 1947, the congregation celebrated the Golden Jubilee. Two Charter Members were present: Mrs. George N. Devou and Mrs. Sally Reppert. The guest speaker was Dr. Stephen J. Corey, President Emeritus, College of The Bible, Lexington, Kentucky.

Rev. Charles A. Malotte, became Pastor June 1, 1955. Plans for the first parsonage at 5216 Parmalee Place were announced.

Rev. Malotte inaugurated the Pastor's Preparatory Classes, a six-weeks session, conducted semi-annually. He also organized the congregation into eight Functional classifications: Worship, Property, Educational, Stewardship, Membership, Evangelism, Christian Action and Community Service, and World Outreach. All women's organizations are under the classification, Christian Women's Fellowship.

The young men from Norwood Christian Church who have been ordained are: Rev. Walter Abel, Rev. Arthur Brewer, Rev. Benjamin Burns, Rev. Bernard Meece, Rev. Paul B. Rains, Rev. William W. Wilson and Rev. George R. Van Zant.

The Church Cabinet members for 1956-1957 are: W. T. Holmes, Paul Cutshall, Miss Helen Kidder, Robert Bintzler, Wilford H. McLain, Mrs. C. W. Ebeling, Howard Smith, Edgar Dennis, T. H. Hanselman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hampton, and George Schwaegerle.

The Pastors who have served are: Rev. Alva W. Taylor, 1898-1901; Rev. Thaddeus Tinsley, 1901-1903; Rev. H. H. Clark, 1903-1905; Rev. Joseph D. Armistead, 1905-1907; Rev. J. W. Shelburne, 1908-1912; Rev. C. R. Stauffer, 1912-1922; Rev. J. H. MacNeill, 1922-1931; Rev. Wilford H. McLain from 1931 to May, 26, 1955, when he was made Pastor Emeritus; Rev. Charles A. Malotte, 1955-.

Norwood Wesleyan Methodist

REV. WALTER E. McKEE

As in apostolic times, and typical of the development of Methodism in England and the United States, Norwood Wesleyan Methodist began at a cottage prayer meeting, led by Rev. Donald C. Fisher, in November, 1946.

This faithful group took option on a lot at 5407 Warren Avenue. Here, under a big tent, they established the Norwood Wesleyan Methodist Church on May 15, 1947.

In August, 1917, ground was broken to construct the first section of the new building. Half of the construction was volunteer work done by the members. They completed the basement which now has a substantial cash value, unencumbered.

The Sunday School, starting with 50 members in May, 1947, had increased to 225 at the Easter service in 1950. The new church, valued at \$75,000 was completed and dedicated May, 1951. A parsonage at 5120 Hunter Avenue was purchased in 1952.

The Church is noted for its friendliness and holds evangelistic services each Sunday evening. A special series of three evangelistic services are conducted each year.

The members are pledged to tithing and by this means have given liberal support to Foreign and Home Missionary Work, also to Marion College, Marion, Indiana, the church college for this area. Weekday Religious Education classes are conducted in the church.

Rev. Fisher, founder and Pastor of the church, was elected President of the Ohio Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with headquarters in Westerville, Ohio, at the 1953 Annual Session of the denominational conference. Rev. Walter E. McKee succeeded him as Pastor of the Norwood church in August, 1953.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

PRESIDENT EDWARD J. BROMAN

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has had members in the Cincinnati area since 1831, when Lyman White, an Elder, organized a group of 100 members. Periodically since 1831, missionaries have visited the Cincinnati area but the Church was not organized until 1913. The First Presidency of the Church in Salt Lake City appointed Charles V. Anderson to the position of President of the Church in Cincinnati. Mr. Anderson held this position from 1913 to 1936. At that time there were about 25 members. Many of the original 100 members had moved away.

In 1913, the members met in the 1300 block, Walnut Street, Cincinnati. After several removals to other localities, the Church of Salt Lake City in 1913 purchased property at 216 Orchard Street, Cincinnati.

Meetings were held there until 1942, when the congregation moved to the former Jewish Synagogue on Victory Parkway, across from the Alms Hotel. This property was sold to the Catholic Church in 1956.

On September 9, 1956, the Church removed to Bosworth Place, Norwood, claiming membership of 625.

The 1957 Church Officers are: Pres., Edward J. Broman; First Counselor, Merlin K. Fish; Second Counselor, Theodore De Rosier.

The Presidents who have served are Charles V. Anderson, 1913-1936; A. B. Gilliam, 1936-1946; Stanley L. Fish, 1947-1953; Edward J. Broman, 1953-.

The Lutheran Church of Our Savior

REV. EMIL C. F. HARTMANN

Originally, the Lutheran Church of Our Savior, now located at Williams & Elsmere Avenue, was founded in September, 1900, and incorporated as The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ in Cincinnati. This created an era of contention in the Missouri Synod, the ecclesiastical headquarters of this faith. The Synod had previously recognized the former Trinity Lutheran Church as the representative congregation in Cincinnati, and members of old Trinity voiced strenuous objections to official recognition of the new church.

The original Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ was therefore dissolved in March, 1902; but immediately resolved to form a new congregation under the name of The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Savior. First services were held in Grand Army Hall, Race Street, Cincinnati. There were several removals to new places of worship, but the congregation steadily increased over the next ten years. Incorporation was officially effected on July 5, 1905.

Rev. Frederick W. Kroencke was named Pastor in March, 1907. Under his energetic leadership the congregation prospered. On May 10, 1914, the congregation dedicated its new church in Norwood at the corner of Williams and Elsmere Avenues. The Charter Members were: F. C. Schlueter, A. C. Dotzauer, Harry G. Dotzauer, Harry Meyer, Harry G. Miller, William Miller, and Fred G. Miller.

In November, 1926, Rev. Kroencke resigned to join the faculty at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. During his pastorate, the membership had more than doubled, numbering 214 communicants. He was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Walz, November 26, 1926. The church soon outgrew its physical plant. On March 14, 1927, with a membership of approximately 250, the congregation negotiated a loan in the amount of \$75,000 to build a new church and purchase a parsonage. The present church, of Tudor Gothic architecture, was dedicated on June 28, 1928.

Rev. Walz, after completing fifty years in the ministry of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, resigned. This was ob-

served by a "Golden Anniversary of the Ordination of our Pastor," November 18, 1945.

He was succeeded by Rev. Emil C. F. Hartmann, Sunday, November 25, 1945. The debt-free congregation held a Mortgage Burning Service, January 29, 1949.

Many improvements were made in the next few years. The Sunday School rooms and the kitchen were remodeled. The building at 3959 Elsmere was improved to house the Primary Department of the Sunday School, with church offices on the second floor. A new parsonage was erected at 6055 E. Galbraith Road, Cincinnati, in 1952.

On June 5, 1955, Trinity Sunday, the 50th Anniversary service was held, with Rev. John W. Behnken, D.D., President of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, as speaker. The congregation had increased to 730 members, including over 500 communicants. A new chancel stained glass window, in the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Hartford F. Philips, was installed for this Anniversary service. In 1957 a large Youth Building to the rear of the church was completed.

The Pastors who have served are: Rev. John G. Henry, 1902-1906; Rev. Frederick Wm. Kroencke, 1907-1926; Rev. Theodore Walz, 1926-1945; Rev. Emil C. F. Hartmann, 1945-.

Synagogue: Sons of Abraham

The congregation, Sons of Abraham, at Hopkins and Allison Avenues, was formed March 1913, and received their Charter from the State of Ohio, November, 1914.

The Charter Members were: Joseph Salzman, Jacob Schullman, Samuel Levy, Harry Stuhlberg, Frank Adams, J. M. Siskind, M. Lipschutz, Harry Kirschner, Max Gottesman, Samuel Bluestein, Louis Marks, Jos. Katz, Jacob Dorfman, Jacob Bluestein. Max Gottesman was the first secretary of the congregation and has served for many years.

The Members of the Original Charter Group still living are: Samuel Levy, in St. Petersburg, Fla.; Harry Stuhlberg and Max Gottesman, both of Cincinnati and quite active in congregational affairs.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Julius Sass; Vice-Pres., Julius Goldstein; Sec'y, Harry Schachter; Treas., Hyman Peskin; Gabai, Max Gottesman.

Auxiliary: Pres., Mrs. A. Zorndorf; Vice-Pres., Mrs. I. G. Fabe; Sec'y, Mrs. Henry Schachter; Treas., Mrs. Victor Bluestein.

The services at the Norwood Synagogue have been conducted by students from the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio. These include: Eli Pilchik, Ernest Lorge, Benther Plaut, Peter Levinsky and Murray Trollman. These men have since completed their Rabbinical education, having assignments as Rabbis.

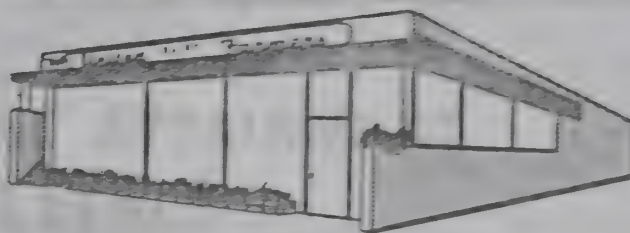
CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

CARL H. LINDNER, JR.
GENERAL MANAGER

ROBT. D. LINDNER
PROCESSING

RICHARD E. LINDNER
PROCUREMENT

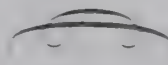
DOROTHY R. KREUZMAN
SECRETARY-TREASURER



United Dairy Farmers

STORE LOCATIONS

3955 MONTGOMERY RD.	8337 VINE ST.
5026 MONTGOMERY RD.	1617 1/2 VAN ZANDT RD.
7302 MONTGOMERY RD.	3328 HARRISON AVE.
4120 E. GALBRAITH RD.	5571 BRIDGETOWN RD.
4300 PLAINVILLE RD.	4900 DELHI AVE.
2150 LOSANTIVILLE RD.	11024 READING RD.
4720 VINE ST.	7197 BEECHMONT AVE.
5349 GLENWAY AVE.	



INVITATION

We welcome public inspection. Interested persons or groups are invited to telephone ME 1-3385 for convenient time and details.

UNITED DAIRY FARMERS RATES HIGH BOTH AS PROCESSOR AND RETAILER

Norwood is the home of one of the outstanding dairy-products processors and retailers in Ohio.

The United Dairy Farmers was established in 1940 by Carl H., Robert D. and Richard E. Lindner and their sister, Dorothy Kreuzman, with the assistance of their father, Carl H. Lindner, Sr.

A small processing plant and retail store were opened at 3955 Montgomery road. Later, a second Norwood store was opened at 5026 Montgomery road.

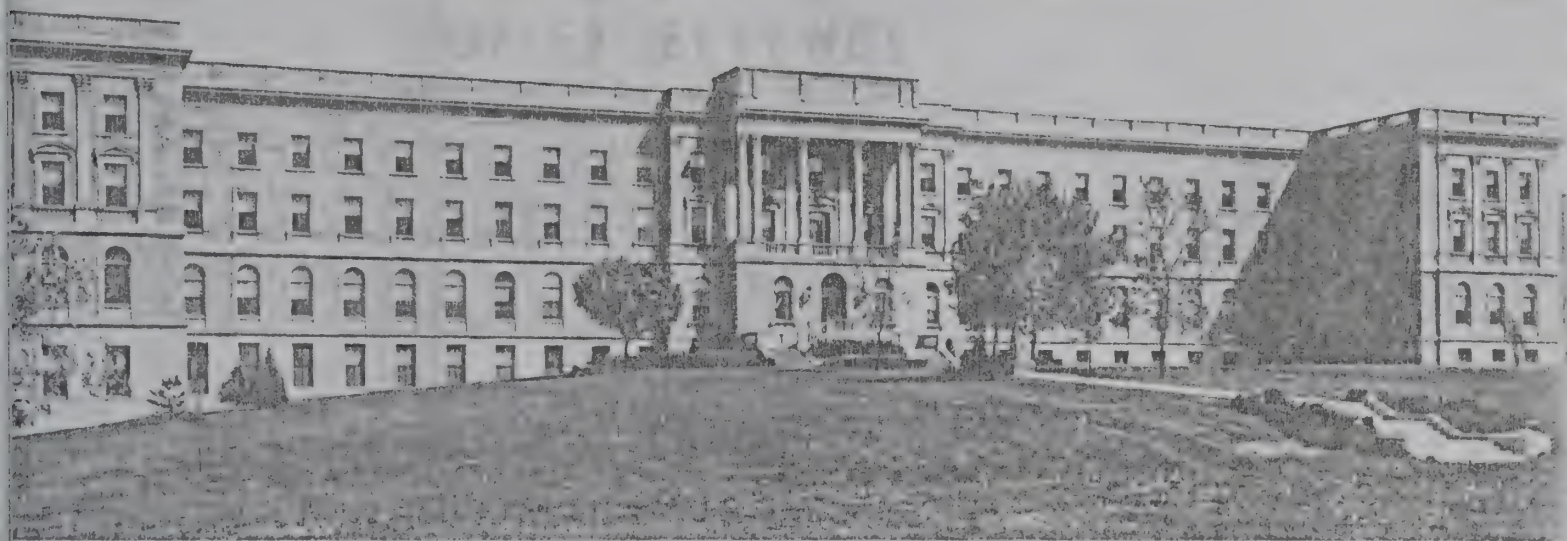
Over the last 17 years, with its main plant and general offices still located at 3955 Montgomery road, Dairy Farmers, with 14 branch stores strategically located

throughout the metropolitan Cincinnati suburban areas, is one of the most conspicuous independent successes in its field in the state.

As topflight manufacturers of ice cream and milk-processors, the company has achieved an enviable reputation for Grade "A" merchandise. It obtains milk exclusively from farms graded by the Ohio State Health Department; and as a further warranty of Grade "A" quality, it also installs on each farm its own system of bulk-milk handling.

"United" welcomes public inspection. Interested parties or groups are invited to telephone ME 1-3385.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND MOUNT ST. MARY OF THE WEST



HISTORIC MT. ST. MARY'S SEMINARY OF THE WEST AT 5446 MOELLER AVENUE

A Gateway to the Priesthood Dating from 1829 — Famed Throughout the Nation

The saga of Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West began in 1829.

The roistering town of Cincinnati boasted 25,000 inhabitants.

The Catholics in the far-flung Cincinnati Diocese were widely scattered. For many, their only hope of spiritual ministrations came from the occasional visits of itinerant Catholic Missionaries. The need was for more priests, more churches, more schools.

A great leader arose to meet the challenge; Bishop Edward Fenwick. For his legendary contributions to the pioneer Diocese of Cincinnati, he is today accounted an immortal.

On May 11, 1829 Bishop Fenwick founded the first Catholic institution for the education of the clergy of the Diocese of Cincinnati at the college and theological levels. The first institution was called the "Seminary of Saint Francis Xavier." Two years later he merged the Seminary with the Athenaeum. The Seminary changed location several times during the first decades of Catholicism in the Northwest Territory. In 1839 the Seminary was moved to St. Martin, Brown County, Ohio; in 1845, moved back to Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, and then to 325 West Eighth, Cincinnati, in 1848. In 1851 Mt. St. Mary's was moved to a more permanent residence on Price Hill by Archbishop Purcell. In 1904 when the Price Hill property was deeded over to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Seminary was moved to larger quarters in Mount Washington, the former home of St. Gregory's Preparatory School. For the following nineteen years liberal arts and theology were taught at the Mount Washington institution. In the Autumn of 1923 the Seminary was established in the new building in Norwood.

There were twenty-six students of Theology registered for the year 1865. From that time the student body increased rapidly. When the present Seminary was dedicated by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, in 1923, there were 176 students for the four-year Theology course. The prelates of Cincinnati, the Faculty and the student body have ever tried to respond to the exhortation of Archbishop Purcell, addressed to the faithful of Cincinnati in 1854, to make Mount Saint Mary of the West, "an institution to which we can look with joyous hope for priests who will be a light to those in the darkness, a guide and a support to those who are faithful, and a consolation to those who are dying."

PURPOSE AND AIM:

The Athenaeum of Ohio conducts St. Gregory's Seminary in Mt. Washington and Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West in Norwood, as institutions of higher learning to prepare young men for the Roman Catholic Priesthood. Both Seminaries are administered and staffed by Priests of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. The students of the Athenaeum are drawn mainly from the Midwestern States and are trained for the work of diocesan Priests in that area.

The Athenaeum of Ohio, through its Seminaries, is primarily interested in developing men of holiness and character. Another main objective is the imparting of the knowledge necessary for the priestly ministry. Since the priesthood is a divine vocation, it calls for an outlook on life that is based on faith and certain traits of character which must necessarily distinguish the priest from men of other professions. The Athenaeum's program has been developed with a view to these requirements for moral and intellectual attainment. The Seminary rule-of-life with its spiritual exercises aims at developing men who will excel in virtue.

The curriculum of the Athenaeum is geared to the intellectual preparation of a diocesan priest. This curriculum, however, is broad enough in scope to include the spiritual and cultural formation of a comprehensive liberal education. Accordingly the Athenaeum's program embraces a four-year liberal arts college, a graduate program in Thomistic Philosophy and four years of the theological sciences.

The Athenaeum seeks to impart a general education in keeping with the directives of Pope Pius XI for the training of future priests: . . . "The dignity of the office the Priest holds demands more than purely ecclesiastical learning. The priest must be graced with the knowledge and culture that distinguish the well-bred and highly educated people of this modern day . . . Among the clergy, none may remain content with a standard of learning and culture which sufficed in other times. They are disciplined to attain the higher standards of education and of learning. It must be broader and more complete; and it must correspond to the general higher level and wider scope of modern education." (Pope Pius XI, *The Catholic Priesthood*.)

Since the studies at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary cover the broad fields of philosophy, education, theology, church history, and Sacred Scriptures, its library is accordingly very extensive. The main section is located on the first floor of the South wing and contains 24,000 volumes which deal primarily with philosophy and the ecclesiastical subjects. In the Moeller Hall there are 15,000 volumes which deal principally with literature, the social sciences, and the fine arts.

The Athenaeum Library possesses a notable collection of incunabula. Among these are two German Bibles which were printed before the appearance of Martin Luther's much-heralded "first" version of the Bible in German. One of the Bibles was printed in Low German in 1478; the other in High German in 1483. If the Library's collection

of manuscripts is a thirteenth century velum copy of the *Liber Sententiarum* of Peter Lombard, which for a long time was the standard text in the schools of theology.

The 125th Anniversary Celebration and the 25th Annual Commencement of the Athenaeum of Ohio, Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West and St. Gregory's Seminary, was celebrated with a Pontifical Mass

at St. Peter & Paul Church, Norwood, on December 22, 1956. The Celebrant was, Most Rev. John J. Garberry, Ph.D., J.C.D., S.T.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Lafayette.

Mt. St. Mary's Seminary is a member of the Ohio College Association and is one of the oldest Catholic Seminaries in the U.S. The institution takes pride in its high scholastic standards and faculty of national

reputation. They house an extremely valuable collection of art treasures. The 1957 enrollment is 305.

Chancellor of the Athenaeum is the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, L.L.D., D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. The President of the Athenaeum and Rector of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary is Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph J. Schneider, A.B., S.T.D.

St. Elizabeth Church Founded in 1884

RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR
FRANCIS A. GRESSLE

The story of St. Elizabeth Church is inextricably woven into the fabric of Norwood's history; not alone because it has been a citadel of faith but equally for its unceasing humanitarian services to the community.

The story begins in 1884. In that year there were only five dwellings in the neighborhood of the present church; and perhaps not more than a dozen Catholic families in the village. To attend Mass on Sundays and Holidays, these hardy pioneers had to plod for miles through dust, mud or slush to the nearest Catholic churches; to St. Francis de Sales or the Church of the Assumption in Walnut Hills or to St. Aloysius Orphan Home on Reading Road. In those days, Sherman avenue was a foot-path called Massman's Lane. Mills, Carter and Cleveland avenues were mud roads. Hopkins avenue was a country highway. Occasionally, one of the better-to-do families had a horse and buggy.

In today's soft world it seems almost unbelievable that so few could aspire to so much. Yet the fact remains; these few Catholic families wanted a Tabernacle of their own, convenient to their homes, and they got it.

First, they appealed to the Very Reverend Dean Herman Ferneding of St. Paul's for guidance on how to pursue their ambitions to organize a Norwood parish. He suggested they first look over available sites in West Norwood. The volunteer group met under an apple tree on a Summer afternoon early in 1884, near the present intersection of Lincoln and Ivanhoe avenues. The group included Joseph W. Fritsch, John H. Schulte, Edward Schlichte, Joseph Sievers, Frank Tensi, J. Stephen Bokenkotter, Henry Wissman, Henry Overberg, Bernard Bierkorte, Henry A. Roling and Louis Bruns.

Next, a meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stephen Bokenkotter on Allison street; August 31, 1884. Officers were elected and a proposition submitted to build a Catholic church on a lot at Mills and Carter avenues; this lot to be donated to the Archdiocese of Cincinnati by Joseph F. Mills and Bonneville Klein. The officers chosen were: Pres., Henry Wissman; Vice-Pres., John Tensi; Treas., J. Stephen Bokenkotter; First Sec'y, Joseph W. Fritsch; Second Sec'y, Frank Tensi. It was further agreed that the organization should bear the name of The St. Joseph Men's Society.

A delegation then conferred with Rev.



ST. ELIZABETH CHURCH AT MILLS AND CARTER AVENUES

Joseph W. Kilgenstein, O.F.M., Chaplain of St. Aloysius' Orphan's Home, to seek the assistance of the Franciscan Fathers in the establishment of a parish. This was agreed on, subject to the approval of Archbishop Elder. The Archbishop sent his Vicar General, the Very Rev. John C. Albrinck, Ph.D., to consult with the group. The Archbishop accepted the gift of Messrs. Mills and Kline on the condition that the size of the lot be doubled, extending 100 feet on Mills avenue and 234 feet on Carter, and stipulating that the foundation of the church must be laid before the first of the year.

There was one interesting change. At the request of the Most Rev. Archbishop, the proposed name for the church, "The Most Holy Redeemer," was changed to "St. Elizabeth." This has always been construed as evidence of esteem for Mr. Fritsch, who had been a tireless leader in behalf of the new church, and whose wife's name was Elizabeth.

Sunday, October 13, 1886, became the day of dedication. The ceremony of blessing and dedication was performed by the Very Rev. John C. Albrinck.

Participants in the dedication service were: Very Rev. John C. Albrinck, V.C., Pastor of Holy Trinity Church; Very Rev. Dean Herman Ferneding, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, the Celebrant; Rev. August Quatman, Pastor of St. Francis de Sales was Deacon; Rev. John French, C.S.S.C., of St. Joseph's College was sub-Deacon; Rev. J. Herman Burwinkel, Chaplain of St. Joseph's

Maternity Hospital was Master of Ceremonies; The Holy Trinity Choir sang the High Mass. The Altar Boys, from Holy Trinity, were; Joseph Santen, Otto Tobe, Frank Kelly, Louis Buse and Edward J. Williams.

Rev. Francis M. Varelmann was the first resident priest. Ground was broken for the new church on July 13, 1901. The new building was dedicated May 17, 1903. The construction is of the Italian renaissance in the ancient Byzantine basilica form; built of stone; with interior in the design of the Cross.

Father Varelmann's Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee was held in June, 1926. He resigned, November 17, 1930, to become Chaplain of St. Joseph's Infant Asylum.

On November 31, 1930, the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas appointed Rev. Francis A. Gressle as administrator and acting Pastor. On October 7, 1933, Father Gressle was appointed irremovable Pastor of St. Elizabeth Church. June 16, 1934, marked the 25th Anniversary of Father Gressle's ordination to the Priesthood.

On June 4, 1944, Father Gressle became Very Rev. Monsignor Gressle. Five years later, January 28, with the Most Rev. Archbishop McNicholas officiating, Father Gressle received another high ecclesiastical honor, becoming Right Reverend Monsignor Francis A. Gressle.

His assistants at St. Elizabeth are Rev. John Brockman and Rev. George W. Klein.

FUTURAMA

Featuring the Modern Trend in Furniture

Since July 12, 1955, the great, brilliantly illuminated revolving sphere that towers above the Futurama furniture store at 4101 Montgomery Road has become one of the most familiar and attractive landmarks in Norwood.

That was the date of the grand opening of Futurama Furniture, Inc., in the building formerly occupied by the Coleman & Bell Chemical Co.

The founders, who are still the company's presiding officers, were: David T. Levine, Pres.; J. S. Cohen, Board Chairman; Jerrold S. Anten, Treas.; and Bess E. Levine, Sec'y.

The company opened its doors with three employees. The personnel has since been multiplied.

The founders had determined to break with precedent. The ambition was to go completely modern. The first step included

complete remodelling of the building, inside and out. The result has been an eye-brightener for Norwood. The entire front is a scintillating two-story plate glass showroom; a perfect setting for fine furniture displays.

The company asserts that it has one of the largest and most complete selections of furniture and house furnishings in southern Ohio, including the full range of modern and contemporary designs.

The company serves the entire metropolitan Cincinnati area. Its slogan, "Look for the store with the sign in the sky", has become a byword—and an inducement to visit Norwood. This slogan is an inherent part of all Futurama advertising and publicity.

The Norwood site was chosen because the store may be reached conveniently by public transportation or auto from any section of the metropolitan community. By courtesy of Norwood's city administration, plenty of offstreet parking space is now available to Futurama shoppers.

RUDOLPH PULS
Pharmacist



Norwood Druggist Rated High All Through Ohio

Rudolph (Rudy) Puls rates high as a good citizen in Norwood and is equally eminent in Ohio in his profession as a pharmacist.

In November, 1957, the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association elected him Chairman of OSPA's 1958 Annual Convention to be held in Cincinnati. The previous year, 1956, he received OSPA's Beal Award for outstanding statewide services in behalf of his profession. He has received several other distinctive honors.

"Rudy" graduated from Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and the University of Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. His memberships include The American Pharmaceutical Assn. (national and branch); the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy (its past president three times); the Ohio Valley Druggists Assn. (past president); the National Assn. of Retail Druggists; the OSPA Council Member from District No. 1; the Kenwood Country Club; the Norwood (O.) United Civic Club; the Norwood (O.) Chamber of Commerce, and the Lutheran Church.

The son of George and Marie Puls, he was born in Cincinnati. His hobbies are photography, coin collections, painting, golfing. "Rudy" and Charlotte Puls have one son, Richard N., a sophomore in the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

**FUTURAMA
Furniture Store**



For
Quality
Value
& Service
"Look for
the Store
with
the Sign
in
the Sky"

R. L. PULS

Pharmacist

Main & Williams Aves., Norwood, O.
Phone ME 1-1455

Serving the Health Needs
of the Community

PRESCRIPTIONS
COSMETICS
PHOTO SUPPLIES
BIOLOGICALS

St. Elizabeth School

The St. Elizabeth School was dedicated Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1914. There are 11 classrooms. Pupil enrollment, 1957, totalled 470, including 60 kindergarten tots.

The roster of teachers includes Sister Rita Francis, principal, and Sisters Stella Agnes, Agnes Aloisia, Ruth Marie, Marie Timothy, Rose Bernadette and Charles Frances. Lay teachers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider, Miss Barbara Berry, Miss Louise Geise. Physical education, Francis Hayes. Church Music Glee Club, Edward G. Imbus.

St. Elizabeth Fraternity of the Third Order of St. Francis

This order was founded by Rev. John B. Kayser, St. Elizabeth pastor, in June, 1891, for the spiritual advancement of its members, pledged to the Rule of the Poor Man of Assisi, St. Francis. Its first officers were: Prefect, George F. Albers; Vice-Prefect, Edw. Thiery; Sec'y, Peter J. Schneider; Treas., Wm. H. Griesbaum. Its 1957 officers are: Prefect, James Kelly; Sec'y, Mrs. Ray (Frances) Fellingner; Treas., Mrs. Albert (Estella) DeNoma.

St. Elizabeth Married Ladies Society

This society was founded by Rev. John B. Kayser, pastor, in June, 1886, for the financial support of the church and spiritual welfare of its members. Mrs. Helen Stagge was the first president. The 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. Robert (Pauline) Glenn; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Terrence (Margaret) Coyne; Sec'y, Mrs. Harold (Catherine) Haverkos; Treas., Mrs. Anthony (Marie) Miller.

The St. Elizabeth Book Lover's Guild

In June, 1934, Rev. Francis A. Gressle founded the Book Lover's Guild of St. Elizabeth Parish to establish a library and encourage wholesome reading. Today, the Parish Library contains 6,000 volumes and has over 700 patrons. Five book reviews are conducted each year by well-known writers, authors and teachers in English literature. The Guild's first officers were: Pres., Joseph A. Welpley; Vice-Pres., Miss Catherine Piening; Sec'y, Miss Juliana Moriarity; Treas., Mary Catherine Rodel. The 1957 officers are: Pres., Frederick Pabst; Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. Margaret (John) Fonnies; Librarian, Miss Mary Bruewer.

St. Elizabeth P.T.A.

The Parent Teacher Association of St. Elizabeth Church was organized in March 1924, as the St. Elizabeth Mother's and Teacher's Club. The name was changed to St. Elizabeth P.T.A. in 1948.

The first officers were: Pres., Mrs. George Huber; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Clarence Hornback; Recording Sec'y., Mrs. Charles Koper; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Helen Bright; Treas., Mrs. Harry Enxel.

The 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. Herbert Plogman; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Norbert Toennis; Sec'y., Mrs. Luther Cook; Treas., Mrs. Kermit Webber.

Catholic Youth Organization

This organization, founded by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis A. Gressle, is successor to the Catholic Young Men's Club, organized in 1909; and of the Queen's Daughters for Young Ladies, organized in 1910. There are two groups, age up to 18 and age 18 or over. Officers of the Senior C.Y.O. are: Pres., Thomas McGraw; Vice-Pres., Wm. Glandford; Sec'y, Marian Kleiman, Jr. C.Y.O. are headed by: Pres., Neal Quinn; Vice-Pres., Lawrence McGraw; Sec'y, Gayle Conover.



THE VORHIS FUNERAL HOME AT 5501 MONTGOMERY ROAD

Vorhis — Since 1876

Jacob Vorhis, born near Loveland, O., established an undertaking business in Sharonville, O., in 1876, removing it, in 1888, to Lockland, O., where one Vorhis establishment still serves that section of Hamilton County.

Two sons, A. M. and F. P. Vorhis, became affiliated with him in that same year. Jacob died in 1897, at which time, A. M. Vorhis, assisted by his son, Frank, succeeded him.

Then, in 1919, Leroy J. Russell, having returned from military service in World War I, became an affiliate. In 1924, when A. M. Vorhis retired, Leroy J. became a partner in the business.

In 1933, the business expanded. The Lockland funeral home was retained and one of the most beautiful properties in Norwood's hills was occupied at 5501 Montgomery Road. The location offers the double advantages of housing the most modern equipment and of providing a capacious lot for off-street parking.

Both Vorhis funeral homes are air-conditioned and each has large, tastefully decorated chapels where services may be conducted with dignity and comfort. The Vorhis establishments maintain a fleet of modern Cadillacs and other equipment.

The 1957 official staff of Vorhis includes: Leroy J. and Marie M. Russell, partners; M. F. Rabijs and Donald S. Russell, directors; Henry F. Walling, assistant.

The VORHIS Funeral Home

Directors

Leroy J. Russell

M. F. Rabijs

Donald S. Russell

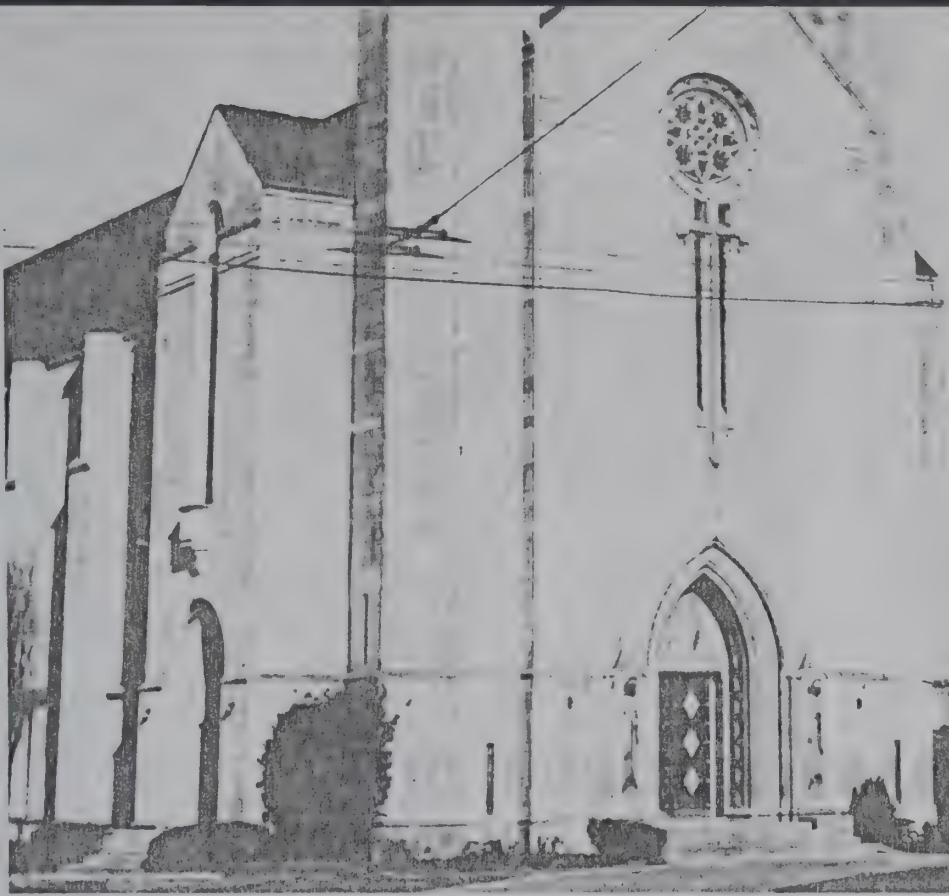
drive in at

5501 Montgomery
Road

ME 1-4884

air-conditioned . . .

off-street parking



SS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH AS SEEN FROM MONTGOMERY ROAD AND DREXEL AVE.

St. Romanus Ushers Guild

This Guild was founded in 1933 by Rev. Francis A. Gressle to further higher devotion at the religious and liturgical ceremonies in St. Elizabeth Church. First Alderman was Edw. J. Tepe. The 1957 officers are: Alderman, Robert G. Eichenlaub; Vice-Alderman, George Buttafoco; Burser, Richard DeNoma; Scribe, Bernard Goecke.

Holy Name Society

In 1911, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis A. Varelmann created the Holy Name Society by merging three other groups: the St. Joseph Society, organized in 1886; the St. Leo Society, organized in 1890; and the St. Francis Society, organized in 1900. Peter J. Schneider was the new society's first president. The 1957 officers are: Pres., Paul E. Romer; 1st Vice-Pres., Lawrence Fathman; 2nd Vice-Pres., Robert Brinkmeyer; Sec'y-Treas., Harry Oser.

SS. Peter & Paul Church Established in 1906

REV. GREGORY A. MILLER, A.M.

In the years following 1900, the erection of several large industrial plants in the growing community of Norwood and the opening of a promising suburb by the Norwood Heights Company caused a considerable influx of Catholics to that district. The original territory, which contained an area of five square miles, was bound on the North by Kennedy Heights, on the East by the Pennsylvania and Cincinnati-

Lebanon Railroad, on the South by the Baltimore & Ohio Bridge, and on the West by Reading Road in Bond Hill.

October 28, 1906, the Parish was organized with Rev. Bernard J. Beckmeyer as Pastor. The first Mass was read in the First National Bank Hall, where the altar and other necessities for divine service were very simple, but good will and words of encouragement were not lacking. Later, arrangements were made for services to be held in a large store room at 4936 Montgomery Road.

By November 15, 1906, the visitation of the Parish was finished by Rev. Beckmeyer, and fifty families were found to be members. Plans were made by the growing congregation for a church and school, and in the Spring of 1907 work began on a frame building on the southeast corner of an 18-acre tract taken over by Archbishop Henry Moeller from the Norwood Heights Company. Work proceeded rapidly. The finished Church, costing about \$7000 seated 350 persons. Three classrooms were in the rear. The structure was intended to serve only until the erection of a permanent church.

Dedication of the little frame church took place on July 21, 1907. In the morning a parade formed at Montgomery Road and Harris Avenues marching North on Montgomery Road to the church. George Grote was Grand Marshall. Hover's Band furnished the music. Archbishop Moeller officiated at the dedication. The first Solemn Mass was sung by Rev. John Feldman. In the afternoon one of the bells was Blessed, and SS. Peter & Paul had a church edifice.

The early days of the pastorate of Rev. Beckmeyer were days of sacrifice. With the

exception of two months, when he lived in a classroom, Father Beckmeyer commuted daily from his parish to his place of residence at the Rectory of St. Francis DeSales, Woodburn Avenue, Walnut Hills. Finally an old farm house, on the church property, was moved over 700 feet and remodeled for the Pastor's residence. This was in October, 1907. There was no electricity, gas nor water in the house. Father Beckmeyer's life was rugged.

The school opened in September 1907. There were 26 children. Before the end of the school year there were 50. It was not until 1910 that the Sisters' house was erected and the first cement walks were laid around the premises. During the first year the Sisters had made the trip daily from St. Francis DeSales Sisters' Home.

Father Beckmeyer left an enviable record at SS. Peter & Paul. Within the ten and a half years of his pastorate, the combination church and school had been erected, the Sisters' residence had been purchased, the Pastor's residence had been provided, and in anticipation of the erection of the new school, \$10,000 in bonds had been handed over to his successor, Rev. William Egan. April 16, 1917, Father Beckmeyer left his thriving Parish of 240 families to take up his new duties at St. Mary Church, Dayton, Ohio.

Several years later, a modern school was erected, containing eleven classrooms and an auditorium. Rev. Beckmeyer accepted the invitation to officiate at the cornerstone laying. This school, at Moeller and Drexel Avenues, was dedicated by Archbishop Moeller, February, 1922.

After the departure of Rev. Egan, the charge of the Parish was given to Rev. Henry H. Buse, who served SS. Peter and Paul from 1926-1938. He was then transferred to St. Mathew Parish. Rev. Gregory A. Miller followed Rev. Buse.

Plans for the new church were under way when Rev. Miller took charge of the Parish. The new SS. Peter & Paul is architecturally unique, featuring two towers, one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. Paul. The motif is modified Gothic with Indiana limestone exterior and Saint Meinrad sandstone inside. The Tympanum over the main portal is a symbolic representation of the Most Blessed Trinity and of the seven Sacraments. This original design is by the Cincinnati sculptor, Caroline Zimmermann. The figures of SS. Peter & Paul, which stand on either side of the entrance, were designed by another Cincinnati sculptor, Clothilda Zanetta.

The new church was dedicated June 30, 1940, with the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., S.T.M., as Celebrant.

The Golden Jubilee of SS. Peter & Paul was observed in October, 1956. The Fifty Year Parishioners are: Mrs. Mary Christman, Mrs. Walter Eskeman, Mrs. Edna Murphy and Mrs. Herman Masters.

Pastors who served SS. Peter & Paul are: Father Bernard Beckmeyer, 1906-1917; Father William Egan, 1917-1926; Father Henry Buse, 1926-1938; Father Gregory A. Miller, 1938-..... Rev. Leo Hoying is assistant to Rev. Miller.

SS. Peter & Paul School at Moeller and Drex

The first school was built in 1907. The new school was dedicated February 1922.

Teachers: Sr. Mary Austin, Principal, Sr. Mary Anne, Sr. Mary Gertrude, Sr. Mary Jude, Sr. Mary Jean Frances, Sr. Mary DeChantal, Sr. Mary Jeannette, and Sr. Mary Andrew. Lay Teachers: Miss Ruth Dawdy, Miss Mary Ann Fehren, Miss Catherine Geis, and Miss Maryann Igel.

SS. Peter & Paul Holy Name Society

Pres., Joseph Sprowl, Vice-Pres., Edward Sayre, Secy., Pat Slattery, Treas., Edward Imm.

St. Ann Sodality and P.T.A. at SS. Peter & Paul

Pres., Mrs. Edward McPhillips, Vice-Pres., Mrs. Robert Reichard, Corresponding Secy., Mrs. Clyde Benke, Financial Secy., Mrs. Robert Leugers, Treas., Mrs. Carl Roetting.

THEODORE
"TED"
DORL

Norwood Florist
and
Good Citizen

DORL
& FERN

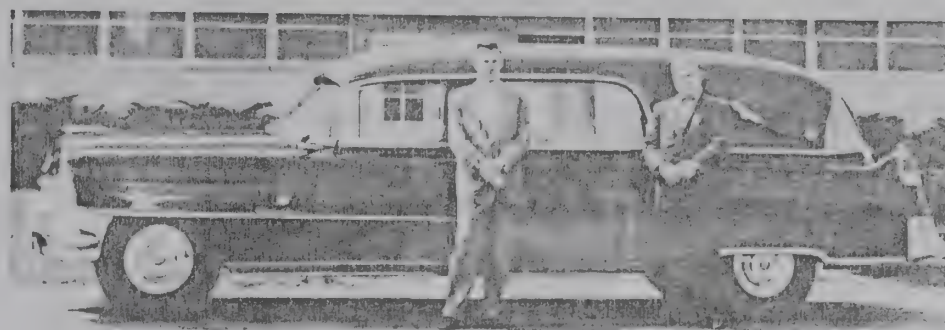


Popular Norwood Florists Since 1939

Dorl & Fern, popular Norwood Floral Shop, was founded by "Ted" Dorl and Paul Fern, on October 1, 1938, at 3803 Montgomery Road. Both were Norwood men with wide acquaintance. The business flourished. February 1, 1939, they moved to larger quarters at 3805 Montgomery Road. Later, 1942, Fern's interest in the business was purchased by "Ted" Dorl. On December 1, 1945. The business was moved to its present location, 4400 Montgomery Road.

"Ted" has made flowers both his hobby and vocation since boyhood, when he became a frequent visitor to Cincinnati's greenhouses, flower growers and florists shops. He graduated from Norwood High School and attended evening classes at the University of Cincinnati. He is a member of Norwood Lodge No. 576 F. & A. M.; past president of the Norwood Kiwanis; a member of the Board of Management, Northeastern Y.M.C.A.; a member of the Board of Trustees, Norwood Presbyterian Church; and a member of The Norwood Civil Service Commission.

"Ted" married the former Edith L. Bittman, then a physical education teacher. They have two children: Theo. E. (Skipper), age 10; and Susan L., age 12. The family resides at 4415 Ashland Avenue.



JOHN H. TREDWAY, (left), EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF TREDWAY FUNERAL HOME, STANDING IN FRONT OF MODERN TREDWAY AMBULANCE. AT RIGHT, THE LATE PAUL H. CONOVER.

TREDWAY: A Completely Modern Funeral Home

Established in Norwood Since 1892

The Tredway Funeral Home in Norwood dates from 1892. It was originally established by Oscar Tredway and his brother, Decature, as a combination funeral business and livery stable at 4141 Montgomery Road. The original building faced Cameron Avenue at the L. & N. R.R. crossing. This building was remodelled in 1897 with an imposing stone frontage. It became popularly known as the "barn"; a favorite meeting place for many of the town's fronthank citizens. In one nook there was a big, pot-bellied stove and chairs for the guests convenience and comfort.

The Tredway institution may proudly point to several Norwood "firsts". For example, in those early days it was customary to hold funeral services in the home of the deceased. The Tredways, however, installed a small but complete chapel on their premises, giving impetus to today's custom of holding final services at the funeral home. The Tredways also featured one of Norwood's first telephone stations. They transmitted calls to local doctors and relayed other messages, by horse and buggy, to any desired address. One of their favorite patrons was Dr. W. H. Hopkins of 4703 Montgomery Road. He boarded his horse at Tredways "barn". Finishing his calls at the end of the day, the good doctor, getting out of his buggy, would slap the animal on its flank, saying, "go to the barn". The horse would wend his way down the pike and turn in at Tredway's.

W. Smith Tredway joined his brothers, Oscar and Decature, in 1896. They formed the firm of Tredway Brothers, Funeral Directors.

Oscar Tredway married Anne E. Hesion on November 1, 1915. They had one son, John H., who now conducts the business.

The Tredways purchased their present location, 2131 Cameron Avenue, in 1925; with funeral home on the main floor and residence above.

Oscar Tredway died November 17, 1932. W. Smith Tredway died February 17, 1938. Decature Tredway died January 15, 1939. All were civic-minded. W. Smith was at one time president of the Norwood Business Men's Club.

John H. Tredway graduated from Norwood High School, attended the University of Cincinnati, and also graduated from the Cincinnati College of Embalming in 1940. During World War II, he became a fighter-pilot in the U.S. Air Corps, achieving the rank of Captain. Returning from Air Service in 1945, he formed the present partnership with his mother. They are members of the Metropolitan Cincinnati Funeral Directors Association, the Ohio State Funeral Directors Association, and the National Funeral Directors Association.

John H. married Virginia Dunker of Norwood in 1942. They have three daughters: Patricia Ann, 13; Mary Kathleen, 10; and Christine, 7. The family resides at 7255 Algonquin Drive, Cincinnati. John H. is also a member of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce; Norwood Lodge F.A.A.M. No. 576; Scottish Rite; Norwood Y Men's Club; Norwood Odd Fellows; and Leland Barnett Post, American Legion.

NORWOOD TREDWAY FUNERAL HOME

Established 1892

2131 CAMERON AVE. NORWOOD

MEIrose 1-0311

IF NO ANSWER CALL
MEIrose 1-6050

Year 'Round Air Conditioned

St. Matthew Church Was Founded in 1906

REV. DAVID POWERS

The Catholic population of early Norwood, after the founding of St. Elizabeth Church in 1884, had so greatly increased by 1906 it was found necessary to establish two new parishes; one to the North, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and the other to the South, dedicated to St. Matthew.

On November 4, 1906 Archbishop Henry Moeller of Cincinnati, appointed Father Frederick Gallagher as the first Pastor of the newly established parish of St. Matthew, with the usual commission to build a church, wherein the people might worship publicly, and a school wherein the children might "learn of God and of their duty to love and to serve Him."

Humble indeed were St. Matthews beginnings, clouded with anxieties and financial worries, but Father Gallagher, a human dynamo, had the high faith and courage to establish and build the parish on a sound physical and financial basis.

His first notable achievements, combined with the generous cooperation of his parishioners, was the erection and dedication in April, 1910, of a combination Church and School at the corner of Floral & Kenilworth avenues.

The Church seated 350 people. The School, with 8 grades, might accommodate 200 children. The years sped by and the parish increased in numbers. The original debt was greatly reduced. The sights and ambitions of Father Gallagher and his people were set now on further improvements. Their efforts were crowned by the erection of a Pastor's residence and by the building of the modern St. Matthews Church. Constructed of broken range Ashlar Stone, the church now graces the five-point corners of Smith Road and Floral and Robertson avenues. All this was completed within fourteen years from date of erection of the first church and school. The new St. Matthews was dedicated on April 27, 1924.

Its marble and mosaic work make it outstanding as an attractive place for the student of Art and Beauty. Yet Father Gallagher was not permitted to enjoy for long his splendid achievements. He was called to his reward August 5, 1924, at the age of 47. He was succeeded by Monsignor John F. Hickey, an orator of some renown.

During Msgr. Hickey's years as Pastor of St. Matthews, 1924-1938, the parish continued to grow. The debt was reduced. A house on Kenilworth Ave., adjacent to the school, was remodeled as a home for the Nuns teaching school. Following the death of Mons. Hickey, Monsignor Henry Buse, Pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Church, North Norwood, became the irremovable Pastor at St. Matthews. He was a dedicated Priest, deeply concerned about his flock and his own spiritual advancement. During the last year of his life he undertook the building of a three-story addition, to the school, because St. Matthews, like all other schools



ST. MATTHEW CHURCH AT FLORAL AVENUE AND SMITH ROAD

of this period, was experiencing an unprecedented increase in enrollment.

Before the new building was completed, Msgr. Buse answered the final call in April, 1955. He had served St. Matthews Parish for nearly eighteen years. While he did not live to see the completion of the new school, the Parish finances were such that there was no debt remaining when the building was completed. The exact number of young men and women of the Parish, who have answered the call to the higher life and given themselves to the service of the Master is not known, yet it is common knowledge that the Parish has been greatly blest. Credit for this must be given in large measure to the many young Priests who have served as Assistants, and the many teaching Nuns of the Sisters of Charity Community. Their daily contacts with the Parish youth have enabled them to detect inherent abilities and to foster and encourage the youth to give heed to the Master's Call, "Come, Follow Me."

Financially, the Parish represents a replacement figure of close to two million

dollars, which eloquently speaks of the love, loyalty and generosity of the men and women comprising its membership. The school has an enrollment of 452 as of June, 1957, using eleven classrooms, with five more available when necessary. To avoid over-crowding no school room at St. Matthew has over fifty pupils.

The present Pastor, Father David Powers, took charge of St. Matthews in June, 1955. Daily he witnesses the manifestations of God's mercy and Grace, and being an old soldier, daily he is called upon to thank God for what he sees in this part of God's vineyard, and what he envisions for the future at St. Matthews: "Old Soldiers never die — they just pass away."

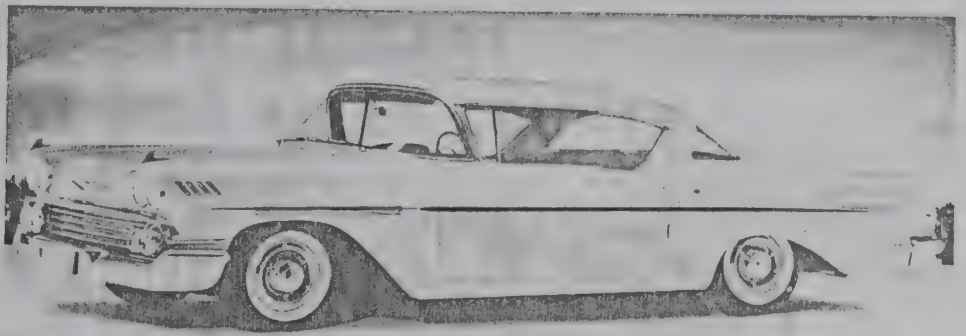
Father Powers assistants are: Rev. Albert Hock and Rev. Francis Lammeier.

Teachers at St. Matthews are: Sr. Joseph Louise, Superior, Sr. Mary Joanna, Sr. Mary Lydia, Sr. Mary Majella, Sr. Paul Marie, Sr. Marie Philip, Sr. Mary Andrew. Lay Teachers are: Miss Mary Helen Shafer, Mrs. Bertha Gerversman, Miss Constance Lindsay, Miss Joan Walker.

ECONOMY CHEVROLET OF NORWOOD



CHARLES R. COLER



1958 CHEVROLET IMPALA SPORT COUPE

ONE OF THE MOST HIGHLY RESPECTED AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES IN THE STATE

Attracts Thousands of "Car Shoppers" to Norwood Each Year

Over 28 years, The Economy Chevrolet Company has become more than just another successful automobile agency. It has, as of 1957-8, the dignity of an established Norwood institution; a household name throughout Hamilton county.

Yet Economy was started at a time when the national business outlook was at its lowest level; during the economic recession of the early 1930's.

Two Dayton, Ohio, men, Harry Patten and Charles R. Coler, although still youngsters, nevertheless were classed as "veterans" in the automobile trade in that community. Each had a splendid personal record. When the recession struck, they decided to pool their assets and establish a car-agency of their own. It is fitting to add that their assets consisted of a little money, unlimited ambition, and a stout belief that "America would come back."

Pursuing a rumor that a Chevrolet outlet

was available in solid Norwood, they negotiated for ownership; and on March 18, 1930, they incorporated The Economy Chevrolet Company at 4912 Montgomery Road.

At the beginning it was nip and tuck and a struggle for survival, but the two men shared one worthy conviction; if they expertly serviced the automobiles they sold, they would in time build a loyal clientele.

This faith in service has paid off. Since 1930, many Economy customers have made a yearly habit of returning there to purchase a new car. The record now stands at over 37,000 cars sold in 28 consecutive years. More; the company has erected a separate body shop and acquired a used-car lot adjacent to its main plant. At the beginning, there were 25 employees. Today, there is an average of 75 or more in sales, service and office personnel.

Mr. and Mrs. Coler reside on Indian Hill. Their married son, Richard, a member of the Economy staff, lives in Kenwood.

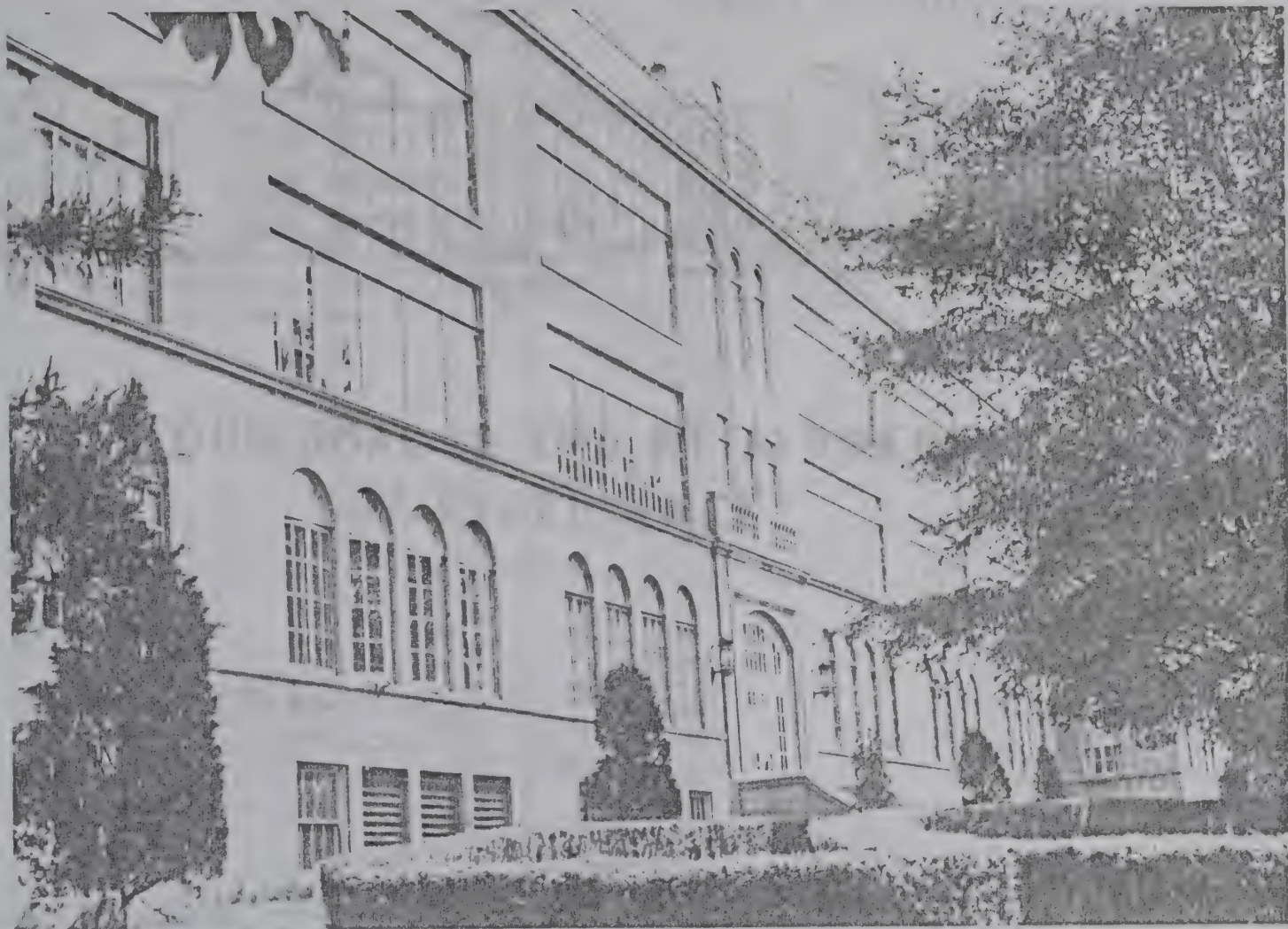
Mr. and Mrs. Patten reside in Mariemont. Their married son, Robert, a member of the Economy staff, also resides in Mariemont. Their daughter, Mrs. Carl (Mary) Nourse also resides there.



HARRY PATTEN

ECONOMY CHEVROLET GENERAL OFFICES AND DISPLAY ROOM AT 4912 MONTGOMERY ROAD. ULTRA-MODERN SERVICE PLANT IN REAR





REGINA HIGH SCHOOL AT FENWICK AND QUATMAN AVENUES

Regina High School Where Over 700 Catholic Girls Register Each Year

The history of Regina High begins in the mid-1920's.

The late, beloved Archbishop John T. McNicholas had conceived a plan to inter-stice all parochial schools in Greater Cincinnati. Recognizing the need for a Catholic girls High School, he requested the Reverend Mother Mary Agreda to build a high school in the north eastern section of the metropolis. The Reverend Mother was at that time Superior General of the Sisters of the Precious Blood of Dayton, Ohio.

The Archbishop acknowledged that a project of such scope must of necessity require fervent prayers, time and money. After much deliberation, the plans were drawn and approved. It was decided to build the school at the corner of Fenwick and Quatman avenues in Norwood.

The cornerstone was laid in April, 1928. On October 11, 1928, the school welcomed its first students; 216 girls. Dedication took place on November 25, 1928.

One memorable incident merits repetition. Nine girls had come from various High Schools; St. Mary, St. George, Notre Dame and Norwood High. They met in the still uncompleted Regina building to form the first senior and graduating class. Historically, they are now remembered as the "Regina Nine."

In the early years, graduation exercises for Regina High were held in downtown Music Hall and later in Xavier University Field House. Today's beautiful Regina auditorium was opened in 1951.

Sister Mary Grace, the first Regina principal, also supervised the erection of the building. She served from 1928 until 1938. Her successors were Sister Mary Adona, 1934-1946, and Sister Mary Octavia, 1938-1951. Sr. Mary Adona has been on the Regina faculty from 1928. In 1951, Sr. Mary Edwardine received the administrative assignment.

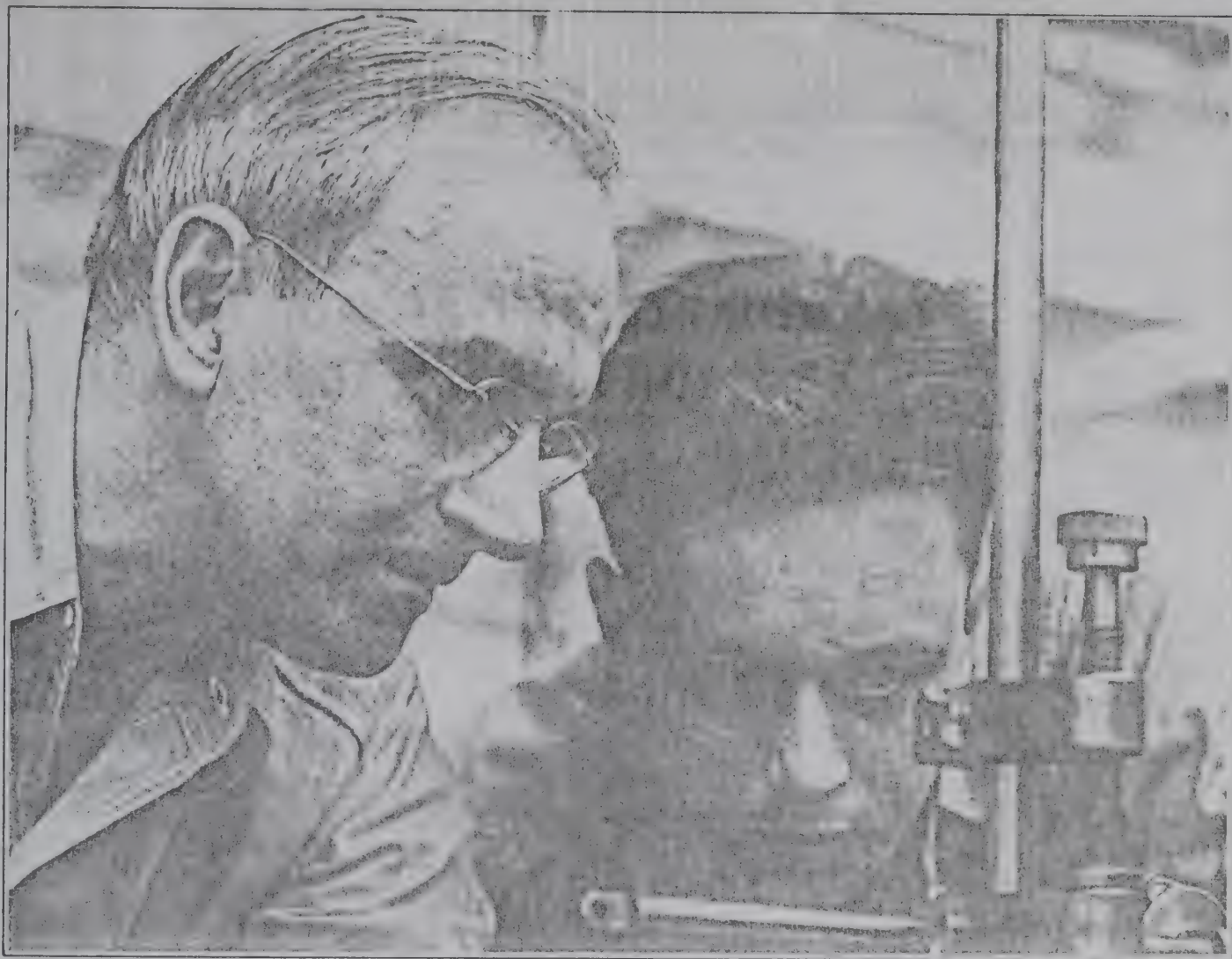
Obviously, Regina High has been favored by a succession of capable religious educators. Equally important, the curriculum has advanced with the times. In the early years, subjects were of necessity limited because of the small number of teachers. Today's curriculum is comprehensively modern and varied. The original enrollment in 1928 numbered 216. For the 1956-

57 school year, this was increased to 725 girls.

In its memorable first year, the Regina faculty numbered 16 instructors; two priests, 10 Sisters and four lay teachers. Today's faculty includes: Sister Mary Edwardine, principal; Sister Mary Clement, vice-principal; Rev. Bennett Rothan, O. F. M.; Rev. Timon Cook, O. F. M. Also Sisters Mary Benedicta, Mary Carlina, Mary Cecilia, Mary Cleomata, Mary Conrada, Mary Edward, Mary Electa, Mary Florentine, Mary Henrietta, Mary Hilaria, Mary Louis, Mary Madeleine, Mary Martha, Mary Peregrine, Mary Petronella, Mary Seraphia, Mary Sienna, Mary Teresa, Mary Therese, Mary Wilhelmina, Mary DeSales, Mariam Therese, Mary Denise, and Mary Francetta, cafeteria manager.

Lay teachers include the Misses Jean Conway, E. Gellenbeck, Janet Joering, Mary Luebke, Miss Nicholas, Mrs. William Lammert and Mr. Cletus Mecklenbor, the Glee Club director. Others listed are Mrs. Joan Geis, Clerk; Miss Doris Mae Mackzum, secy.; and Joseph P. Leisring, maintenance.

Regina's motto, "Filia Maria non Peribit", remains the one constant guide in Regina High's educational program. This is a religious institution, dedicated to the observance of and the promulgation of filial devotion to the Heavenly Mother, Mary.



World's largest builder of a complete line of lathes right here in Norwood!

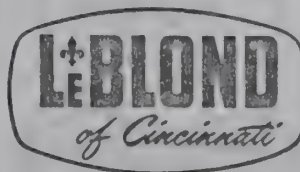
Seventy-six different lathe models flow off the production line at LeBlond . . . lathes with the feather touch and precision required for machining parts of great delicacy . . . lathes with the brute strength needed to turn huge parts that go into heavy industrial machinery . . . lathes with special features designed to meet the special needs of a mechanized world which every day leans more heavily on the strength, precision and production capacity of machine tools.

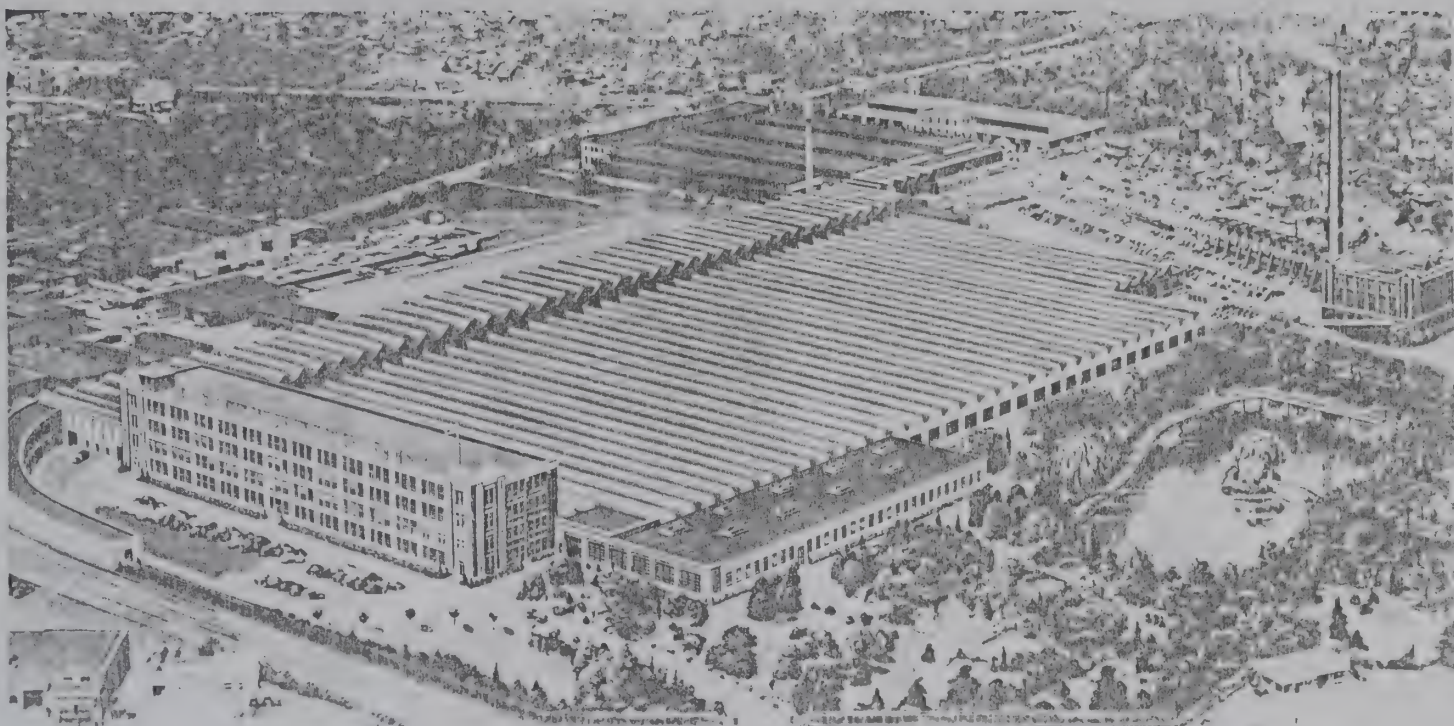
Civilization cannot make a forward step in this mechanized age without the machine tool industry. Almost every luxury and convenience of modern living owes its existence to the

designers and producers of machine tools. Solidly situated right in the heart of this vital and basic industry is The R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company of Cincinnati. Founded 70 years ago by R. K. LeBlond, then a youth of 23, this company has grown steadily and solidly so that today it is unsurpassed in the design and production of lathes.

We, at LeBlond are proud to be a part of the Great Norwood Story, honored to participate in Norwood civic affairs, and grateful to number among our more than 1000 employees many men and women of the City of Norwood. Here's to our fine future—together!

THE R. K. LEBLOND MACHINE TOOL COMPANY
Madison and Edwards Road, Norwood, Ohio



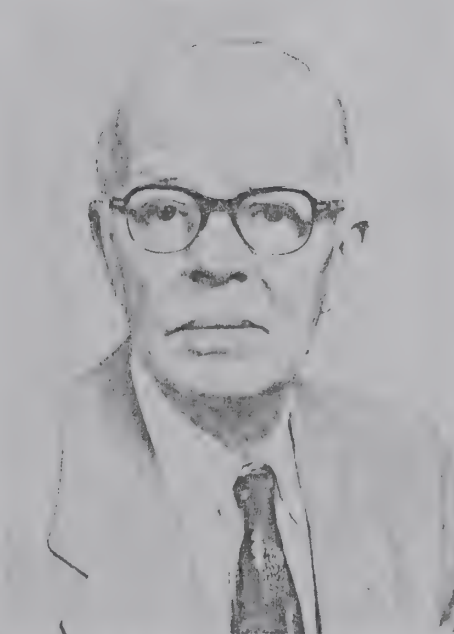


LEBLOND FACTORY AT MADISON AND EDWARDS ROADS, NORWOOD

LEBLOND: THE WORLD-RESPECTED NAME IN LATHES



RICHARD E. LEBLOND, *President*



R. N. JENKINSON, *Treasurer*



B. N. BROCKMAN, *Vice-President*

In its 70th year as a machine tool builder, The R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company is looking forward to its 40th year as a resident of Norwood. The world's largest builder of a complete line of lathes, LeBlond occupied its present 11-acre plant at Madison and Edwards Roads in 1918.

The development of The R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company typifies the American success story. In 1887, R. K. LeBlond, at 23, with eight years of training and experience, a small amount of capital (all personal savings), and two employees, started the business. His work consisted entirely of the manufacture of printing type moulds, gauges and small tools connected with the type-making industry. His brother, John A.

LeBlond, now a director, joined the Company in 1889. In 1891, the Company made its first lathe and lathe attachments which represented the actual start of its machine tool career. In connection with an expansion move in 1892, Nicholas Chard of the Lodge and Davis Company joined R. K. and purchased an interest in the business. During the Panic of 1893, Chard left the company and R. K. boldly purchased his interest. LeBlond experienced complete recovery and a renewed expansion of business. Other work was discontinued and LeBlond concentrated on building 14, 16 and 18-inch lathes and small single and multiple-spindle drills.

Since then, the story of LeBlond has been one of continuing growth. In 1898, the company moved to the suburban Linwood area. The new plant was considered large at the time, but twenty years later it was too small to accommodate the expanding business. So in 1918, 31 years after R. K. opened the doors, the Company acquired its present Norwood plant where today LeBlond employs over 1,000 people. It is one of the most modern plants in the country.

LeBlond products include 76 different lathe models from the ½ ton bench Regal to the giant 31 ton 50" Roll contouring

lathe. They are used in machine shops, rolling mills, production plants, maintenance and training shops in virtually every industry — from coast to coast and throughout the world.

Another machine built by LeBlond is the crankshaft lathe. Chances are the crankshaft in your present automobile was turned on one of these ingeniously engineered, giant machines. Actually, the majority of crankshaft lathes built today are LeBlonds.

Distributors all over the world, chosen for their knowledge of machine tools and their influence in their own communities, handle the LeBlond line. In key cities LeBlond also maintains direct sales offices, staffed with field sales engineers who can deal with specialized turning problems.

With America, more than ever before, dependent upon machines and the machine tools that make them, the LeBlond Company faces a tremendous future as a kingpin in the most basic industry of all: machine tools.



H. J. SIEKMAN, Vice-Pres., Chief Engineer

Norwood Had Traffic Troubles in 1891

To prevent obstruction of streets and alleys by railroad agents or employees, conductors and engineers, the Council of the Village of Norwood passed the following ordinance on July 20, 1891:

ORDINANCE No. 214

SECTION 1: That any person who permits any car or locomotive, of which he has charge, to remain upon or within thirty (30) feet of the center or across any public road, street or alley . . . for a period longer than five (5) minutes, or place any timber or other obstruction upon or across any such road, street or alley . . . shall be fined not more than twenty (\$20.00) dollars nor less than five (\$5.00) dollars.

SECTION 2: That this ordinance shall go into effect and be in force on and after the earliest period allowed by law.

ATTEST: W. E. WICHGAR, Clerk AARON MCNEILL, Mayor

MACHINE TOOL PIONEER

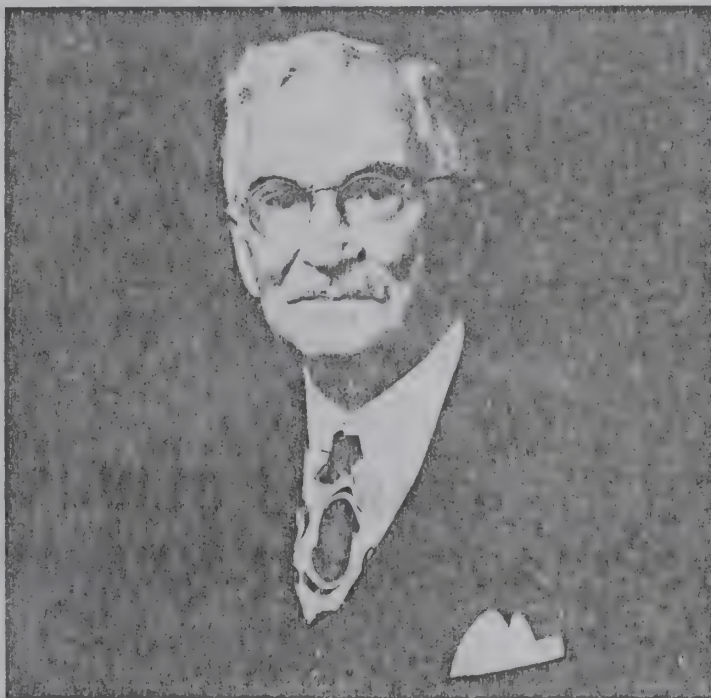
R. K. LeBlond: 1864-1953

Any summary of R. K. LeBlond's life must emphasize these dominant assets: courage, intelligence, persistence, vision.

Born April 23, 1864, in Linwood, Ohio, he completed only the lower public school grades, but his lifelong hunger for knowledge pushed him into the higher halls of learning. Even as an apprentice machinist, he attended night school at the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, specializing in mechanical drawing and general mechanics, topping this later with two years in night school at Washington University, St. Louis. It was characteristic of the ambitious lad that even in his teens he had set up a workshop in his Cincinnati bedroom to manufacture and experiment with design in making small engraver's tools.

As an apprentice, he served five years with the Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati, then moved to St. Louis for a two-year stretch with a similar concern. Following this, he served further apprenticeship for a brief time in Providence, R. I.

His early life seems to have been electric with dramatic action. At 23 years of age, he founded his own business in a 20' x 20' room on Pearl Street between Elm and Plum, Cincinnati, using three employees, specializing in type molds, gauges and small tools. In 1891 he began to build lathes and their attachments for another Cincinnati firm. His great adventure started in 1898. He was among the first to see the advantages of suburban plant locations. Disregarding the skeptics, he incorporated the LeBlond Machine Tool Company in 1898, locating his plant in Linwood. Outgrowing the Linwood facilities, in 1918 the plant was removed to its present location in Norwood. Here, over the succeeding years, it rapidly grew into one of the world's finest and perhaps the most comprehensively modern



R. K. LEBLOND

... courage,
intelligence,
persistence
and vision

in its field. The present plant occupies 11 acres.

Known to his friends as "R. K.", he was a devoted family man and outstandingly civic-conscious. His contributions to our community life were legendary. Throughout his career, he devoted much of his time to strengthening the machine tool industry. As a charter member of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, often cooperating with top executives of rival concerns, he gained acceptance for advanced ideas and methods that have contributed to America's unparalleled industrial growth over the last half century.

The scope of "R. K.'s" interests provide evidence of his versatility and capacity. He was director of The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company; Vice-President of The Farmers' Fertilizer Company of Columbus, O.; a Director of The Central Trust Company, The Verkamp Corporation, The Fuller Automobile Company, The Printing Machinery Company, The Multi-Color Type Company, the Duplex Paper Bag Company, and The Western & Southern Life Insurance Company.

The man built well for his community and his nation.



HAROLD R. LeBLOND
President



NICHOLAS PEAY
Executive Vice-President



JOHN PROHASKA
Vice-Pres. & Sales Mgr.
CAMCO Line



MARTIN MILLER
Vice-Pres. & Sales Mgr.
DAY Line

HISTORY OF THE CLEVELAND AUTOMATIC MACHINE COMPANY

Now Entering Its 70th Year Its Products Are Used Internationally

The thriving, internationally known Cleveland Automatic Machine Company had its origin in 1888. It began as the Screw Department of the White Sewing Machine Company. Later, R. C. Howard and Henry White traded their interests in the White Sewing Machine Company to Thomas L. White for his interest in the Cleveland Machine Screw Company.

In those years, making machine tools was a part-time operation at the plant. Steel balls and screws were the main products. When the company absorbed the A. L. Moore Stamping Company, Mr. Moore became President of the Cleveland Machine Screw Company. Another company, The American Bicycle Company, was organized to take over the ball, stamping and pedal departments. Thereafter, "Cleveland" concentrated on the production of screw machines.

About 1900, the company was sold to a French syndicate. The name was changed to the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company of West Virginia. Later, when the French interests retired, J. B. Clyne, Supt., who had invented the Cleveland Automatic, and J. B. Brophy, Asst. Supt., concentrated the operations to produce screw work machines entirely, up to the one-and-a-quarter-inch capacity. Later, after Mr. Brophy became superintendent, machines capable of producing larger sizes were introduced.

In 1916, the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

In 1924, a major expansion was announced. The range of capacities of the company's single-spindle machines now included all sizes up to eight-inch. A new line of multiple-spindle machines was also introduced, including four-spindle and six-spindle machines with varying capacities up to three and a half inches. Both the single- and multiple-spindle machines were adapted to chucking and magazine work. Special designs also were manufactured to the customer's specifications.

At the beginning of World War II, the War Production Board limited the company's production to single-spindle automatics. In January, 1943, as the result of its excellent work in producing machine tools for war effort, the distinguished Army-Navy E Award was presented to the company.

Later, that same year, the company purchased the G & N Manufacturing Company of Cleveland and began to produce high pressure, hydraulic die-casting machines in addition to its regular lines of single-spindle automatics.

In 1944, Harold R. LeBlond became CAMCO's president. James Hammond, former president, became Chairman of the Board. Two years later, the R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company purchased control. Later, in 1946, the company merged with The LeBlond Engineering Company of Norwood. In 1947, the entire plant and home office were moved to the present Norwood location, 4932 Beech street.

An important sequence of engineering improvements followed. The company's line of Cleveland Automatics and its Die Casting Machines were redesigned; their efficiency stepped up. A great new line, the Dialmatic, was introduced.

Other advances were achieved. In 1955, the J. H. Day Company, manufacturing a great variety of machinery for the baking, printing-ink, paint, chemical and processing industries, was purchased by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company.

Today, in the Winter of 1957, the combined CAMCO-DAY plants have main offices and production facilities on an

eight-acre plot facing 1932 Beech Avenue, Norwood. Over 130,000 square feet of floor space are utilized. The modern equipment includes turning, boring, milling, drilling, grinding, gear-cutting, cut-off, automatic, sheet-metal, pattern-making and heat-treating equipment and facilities. An up-to-the-minute replacement program keeps the production potential at its zenith; along with modern assembly, testing, painting, and shipping departments to match. The main offices and engineering departments occupy 25,000 square feet of floor space. Especial emphasis is placed on pleasant working conditions. The accent is on good lighting and air-conditioning.

The No. 2 Plant, retained for machining and assembling large DAY products, occupies 70,000 square feet of floor space on a two-acre site, fronting 3256 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati. Other DAY products and all CAMCO products are produced at the Norwood location.

An average of 580 employees are engaged in both plants; 460 at the main Norwood plant; 120 at the Number 2 DAY plant. In Norwood, the roster includes 400 factory workers. The remainder are executives, engineers, and sales and office personnel.

Both CAMCO and DAY operate internationally, having representatives in nearly all principal U. S. cities and most foreign countries.

The 1957 officers and directors of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company and the J. H. Day Company Division are: Harold R. LeBlond, Pres.; Nicholas Peay, Executive Vice-Pres.; Richard E. LeBlond, Vice-Pres.; John Prohaska, Vice-Pres. & Sales Mgr. (CAMCO line); Martin Miller, Vice-Pres. & Sales Mgr. (DAY line); Frank Stenger, Treas. & Asst. Sec'y; Robert V. Leighton, Jr., Sec'y & Asst. Treas.



NORWOOD PLANT OF "CLEVELAND AUTOMATIC" AT 4932 BEECH STREET

a

Home Town

**is a
friendly place
to be . . .**

And we're glad that Norwood is ours. Allis-Chalmers is proud to be part of the community spirit that is Norwood.

We recognize our responsibilities in our role . . .

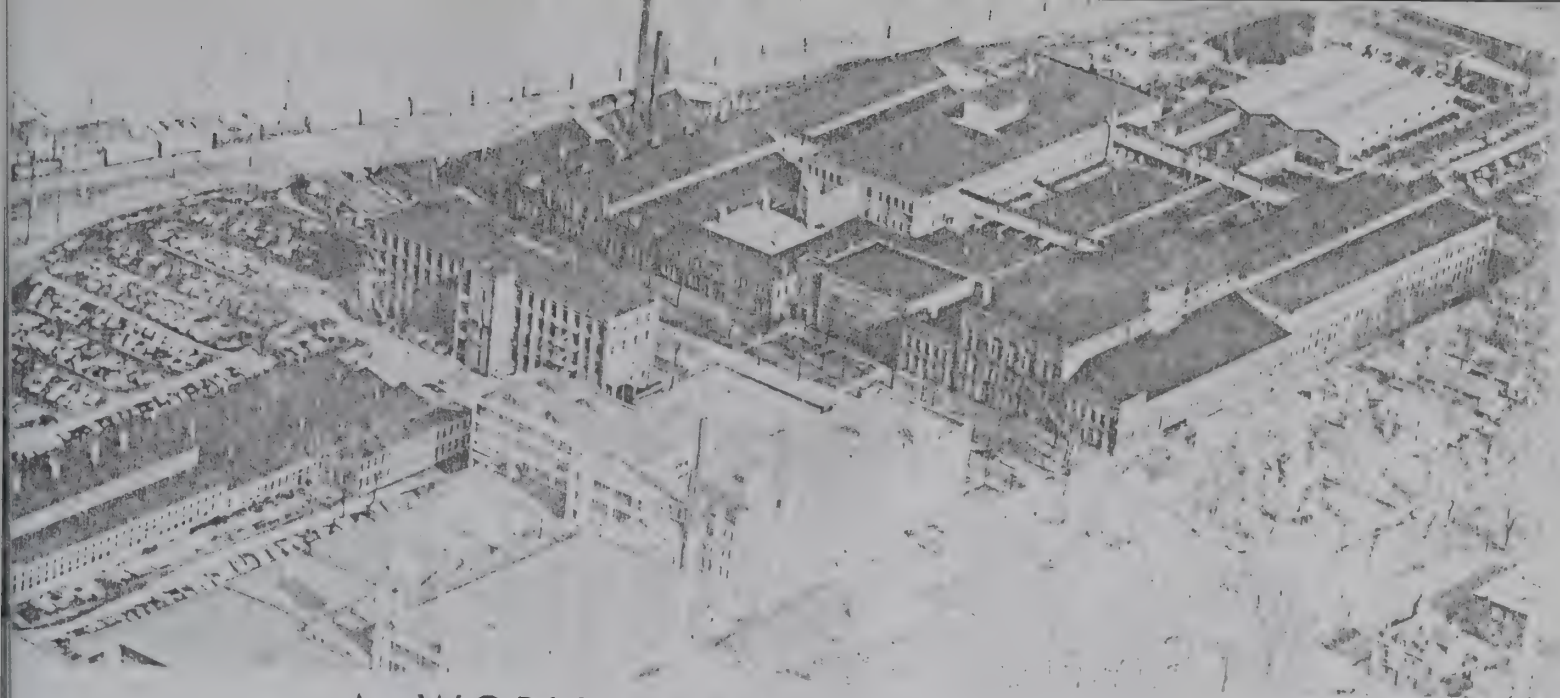
- **as an employer** . . . utilizing a great variety of skills and abilities.
- **as a supplier** of basic products to every major industry.
- **as a customer** which buys locally as much as possible.
- **as a taxpayer** . . . source of local, state and Federal revenue.
- **as an investment opportunity** . . . offering a sound future and serving the growth industries of the world.
- **as a good neighbor** . . . interested in local problems and concerned with community betterment.

Not just a business, but a real working part of the community. We like it that way!



ALLIS-CHALMERS





A WORLD LEADER IN ITS FIELD

FABULOUS ALLIS-CHALMERS NORWOOD WORKS AT 4620 FOREST AVENUE
WITH AVERAGE \$1 MILLION PAYROLL MONTHLY

The story of Allis-Chalmers in Norwood is worthy of a master historian, an Arnold Toynbee; for in this study, searching closely, we perceive the tremendous impact of the industrial revolution on our national way of life.

In the late 1890's, Norwood was a beautiful rural village glowing with the rustic charms of wooded lands and meadows, dotted with impressive homes, characterized by neighborly hospitality and orderly, leisurely living.

The community as a whole flailed the air with clenched fists at the suggestion that any factory smokestack might clog its virgin skies with smoke and grime.

This tumult of indignation had an electric aftermath.

In 1897, George Bullock began construction of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing plant on acres adjoining the new Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway, near Forrest Avenue. The Community seethed with resentment. Yet as the work began to achieve architectural form, hordes of curious rubbernecks crowded the site and the community gasped in welcome surprise.

They had expected a community eyesore to arise from the debris; a series of slab-sided sagging monstrosities.

Instead, behold! The finished structures emerged in 1898; huge but attractive, matching buff-brick buildings!

Yet this was merely the initial surprise. George Bullock and his official coordinators were civic-minded citizens. They contributed to worthy causes. They helped employees promote all sorts of entertainments. They sponsored parks, playgrounds, schools, churches, village improvements.

The village of Norwood rubbed its eyes in surprise. Here was the demonstration they had needed: to prove that successfully managed industry may be the source of unending community blessings.



ORIGINAL ALLIS-CHALMERS PLANT IN NORWOOD — BULLOCK ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., 1898



F. J. GIEGER, General Manager
ALLIS-CHALMERS NORWOOD WORKS



E. WHITE, Works Manager
ALLIS-CHALMERS NORWOOD WORKS

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957



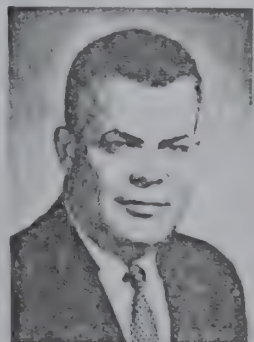
R. N. MILLER
Works Purchasing
Agent



T. J. NUTTLE, JR.
Personnel and Public
Relations Manager



V. B. HONSINGER
Engineer-in-Charge
Development
Laboratory



G. A. SAAR
Manager
Electrical Department



ENTRANCE, GENERAL OFFICES, NORWOOD WORKS

George Bullock, who had founded the plant, had an interesting history. He had previously been an active principal in street railways in Cincinnati and Covington. The man had vision. He foresaw Norwood's industrial potentials in 1885 when C. L. & N. railway, completed, linked both Cincinnati and Norwood with cities to the north.

In 1898 he made history by establishing Norwood's first basic industry.

It is inescapable that a man of Bullock's caliber must have important contacts. When Allis-Chalmers began to look toward Ohio to facilitate its expansion in the electrical industry, one situation already was on record; they had on several occasions cooperated with the local Bullock plant in the production of large engine-generator sets.

Result: Allis-Chalmers, even then one of the nation's great industries, leased the Bullock plant in 1904 and later bought it outright.

Today, with eighteen plants in the United States, Canada, England and Australia. Allis-Chalmers, including the Norwood Works, is world-known and world-respected both for the inbuilt integrity of its merchandise and the diversity of its products. This diversification is rated as the foundation of the company's strength and stability.

Allis-Chalmers sales and engineering are sub-divided to seven divisions: GENERAL EQUIPMENT; motors, pumps, V-belt drives, electric control. POWER EQUIPMENT; generating, transmission, distribution. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT; various types of processing machinery. NUCLEAR POWER; power generation from nuclear energy. CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY; crawler tractors; other dirt-moving apparatus. FARM EQUIPMENT; tractors, plows, harvesters, etc. BUDADIESEL engines and material handling apparatus.

Allis-Chalmers circles the earth with sales and service personnel and facilities.

The Norwood Works of Allis-Chalmers, from its early beginning in making electric motors and generators, has become one of the nation's most important sources of electric motors, centrifugal pumps and mechanical power transmission drives.

Starting with 300 employees in 1898, the Norwood Works now has an average \$1 million per month payroll, covering approximately 2400 workers. About one-fourth of all employees reside in Norwood. The others come from miles around.

Tenure of employment is an inspiring chapter in Allis-Chalmers Norwood Works history. The record includes: 22 employees with over 50 years continuous service (15 are now retired); 41 employees 40-50 years of service; 95 with 30-39 years; 96 with 20-29 years; and 739 with 10 to 15 years.

The Norwood Works is liberal with employee-benefits, maintaining a modern cafeteria; first aid hospital with registered nurses; company-financed pension plan; group insurance and a co-op Mutual Aid Trust for assistance with hospital and medical bills.

Many educational and advancement opportunities are available, including a college-tuition refund plan and on-the-job training course for qualified college graduates, preparing for positions as salesmen, engineers, designers, foremen, etc. The trainee may be assigned to any of the 89 Allis-Chalmers district offices in the nation.

Employees' children are likewise eligible for the company's educational benefits. Twelve \$500 scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis each year; with renewable privilege for each of the four-year college terms.

The Norwood Works maintains its own intramural sports program and also sponsors teams in the Norwood Recreation Commission League.

The Allis-Chalmers Company holds many "firsts" in industry. The Norwood Works is especially proud of its position as "first" in the industrial development of The City of Norwood.



J. L. WYLER
Advertising and Sales
Promotion Manager



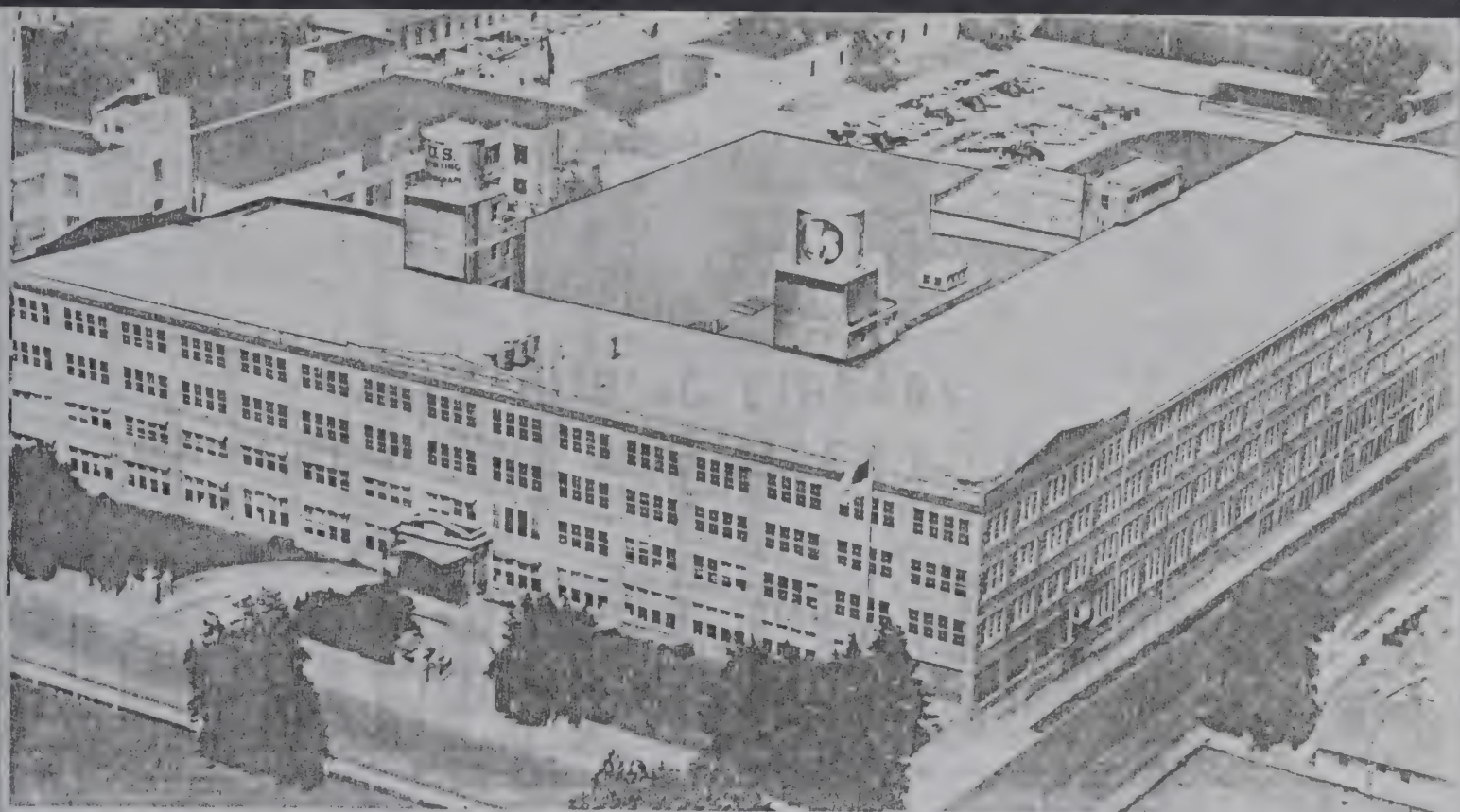
R. R. WALTHER
Works Comptroller



E. F. GRIEBEL
Manager,
Centrifugal
Pump Department



D. H. LORY
Manager,
TEXROPE
Drive Department



Aerial view of the large four-story plant of the U. S. Printing & Lithograph Company located on the corner of Robertson and Beech Streets in South Norwood. Originally constructed in 1908 several additions have been made to the building during the ensuing years.

Today it houses modern equipment for all three major printing processes — letterpress, lithography and gravure. Headquarters offices of the company are also located in this building.

THE UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY

Began 90 years ago as a one-room print shop — now has eight great manufacturing plants and is one of the leading graphic arts institutions of the world.

by ARTHUR G. RUPPERT

The story of the United States Printing & Lithograph Company is vibrant with personal drama and organized achievement. A man must have imagination to grasp its social significance and economic magnitude; then, having recognized both, must alloy his respect with a touch of awe.

How may a tiny one-room print shop grow in less than three generations into a dominant, complex institution whose colorful labels, posters, box wraps and folding cartons carry the brand names of America's top manufacturers to the four corners of the earth? More: in what way does it help to lift the consumer demand for these brand names and make them household words wherever packaged food, tobacco, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, soaps, automotive products, hardware, toys, etc., are sold?

In 1867, on College Street, Cincinnati, back of the old Enquirer plant, a printing outfit, known as Russell, Morgan and Company, was established. Its owners were Anthony O. Russell, Robert J. Morgan, James M. Armstrong and John F. Robinson, son of the founder of the famous Robinson's circus.

The record, henceforth, speaks for itself.

In those days, following the Civil War, the so-called backwoods country of Ohio and Indiana was being overrun by blueclad Veterans released from the Union armies. For many thousands of them, Cincinnati had all of a sudden become the hub of their

universe. For even more thousands, enroute to other points over the nation, Cincinnati provided a temporary haven, where they might pause a while and "have a fling."

Amusement places did a rollicking business. After four years of austerity and embattled fury, the whole nation sought diversion and escape from the bitter memories of travail and bloodshed.

It was under those circumstances that the traveling circus became a favored entertainment.

John Robinson, one of the master showmen of the Mid-West, envisioned a spectacle never before attempted in the entertainment world: a colossal, three-ring carnival in which human dare-devils, jungle beasts and painted clowns would vie with handstand music, calliopes, nature's freaks, Wild West Rodeos, sham battles and Indian Scouts.

Yet John Robinson was a practical man, recognizing that human desire must precede human action; that a man must tell the world before he can sell to it. His first need was for a variety of flamboyant posters and colorful printed spectacles — to be posted on barns, bill boards, stores, weeks in advance of the arrival of Robinson's Circus in any town or city.

The recently organized Russell, Morgan & Co. got Robinson's contracts for printed posters, handbills, etc. Thus began the

color printing business that today commands the admiration of the business world.

Russell, Morgan & Co., grew fast, branching out to produce an ever-increasing variety of package labels; then, later, adding a department to manufacture playing cards. In 1894, this new department became a separate institution, The United States Playing Card Company, which, in its own right, became and remains the world's largest manufacturer of playing cards.

In 1912, the Printing Company was incorporated as the United States Printing & Lithograph Company.

Even before this had been accomplished other important changes had been consummated. As early as the 1890's, the business had outgrown both its premises and facilities. An extensive building site had been acquired, neighboring Robertson and Beech Streets in Norwood. A large, four-story, buff brick plant was erected on this site.

In subsequent years many changes and improvements have been made, including a \$1,000,000 addition in 1951, but the original building still houses the company's main offices and Norwood (Cincinnati) plant.

The day of the circus, and the demand for printed circus posters and spectacles declined sharply in the early 1900's. The movie craze had hit America. By the 1920's radio had become America's fireside family habit. More recently, television has made the whole world neighbors — and the circus a sentimental memory.

Any social upheaval of national dimensions of necessity presents a business chal-

THE MODERN PACKAGE

Here are some representative examples of packaging materials produced by the U. S. Printing & Lithograph Company. This group includes many well known packages in the food, tobacco, beer, liquor, cosmetic, automotive and toy industries.



lenge; and what happens to any industry, large or small, is determined by its ability to convert the processes of evolution into instruments of progress.

That in a paragraph tells the story of The United States Printing & Lithograph Company.

The management of the United States Printing & Lithograph Company had the foresight to keep pace with change.

The new national mental attitude toward all business had its origin and its development in a preceding generation of national advertising—but of what value is it to advertise a product for consumption by the

millions unless that product is so cleverly packaged that it stands out conspicuously and may be instantly identified at the nearest retail outlet in any community?

This modern popular merchandising in many cases had made color printing and clever packaging, from the retailer's viewpoint, more important than the packaged merchandise itself.

America was buying on its faith in established names!

The challenge precipitated a revolution in buying habits—and created an immediate and boundless need for color printing and smart packages.

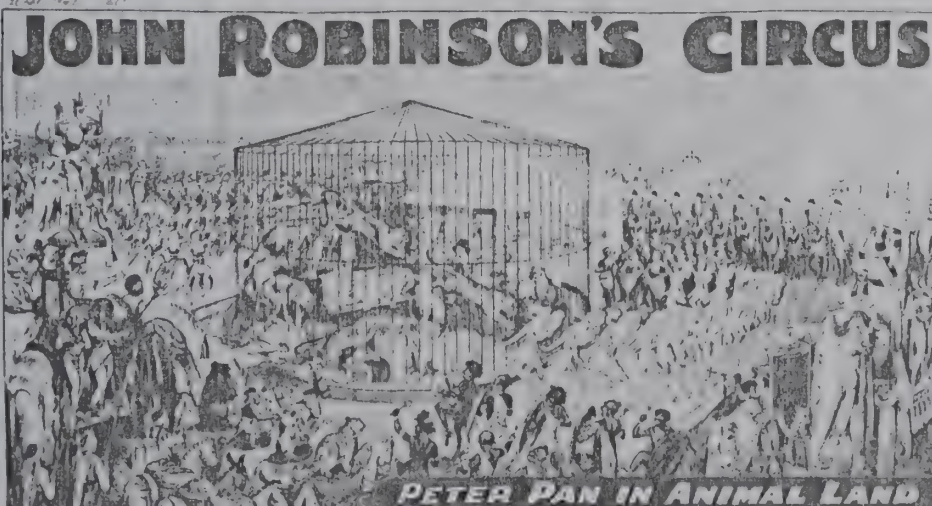
The world of color printing changed almost over night. The new era demanded a scope of personnel hitherto undreamt of by old printing craftsman. The need was now to create designs, color combinations, folding devices that literally, upon impact with human vision, reached into the subconscious mind and motivated buying impulse. More, the printed box, can or package had only one ultimate objective—to translate human desire, at the point of sale, into an instant purchase. Here was the new order of mass persuasion; subtle, dramatic, convincing and action-inducing. The apocalyptic chapter in the act of buying on faith.

It compelled management at the United States Printing & Lithograph Co. to reach out for industrial artists, skilled designers, chemists, color specialists, and a new type of technical printing expert.

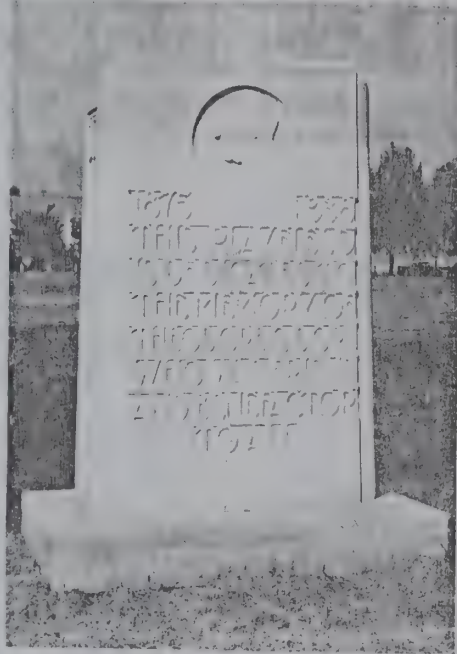
The revolution has had its compensations. Today, at one time or another, whether he is in America or abroad, every American consumer feels the impact of United States Printing & Lithograph Company products: 24-sheet posters along the highways, window displays, booklets, brochures, billions of packages, folding cartons, and labels for every type of container human ingenuity has produced—wood, metal, glass, plastic and paper!

Over the years of its expansion, United States Printing & Lithograph Company has acquired other properties in various parts of the nation. Today its graphic arts services utilize every major development in color printing: letterpress, lithograph and gravure. In the Norwood plant all these processes are in constant use. Two complete

One of the early circus posters produced by Russell, Morgan & Company for John Robinson's circus is a far cry from today's multi-color reproduction on a wide variety of advertising and packaging materials.



Teddy Dorl memorial monument located on Dorl Field across from the building of the U. S. Printing & Lithograph Company on Beech Street. This monument dedicated to the memory of Theodore C. Dorl, former superintendent of the company and prominent civic leader in the community, is approximately seven feet high and weighs 9500 pounds. It was erected by the Cincinnati Club of Printing House Craftsmen and the Cincinnati Art Club.



This photograph was made at the unveiling of the Teddy Dorl memorial monument on August 29, 1952 on the playgrounds across from the U.S.P. & L. plant. It shows John M. Callahan, former official of U. S. P. & L., making the presentation to former Mayor of Norwood, Allen C. Roudebush, in the presence of Mrs. Dorl. The playground is also known as Dorl Field.

departments are devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of folding cartons; in Norwood and Mineola, N. Y.

Its packaging and advertising labels reach into a myriad industries. In national exhibits it has won many top competitive awards for outstanding examples of creative design, quality printing, functional utility.

Properties it has acquired in recent years include: Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Corp., New York (1952); Northwestern Lithographing Co., Milwaukee (1954); Simpson & Doeller Co., Baltimore, (1954); McCandish Lithograph Corp., Philadelphia (1955); Maryland Color Printing Co., Baltimore (1955); and Lehmann Printing and Lithographing Co., San Francisco (1957). Today, all operations are consolidated in eight manufacturing plants, strategically located in Norwood, O.; Baltimore, Md.; Erie, Pa.; Mineola, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Redwood City, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; and St. Charles, Ill.

The company has benefited through the years from the progressive leadership of its management. Many of its top officials also have been civic leaders of the community. Following is a list of Presidents of the company and their tenure of office: A. O. Russell (1867-1903); J. E. Hinds (1903); John Hoge (1904); John H. Frey (1905); John Omwake (1906-1933); Arthur R. Morgan (1933-1938); J. P. Thomas (1938-1948); W. H. Walters (1948-). The present officers of the company are: W. H. Walters, President; R. P. Kane, John Lambie, R. J. Walters, K. W. Weyer, K. J. Wollaefer, Vice-Presidents; A. H. Wilhelm, Vice-President and Controller; L. E. Trame, Treasurer; S. B. Adamson, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; and A. H. Sander, Assistant Secretary.

JAEGER PRINTING COMPANY

LETTERPRESS PRINTING

and

INDUSTRIAL FORMS

MEIrose 1-2177

2364 HARRIS AVE. — NORWOOD 12, OHIO

Jaeger Printing Company in Norwood Since 1896

The Jaeger Printing Company has been in Norwood for more than 30 years. The business was established in 1896 at the corner of Montgomery Road and Bennett Avenue. The Jaeger brothers, Milton and Edwin, took it over in 1928, succeeding S.

Klain, and moving the business to its present location at 2364 Harris Avenue in 1929. Edwin Jaeger died in 1953. The business is now operated by Milton Jaeger and partner, Leroy Gerrein. The company specializes in letterpress printing. Milton and Mrs. Jaeger reside at 6310 Euclid Road, Kenwood, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Gerrein reside at 6638 Highland Avenue, Silverton.

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957



SKYLINE VIEW OF THE HEART OF NORWOOD, THE CITY THAT INDUSTRY BUILT

A TOUR OF NORWOOD IN 1957

There Is No Other City Quite Like It In The U. S. A.

The modern civic-planner, visiting Norwood, cannot help but carry away the lasting impression that within this compact city's limits there exist many of the most attractive and most durable advantages that any modern community may cherish.

Here, for example, within an area of 3.17 square miles, is perhaps the widest range of diversified industries that any city of similar size may point to in America or the world.

More important, these are neither fly-by-night nor will-o-the-whisp ventures, but traditionally established basic industries, not dependent upon local markets, but essential to the social and economic system on which the American way of life may be sustained and thrive.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., largest manufacturer of playing cards in the world, has its main plant and offices in Norwood. So, at the other extreme, does R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Co., the world's largest manufacturer of lathes; also the twin giants, the Norwood Fisher Body and the Chevrolet-Norwood Divisions of General Motors; and the United States Shoe Corp., the world's largest maker of women's shoes. The Norwood-located Cincinnati Rubber Co. is an international leader in rubber products. The Zimmerman Packing Co., making power-packing devices, operates internationally. Three Norwood printers, the U. S. Printing & Lithograph Co., the Strobridge Lithograph Co., and McDonald Printing Co., are all three nationally famous. Too, there is Palm Brothers Co., the nation's



NIGHT SCENE ON BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED MONTGOMERY ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH



JOS. W. SHEA, JR.
Solicitor

WALTER PFEIFER
Clerk of Council

GEO. A. KLEB
President of Council

RALPH GELS
Auditor

R. ED TEPE
Mayor

Absent CARL FISCHER

EA, SR. RICHARD GATTO ELMER BUCKMAN

WM. COSGROVE

HARRY KRIEGER

RAY FELLINGER

GEORGE JANZEN

VERNON JOHNSON

foremost designer and producer of decalcomanias; and Globe-Wernicke Co., internationally renowned office-equipment manufacturers. The American Laundry Machinery Co., is the world's largest producer of laundry machinery and dry-cleaning equipment. The Frank F. Taylor Co. is an internationally known maker of children's vehicles. The Foy Paint Co. is a prestige leader in paints, paint finishes, varnishes, lacquers, etc. The Kemper-Thomas Osborne Co. is one of the world's most important producers of art calendars and advertising novelties. The Norwood Allis-Chalmers Mfg., Co. is a fabulous branch office and plant of one of the world's leading manufacturers of generators, motors, transmission equipment, tractors, harvesters, and power-operating units from nuclear energy.

These are but typical.

The weekly payroll of factories alone exceeds \$1,750,000 in Norwood! All this in a city of 35,000 population, less than 11,000 families! A total of about 35,000 workers must move into Norwood each morning to keep the wheels of industry humming; lifting Norwood to 70,000 population in the hours between sunup and sundown!

There is, however, one physical disadvantage in this pulsing, throbbing epic of Norwood at work.

Norwood cannot grow!

The City of Norwood is tightly packed in the core of metropolitan Cincinnati's urban and suburban communities. Its city limits are as constricted and restricted as the pulp of an orange in its rind.

Yet even this so-called limitation contributes both to Norwood's prestige and comfort as a self-contained, independent, thriving municipality that has one dominant ambition: to retain its independence and manage its own affairs!

This ambition has been handed down from one generation to the next since the late 1880's when the threat of annexation first loomed like a black and sinister cloud over rustic Norwood. The topic was on every tongue. Every several years, the Village of Norwood allied itself into cliques;

for and against annexation. Public figures orated, neighbors debated, the industrialists (who had moved to Norwood to escape high taxes) electioneered among their workers. Some of the clergy declaimed the topic from their pulpits. The local politicians added to the clamor, and there was a sort of noisy contention in the barber shops, barrooms and even at social gatherings. This reached its climax during Mayor Prior's term as Village Mayor, 1899-1900. Prior, practically with tears in his eyes, because he loved his Norwood, prophesied that annexation was inevitable. His successor, Geo. E. Mills ardently proclaimed that Norwood would remain a separate and self-ruling entity. Mill's confidence was justified.

At the next election, Norwood's voters flatly rejected annexation. The sum of public opinion at that time seems to have been this: Norwood had no desire to become the tail of a very big dog.

There are several reasons why this attitude has become an inherent tradition in Norwood.

The first is as hard as brass tacks and touches Norwood's individual and collective pocketbooks: Taxes! Plus sound municipal management! In its entire history, Norwood has never defaulted a bond issue! There has never been a flagrantly dishonest administration in City Hall! There has never been a political "gang!" Looking backward to the days of John Weyer, Norwood's first village Mayor, and carrying the study for-



CITY OF NORWOOD OHIO

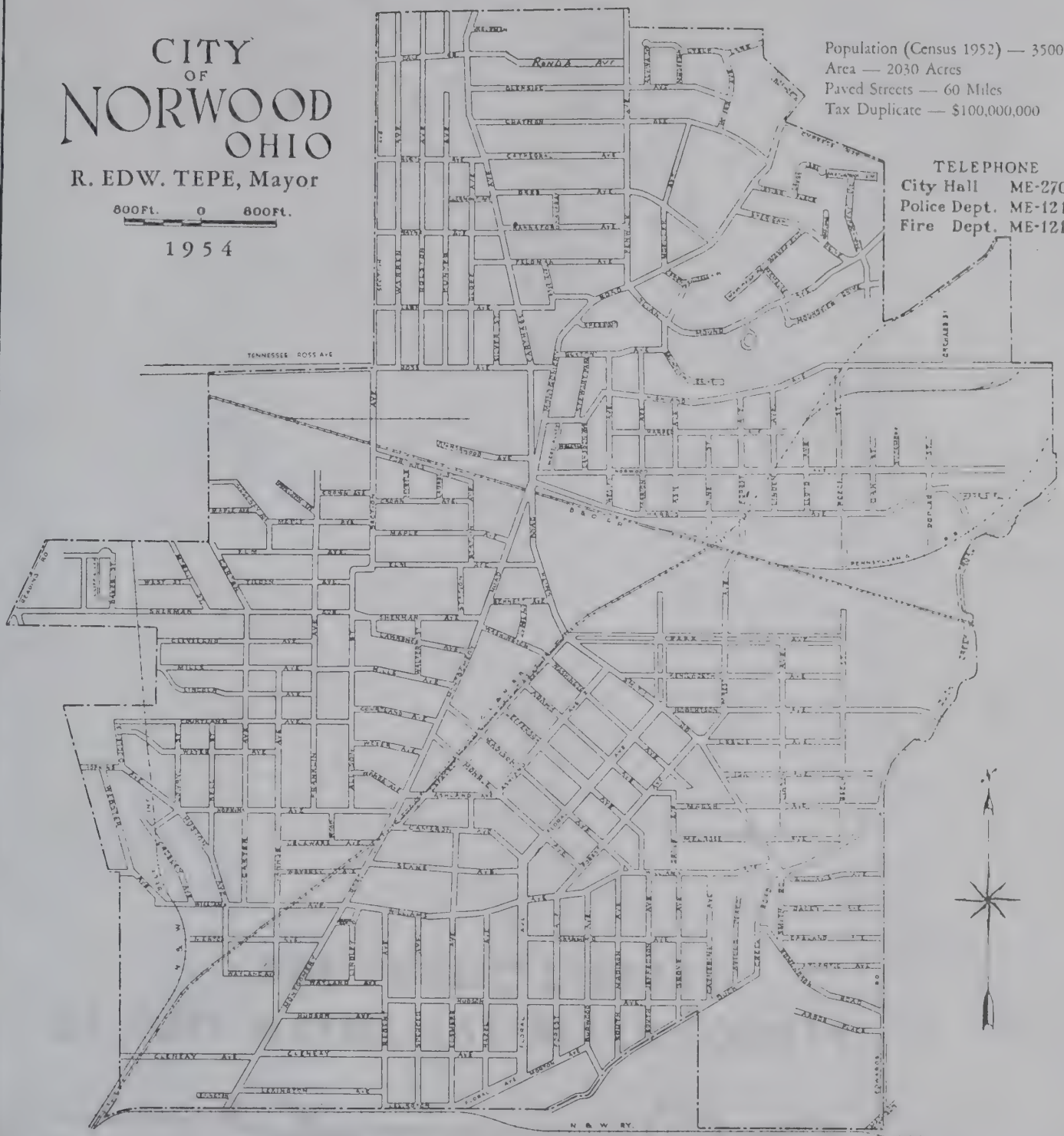
R. EDW. TEPE, Mayor

800FT. 0 800FT.

1954

Population (Census 1952) — 35001
Area — 2030 Acres
Paved Streets — 60 Miles
Tax Duplicate — \$100,000,000

TELEPHONE
City Hall ME-2700
Police Dept. ME-1212
Fire Dept. ME-1212



DRAWN BY CHAS. M. HARMON

ward to Mayor R. Edward Tepe and his interim successor, Mayor George P. Kleb, there is no record of malfeasance or civic corruption. Nor has either political party achieved anything that represents dominance. This is attested by the record. George E. Mills, a Republican, became Norwood's first city Mayor in 1901. Since that date, six Republicans and seven Democrats have served Norwood as Mayors. The

Democrats; over 57 consecutive years, have at this writing a majority of one because of the tragic accident that removed Mayor R. Edw. Tepe from the scene in 1957, when George P. Kleb then Vice-Mayor, automatically succeeded him.

It would be an historical insult merely to dismiss the subject of taxes by stating that, throughout its history, Norwood has been blessed with relatively low tax levies.

A tax revolution occurred in Norwood on April 1, 1951, when the late Mayor R. Edw. Tepe pioneered, wrote and engineered acceptance of the One-Percent Payroll Tax, on a nine-months' trial basis. Norwood was the second city in the nation to adopt the new tax levy. Toledo had been first. In recalling this highlight of his career, Mayor Tepe said to the writer:

"That was a tough one, but there was

NORWOOD'S CITY BALANCE SHEET

The Report of Receipts and Disbursements of the City of Norwood is easy to read, to understand and to verify.

In accordance with law, the Report was given publication in the issue of Thursday, March 7, 1957 in the NORWOOD ENTERPRISE.

This Report (appended herewith) exemplifies (Norwood's municipal bookkeeping conducted with up-to-date methods and procedures) the commendation of State Bureau of Inspection Examiners, Fiscal Institutions, Accountants, Business Firms and those with whom the City of Norwood has transactions.

The citizens and taxpayers of Norwood benefit by this efficiency and economy and are enabled to keep informed and to be kept informed adequately and conveniently at all times.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO

For the Year Ending December 31, 1956

Population 1950, 35,001, Federal Census

SCHEDULE A-1

CASH RECONCILIATION

Total Fund Balance December 31st, 1956	\$2,561,682.08
City Treasurer - cash	\$ 974,424.37
Treasury Investments (Sec. 4296-1 G. C.)	1,569,000.00
Total Treasury Balance	\$2,543,424.37
Water Works - Bond and Coupon Acct.	1,811.25
Firemen's Pension Fund	31,960.09
Police Pension Fund	26,699.21
TOTAL	\$2,603,894.92
Orders Outstanding December 31st, 1956	
City Treasurer	\$ 42,212.84
TOTAL (Deduct)	\$ 42,212.84
Available Balance December 31st, 1956	\$2,561,682.08

MEMORANDA

SALARIES AND WAGES

All compensation and fees paid to City Officials, Employees and Laborers during the year

Water Works	\$ 39,874.64
All Other	1,189,441.06
TOTAL	\$1,229,315.70
Tax Valuation	
Tax Levy 23.50 Mills.	5.84 City Purposes

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

SCHEDULE A-2

FUND	Balance January 1st 1956	RECEIPTS			Total Receipts & Balance	Total Disburse- ments	DISBURSEMENTS				Balance December 31st 1956
		Revenue	Offsets to Outlay	Other Non- Revenue			Operation and Main- tenance	Interest	Outlay	Nongov- ernmental	
General Fund	\$ 151,232.35	\$1,956,661.04		\$ 34,038.83	\$2,141,932.22	\$2,135,283.49	\$1,564,787.76		\$ 91,418.20	\$ 479,077.53	\$ 6,648.73
Water Works Fund	1,765.07	444,494.28		631.10	446,890.45	443,033.12	404,296.87		5,656.34	33,079.91	3,857.33
Sewage Disposal Fund	46,824.36	164,007.38			210,839.74	164,620.99	160,161.96			4,468.03	46,200.75
Water Works Construction	575,614.84	105.49			575,720.33	27,603.82	2,439.21		25,164.61		548,116.51
Gasoline Tax St. Rp. Fd. (S.L.M.&R.)	80,550.80	171,154.71		156.13	251,861.64	193,424.00	157,657.59		35,610.28	156.13	68,437.64
General Bond Improvement Funds	1,280,267.87	1,110.78		6,000.00	1,287,378.65	60,038.69	2,203.61		53,006.13	4,828.95	1,227,339.96
Capital Improvement				269,723.54	269,723.54	44,814.83			44,814.83		224,908.71
General Bond Retirement Fund	99,386.73	324,110.83		192,712.14	616,209.70	307,067.25		503.25	43,464.00	263,100.00	309,142.46
Firemen's Pension Fund	36,445.55	49,449.09		2,000.00	87,894.64	55,934.55	25,931.55			30,000.00	31,960.09
Police Relief Fund	18,704.63	43,542.70			62,247.33	35,548.12	35,548.12				26,699.21
Water Works Bond Ret. Surplus	15,675.22	2,559.17		791.17	19,025.56	16,000.00				15,000.00	4,055.56
Water Works Bond Retirement	50,436.54	12,905.50		31,763.13	95,105.17	47,237.49	12.00			47,225.49	47,867.68
Water Works Bond & Coupon Acct.	1,887.50			47,120.00	49,007.50	47,196.25		19,196.25		28,000.00	1,811.25
Trust Funds	21,826.00			182,386.51	204,212.51	179,576.30				179,576.30	24,636.21
TOTAL	\$2,380,616.46	\$3,170,130.97		\$767,322.55	\$6,318,069.98	\$3,756,387.90	\$2,353,544.92	\$62,660.25	\$253,670.39	\$1,084,512.34	\$2,561,682.08

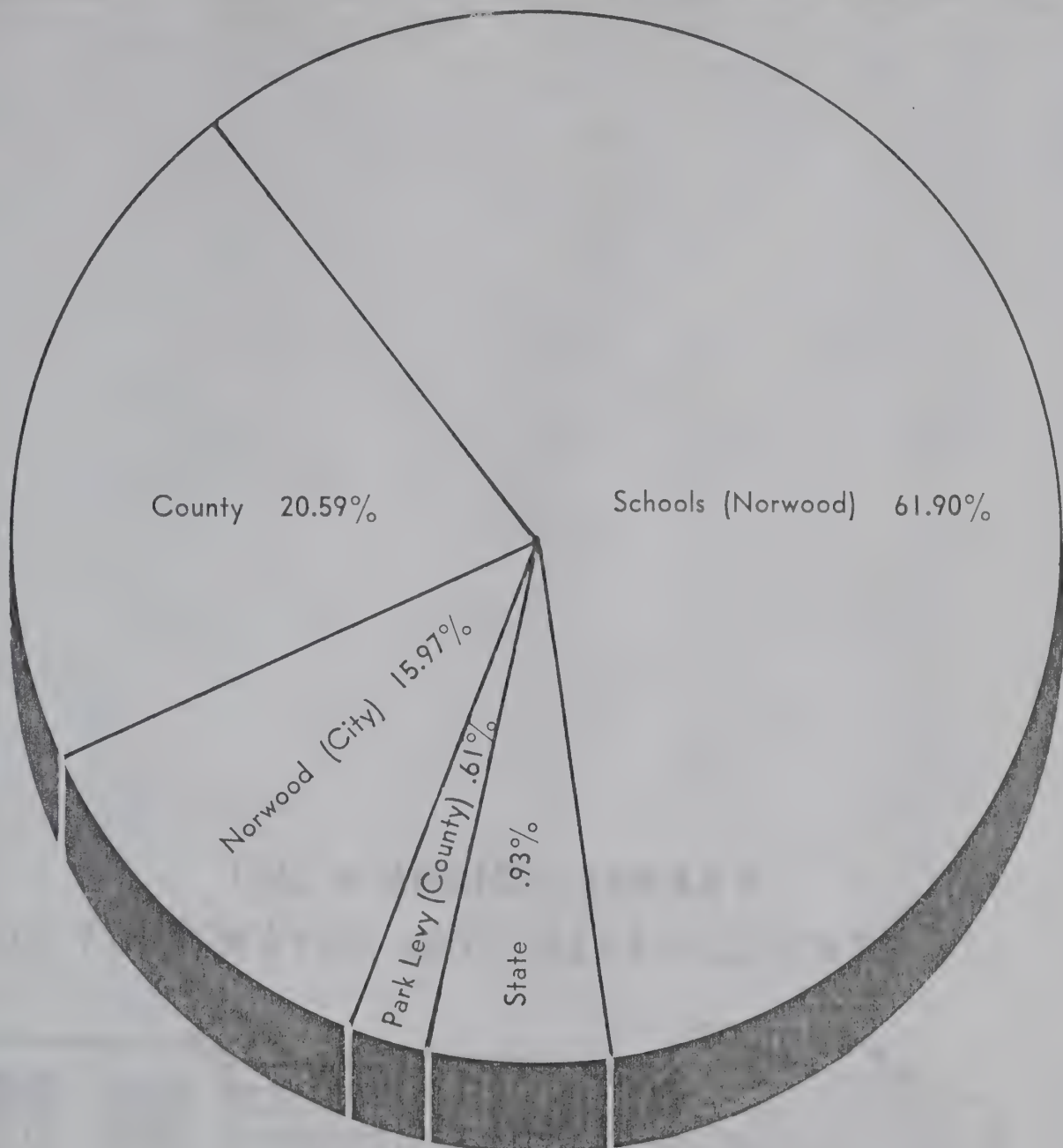
no other way out. Norwood, in common with most cities, faced an emergency. The expense of running the city, administering its laws, making necessary capital improvements and doing what we could to make Norwood a decent place to live in had to come out of our available tax revenues. That meant our property owners must carry the whole load. In order to meet rising costs, we'd have to raise property taxes to a punishing, almost confiscatory, level or find another source of revenue. We had debated the situation in Council. I had talked it over with Gels, Steuer, Achten,

Kleb and Shea, our bankers and practically everybody who might have an idea of value, including several industrial leaders. This went on for months. In several cases, there was rugged opposition. Some of the industries, especially, didn't like the prospect of further complicating their bookkeeping and deduction systems."

The Mayor shook his head, then continued:

"The Toledo law intrigued me. Finally, taking Ray Achten and Dale Leininger along, we spent almost a week in Toledo,

studying their version of the new payroll-tax law. Coming home, I sent out a batch of investigatory letters. With a few exceptions, the reaction was favorable. But there was no question in my mind. I determined to write the law myself, and to recommend it as an emergency measure; to tide Norwood over an obviously impending crisis. The way I saw it, every man, woman and child in the city benefits equally when a city is kept financially sound and the tax levy is distributed to promote the welfare of the whole community. Further, there could be no question about one thing: un-



NORWOOD'S TAX DOLLAR

less more city revenue became immediately available, our public schools and every other department of public service would be hard hit."

The Mayor smiled, adding:

"The consequences have been pleasant. We've never had a single complaint from any thinking citizen about the Payroll Tax Law. I am not prepared to say that in my opinion the law should become a permanent statute. But I do think it is perhaps one of the fairest laws on record. Any person who enjoys a self-sustaining income and who derives personal, family or corporate benefits from living in a well-managed city has a moral responsibility to contribute his share to the fund that is needed to perpetuate good government and the community's welfare."

Today, as a result of the Payroll Tax, the City of Norwood, has a treasury surplus in excess of \$2,000,000.

Today, too, Norwood counts many other blessings. There is no other city quite like it in the U. S. A.

The Norwood resident, dwelling in a city of only 35,000 population, still has neighborly access to every attraction and convenience that a metropolitan community of more than a million inhabitants may provide. He is only a few minutes from downtown Cincinnati; its major league ball park; its two great universities; theatres; hotels; the Hamilton County Courts; its vast retail establishments; its Ohio River front resorts; its horse-race tracks and hot-rod speedways; its fabulous Conservatory of Music; its celebrated Zoo and its famous Symphony Concerts and so on without ending. Further, the resident of Norwood prides himself on knowing that within the radius of 125 miles he is within convenient driving distance of the tri-state wonderland; Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky; Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis, Dayton, Columbus; and

many of the most interesting rural sections of the nation.

Yet these things are away from home. It is the friendly, cooperative aspect of his inter-city relations that lend charm and countless benefactions to the routine of making a living in this complex modern world. He knows that many thousands of residents in Greater Cincinnati daily migrate to and from Norwood to earn a salary or wage; and that thousands of Norwoodites depend on Cincinnati's industries and stores for an equal opportunity.

The typical Norwoodite is tremendously proud that his independent community has never consented to become the satellite of its neighboring metropolis. Yet he is equally enthusiastic about the great metropolis of which he is a living part. Either one without the other would be incomplete. He likes the arrangement and wants to keep it that way.



POLICE DEPARTMENT

First Row (L. to R.): Lieuts.: L. Davidson, E. Umbach, H. Schlie, Capt. G. Shultz, Chief Fritz, the Late Mayor R. Edw. Tepe, City Solicitor, Jos. W. Shea, Jr., and Ray Achten, Service Director.

Second Row: Sgts. H. Terwilliger; E. Hayden; H. Braun, B. of I.; D. Ryan; B. Flick.

Third Row: G. Kraemer, R. Havlin, R. Fritz, D. Godsey, H. Browarsky, R. Spaulding, R. Schliebaum, N. Enderlin.

Fourth Row: J. Bigelow, H. Bradford, W. Vandergriff, H. Eads, S. Johnson, L. Wilson, W. Schmidt.

Fifth Row: J. Conlon, R. Ward, J. Crowe, L. Fye, E. Dean, G. Kempf, R. Kelley.

Sixth Row: R. Reisert, Operator KQB254. Detectives L. Kiley, C. Wolf, M. Dockum, C. Merckel, C. Reynolds and M. Prell. H. Ralstin Operator KQB254, H. Sauerland.

Absent when picture was taken: John Thomas, J. Newsom and R. Adams.

NORWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT

When Norwood donned her first robes as a Municipal baby, in 1888, Gerald Kehoe was appointed Town Marshal. His career was sparked with adventure and droll anecdotes.

On a Fourth of July morning, Marshal Kehoe, appearing at Mayor McNeill's home, reported that a group of angry shell workers threatened Norwood. "I'll need four extra policemen," he said. The Mayor told Kehoe to swear them in. The Marshal collected four staunch followers and marched them to Town Hall. Clerk Wichgar happened to be present. He heard Kehoe say: "Hold up yer right hands. Does yez solemnly swear ter support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and does yez promise ter serve the village of Norwood as policemen, as yez would afore God?" They declared they would, but the shell workers changed their route and by-passed Norwood.

When Norwood became a city in 1903, the population was 6,480. Two bicycles were purchased to supplement the one-horse patrol wagon and two horse-riding police.

By 1910, the population was 16,185 with 22 policemen. In that year an electric wagon, two bicycles and another horse-drawn patrol were added to the department. In 1920, with 24,966 citizens, two



WOMEN CROSSING GUARDS

L. to R.: Mayor, R. Edw. Tepe (deceased), Charlotte Taylor, Iva Byrd, Lucille Sieu Katherine Shelby, Clesa Fairfield, Martha Freland, Jane Brewer, Katherine Shelby; not shown, Owen Cutlip, Bonnie Overbee and Hazel Pierce.

plain-clothes detectives were named. A motor-driven patrol and one motor-driven police cruiser were added.

In 1921, a Bureau of Criminal Investigation was established with Edward J. Lee as Superintendent. Later, Mr. Lee installed

the Bertillon System (finger printing). Later, this department became the Bureau of Identification.

In 1930, during Mayor Harry Baker administration, a two-way radio system was installed and coordinated with State



Norwood Police Cruisers, Traffic Cruiser and Ambulance lined up for inspection.

X of Cincinnati. All cars and motorcycles were equipped with receivers.

The first traffic lights were installed in Norwood about 1920. From 1920 to 1941 the traffic problems became increasingly difficult. In 1941, Chief Fritz organized a Traffic-Safety Division with Officer Clarence Meyers as supervisor. Officer Meyers died in 1949. He was succeeded February, 1950, by radio operator Leo Davidson. Today, under Lieut. Davidson, the Department has two motorcycle men, two foot men, a second-in-command Sergeant, a traffic bureau Officer, plus 10 women and 12 men as school-crossing guards.

The Traffic Division is modernly equipped and Norwood's school children are well protected. The first school patrolmen were Kriss Kuntz and William Dallman in 1927. The first women crossing guards were requisitioned for duty in August, 1956: Jane Brewer, Charlotte Taylor, Eva Russell, Lucille Sieve, Ruth Baldrige, Cleza Fairfield, Kathryn Shelby, Iva Byrd and Owen Cutlip. They still serve. In 1957, other crossing guards were: Rufus Miller, Harry Heeb, Thomas Metcalf, Raymond Wendel, Dorman Double, James Dooley, James Hoy, Edward Crawford, Kolman Wettstein, Lawrence Vermilion and Howard Dearwester.

All members of the Norwood Police Department, are affiliated with the Eastern Hamilton County F. O. P. No. 74.

The Norwood Police Pension and Relief Fund was established in 1916. As of early Fall, 1957, there are 10 widows, three children and 11 retired men receiving grants.

During the term of Chief Fritz, there has never been an unsolved murder on record. One thing is for sure: Norwood Police are on the job. There were 420 arrests the first six months of 1957: assault and battery, 27; burglary, breaking and entering, 44; carrying concealed weapons, 9; drunk and disorderly, 35; common drunks, 88; disorderly, 33; driving when intoxicated, 62; failure to provide, 11; careless operation of automobile, 48; reckless driving, 52; speeding, 41. Also, there have been 597 auto accidents booked. Citations paid, 1330.

Police Chiefs in Modern Norwood have been: George H. Crowther, 1908-1909; Carl Wenzel, 1910-1911; C. L. Kendall, 1912-1918; Edwin Greene, 1918-1919; Andrew Hart, 1919-1925; Thomas Q. Jenike, 1926 to November 1940, and Charles W. Fritz, December 1940-present.

The 1957 Police Department consists of: Chief, Charles W. Fritz; Captain, George A. Shultz; Lieuts., Harry E. Schlie, Edward Umbach, Leo Davidson; Sergts., Daniel Ryan, Harold Terwilliger, Elmer Hayden, Belton Flick; Detectives, Lee Kiley, Cliff Wolf, Meredith Dockum, Carl Merckel, Melvin Prell, Carl Reynolds; Superintendent, Bureau of Identification, Herman

Braun; Patrolmen, Ralph Adams, Jack Bigelow, Harry Bradford, Henry Browarsky, John Conlon, Joseph Crowe, Edgar Dean, Harry Eads, Nelson Enderlin, Robert Fritz, Leonard Fye, Denzil Godsey, Raymond Havlin, Silas Johnson, Jr., Robert Kelley, George Kempf, George Kraemer, Howard Ralstin, Robert Reisert, Hugo Sauerland, Raymond Schleibaum, William Schmidt, Ralph Spaulding, John Thomas, Warren Vandergriff, Robert Ward, Lawrence Wilson and J. Newsom.

Impressions by Craig



CRAIG & SON, Lithographers

2113 MADISON AVE.

NORWOOD 12, OHIO

JEfferson 1-0267

UNION LABEL SHOP



Mayor's Court in City Hall with the late Mayor R. Edw. Tepe as presiding Judge. Left, standing, Jos. W. Shea, Jr., City Solicitor. Seated, left, Police Chief Charles W. Fritz. Back to camera, Preston M. McClanahan, Editor, Norwood Enterprise.



FIRE DEPARTMENT

First Row: Capt. D. Talmage; Capt. R. Woertz; Ass't. Chief, D. Greensfelder; Chief, T. S. Fisher; Mayor R. E. Tepe (deceased); Chief, T. Parr; Alarm Supt., H. Glaser; Fire Insp., A. Bientz; Lieuts. F. Benz, J. Brinkers, L. Kushman, R. Macke, J. H. Doherty.

Second Row: C. Ernsperger; R. Hammond; L. Fenske; J. Alexander, J. McCaully; H. Brown; H. Bond; G. Lambert; W. Kirchner; H. Lohr; R. Morgan; L. Bond.

Third Row: J. Brown; R. Gabriel; C. Huelsman; E. Sylvester; C. White; E. Abbatiello; F. Schwankaus; P. Hock; R. Parr; L. Hughes; G. Cooper.

Fourth Row: R. Hessel; R. Ramsey; J. McCabe; R. Lampert; E. Dockum; G. Taylor; R. Hiedeman; E. Imm; G. Clements; T. McCabe.

Fifth Row: L. Gresham; R. Roeller; W. Hammann; J. Fischer; L. Wilms; D. Christian; J. Laage; W. Potrafke.

Absent when picture was taken: F. Williams; H. Gajus; L. Lamping; E. Bevis, and Lieut. F. Roeller.

THE NORWOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT STORY

Revolutionary Changes in 67 Years of Fire Protection

In the beginning about the middle and late 80's Norwood was a cluster of log-cabins with a scattered few public frame buildings and no fire protection. Each back yard had its cistern and usually a sheltered drinking-water well. A few prosperous families had crude hand pumps.

The first disastrous fire struck on Sunday, March 9, 1890, just as the Catholic Church congregation was arriving for morning services. Some of the congregation and neighbors rushed frantically to fill pails from nearby cisterns and handpumps. In minutes, the Peter J. Schneider home on

Sherman Avenue near Carter, was a heap of charred wood and ashes.

Monday evening, the aroused community met at the church to plead for group action. They organized and later incorporated the West Norwood Volunteer Fire Brigade. Capital stock, 500 shares at \$1 each. A lot was purchased on Mills Avenue west of Franklin; part cash; the balance, \$125.00, on mortgage. Even before the negotiations for a location were completed, a force pump and a length of hose were purchased.

July 4, 1890, the Dexter Lumber Co. donated lumber for Norwood's first fire house.

Volunteer carpenters and other craftsmen

asked no questions but went to work. On group laid the sills, another the scantling, a third the weatherboards, a fourth the floor. The structure was completed before sunset.

It had been a gala holiday. The village women had gathered to supply coffee and treats. There was a dance in the evening. Each member of the new fire brigade received a silk banner.

Charter members of this historic group included: Peter J. Schneider, John W. Haas, Chas. S. Weisenfelder, Henry Rikoff, F. Mesiter, Jos. Koehn, Clemens Buddelmeier, John Rolsen, Wm. Damen, L. D. Higdon, Jos. Lammers, Jos. Espel, Frank Grabut, Chas. J. Miller, Adam Degen, G. F. Degen.



NORWOOD'S NO. 1 FIRE BRIGADE

Frank Runnebaum, J. A. Ruhl, A. Wis-
mann, Theo. Lohmann, Wm. Greiwe,
Adolph Riedel, John Wighels, Wm. C.
Nathman, Chas. A. Bielefeld, Jos. Lamping,
Thos. Damen, Henry Jostworth, Sam B.
Klimper, Jos. Sievers, Jos. Spahn, Ben Hof-
froe, Adam Hartman, John J. Wynn, Geo.
Kinley, John Kroum, J. E. Schlichte, Geo.
H. Wellman, Henry Buhr, E. R. Hall, H.
H. Buse, H. Overberg, D. Meyer, C.
Hornschmeier, Gustav Schmidt, Harry Lad-
rigan, C. F. Buckley, Fred Fangman, Leo
Dressel, B. Bierkorte, Werter G. Betty,
W. A. Janning, Michael Gaeb, J. C. Griewe,
Jos. Bruns, Adolph Ahlers, Chas. H.
Woertz, Geo. Hock, Gus Wickers, Oliver
W. Devoe, Geo. Eberhard, J. H. Schulte,
Fred Dankel, Jr., Jos. Inkrot, I. W. Schier-
berg, Frank Stover, B. W. Ahlers, W. L.
Schmidlin, Henry Wehman, Ed. Mouthmet,
L. H. Gerhart, August Wiemer, F. Koehler,
G. Echinan, J. Finke, H. Lasance, W. E.
Bundy, J. R. Canter, S. Prushansky, L. Red-
ler, M. Dansager, H. Schlachter, Tho.
Lowman.

Officers for the early volunteer brigades
were: Presidents: John W. Hall, Jos. Lam-
mers, Wm. C. Nathman, John Rolsen;
Secretaries: Chas. H. Weisenfelder, L. H.
Gebhart, Lester W. Schierberg.

The volunteer fire brigade had only a
hand pump, so light it could be lifted to
a wagon, and a couple of sections of pipe
and a few feet of hose that might be
dropped into any nearby cistern. If there
was no cistern or the cistern pumped dry
the fire simply burned itself out.

The Night the First Fire House Burned

The next act reads like a scene from an
old Keystone comedy, but it wasn't funny
to Norwood. On the eve of election day,
an eager candidate passed a box of free
cigars among the firemen. Several partly
smoked cigars were tossed thoughtlessly
into a wooden box filled with sawdust.
Later, the firemen and their friends went

home. The sawdust burst into flames. The
fire house and all equipment were reduced
to scrap iron and ashes. Quivering with
excitement, one excited little boy yelled:
"Gee, Mom! All they saved was the
cistern!"

The No. 1 Volunteer Fire Brigade

Joseph G. Langdon, a prominent citizen,
rose to the occasion. He offered Council
free use of a lot on Montgomery Road at
the B. & O. R.R. crossing on which to
build a fire department home.

This spurred Norwood's No. 1 Volunteer
Fire Brigade to organize. The redoubtable
Phillip Voelker was named Fire Chief.

Later, January 23, 1892, following an
urgent call by Norwood's second Mayor,
Aaron McNeill, with James W. Harper
acting as Secretary, the following names
appeared on the roster as Charter Members
of the Fire Department: Charles Brink-
meier, Henry G. Burdorf, C. W. Beggs, W.
G. Betty, J. H. Bosse, Geo. Doermer, Rich-
ard Dollman, Wm. F. Dresser, H. W. Fien-
stahl, C. A. Fisher, Henry Hoffman, Edw.
Hoffman, John Hess, A. S. Hoffman, Jas.
W. Harper, E. B. Littleton, Wm. O. Locke,
T. J. Morgan, J. W. McQueety, Aaron
McNeill, Fred Mehmert, Frank J. McHugh,
T. J. McFarlan, H. S. Price, F. B. Slane,
Chas. E. Slane, Has. J. Stump, Phil Tiefer-
man, C. W. Tidball, Louis E. Winkleman,
Phil Voelker, J. L. Vine, F. E. Zimmerman,
J. P. Zimmerman, Jr.

Three evenings later the following Offi-
cers were elected by acclamation: Captain,
Phil Voelker; Assistant, W. O. Locke;
Engineers, J. W. Tidball, Thos. Morgan, C.
A. Fisher, Conrad Tieferman; Executive
Committee, J. P. Zimmerman, J. W. Harper,
John J. Hess, Aaron McNeill, Frank J.
McHugh. Subsequently, Chiefs Voelker
and Espell were named to the Executive
Committee.

A new fire engine was purchased. A
large bell, that had been removed from the

Ohio River packet, "Mary Houston," was
hung in the new fire tower. A nearby
livery stable generously furnished a horse
to pull the engine to any fires.

Yet not always. It was considered a com-
munity honor to supply a horse to pull
the engine wagon. Sometimes, within
minutes after a fire alarm, several horses
might be rushed to the fire house. In a
friendly rivalry like this, first come, first
served was the rule. No horseman ever
sent a bill, but Council usually paid the
owner \$2 a trip.

From 1890 to 1894, Joseph Espel was
Chief of the West Norwood Volunteer Fire
Brigade. The fire house was at 1818 Mills
Avenue. He was succeeded by Wm. Damen,
1894 to 1899, when E. Bielefeld was ap-
pointed.

The West Norwood Volunteer Fire Bri-
gade fought its first fire, at 9:30 P. M.
January 2, 1891. This was called the John
Hock fire. Damage, to \$75. Five months
later, May 21, an 18-room tenement house
belonging to the same John Hock was
destroyed.

Paid Fire Personnel Introduced

The Norwood Fire Department became
a paid-personnel civic institution in August,
1905, following extensive investments in
improved apparatus and fire-control equip-
ment.

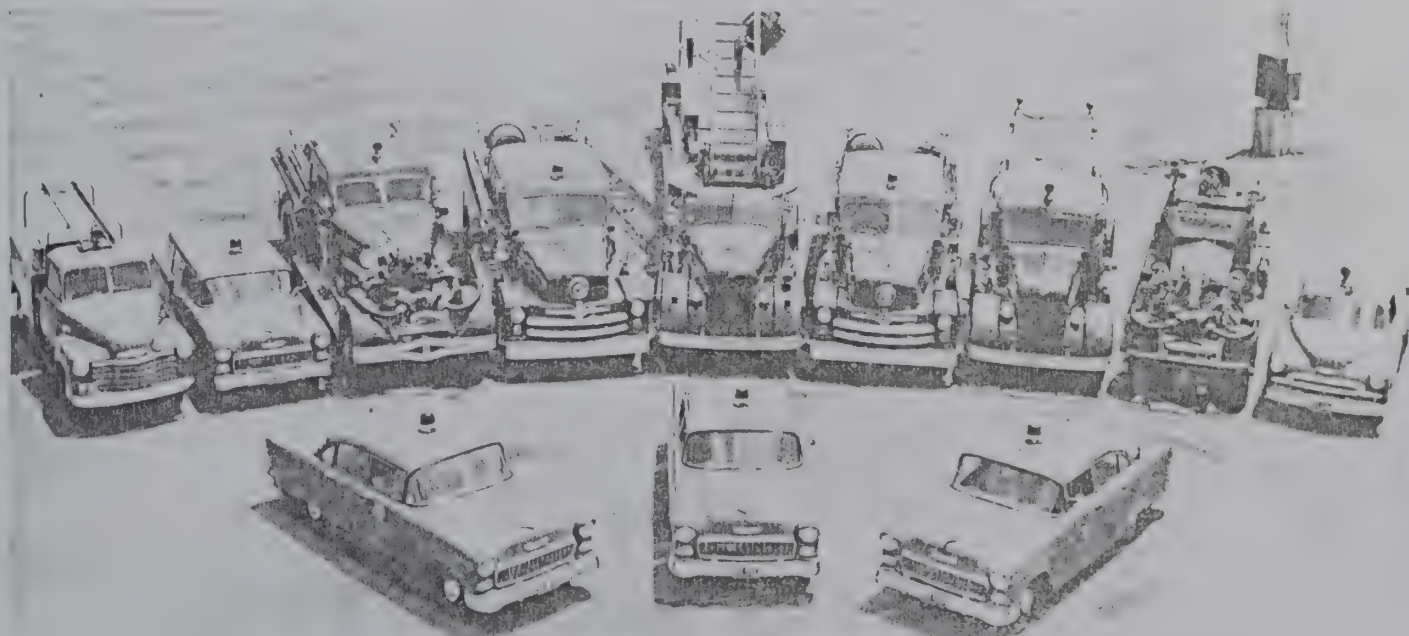
The Department was manned by: Joseph
A. Geller, James J. Moriarity, Charles
Woertz and Frank Huelsman.

The new Department's first fire occurred
August 23, 1905, 7:30 P.M. at the residence
of Mrs. Epple, 4515 Montgomery Road.

Joseph A. Geller, was named Fire Chief
in October, 1905, serving until his death
in June, 1931.

Over the next 24 years, his successors
were: James T. Doherty, 1931-1940,
deceased; Thomas G. Fisher, Sept. 5, 1941-
1955, deceased; Thomas S. Fisher, first ap-
pointment was in 1929, became a Lieu-

NORWOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT'S MODERN EQUIPMENT



L. to R.: Utility Truck, Life Squad, Ahrens-Fox Pumper, Seagrave Pumper, Seagrave Aerial Ladder Truck, Seagrave Quad (pumper,
hose and ladder truck,) Ahrens Fox Pumper, Alarm Supt. Foreground: Fire Inspector, Chief, and Ass't Chief.

tenant in 1945, then Captain on March 16, 1947, and was appointed Chief on August 16, 1955.

During Chief Geller's administration, one of Norwood's best-remembered citizens joined the Fire Department; Randolph E. Byrne. Later, under Chief Thomas G. Fisher, Byrne was named Fire Inspector; the first man ever to hold that responsibility here. Civic-minded, Byrne made a continuous campaign to promote fire-prevention, distributing large quantities of literature, putting on picture programs in Norwood's grade schools and in industries. The Kiwanis Club, getting back of his program, purchased a loud-speaker for his truck, permitting him to address large crowds in the parks. He served the department 29 years, 18 of them as Fire Inspector. In 1948, he was named "man of the year" by the Norwood Junior C. of C. He died, April 2, 1955.

Today, Norwood has another fire-prevention zealot: "Al" Bienz. "Al" is more than Fire Inspector; he is also an alert good-will civic ambassador. Early in 1957, in recognition of his unselfish services in supervising the installation of Norwood's downtown electric Christmas displays, "Al" was made an Honorary Member of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce.

It is especially noteworthy that Chief "Tom" Fisher inaugurated Norwood's first organized fire-prevention and personnel training program. Without question the two advances are among Norwood's most valuable civic achievements over the last half-century. They undoubtedly have saved many lives and prevented costly fire losses.

There have been other notable improvements in recent years. The Department has three modernly equipped engine companies; also an aerial truck company and Life Squad Company housed in three Fire Stations, with two 1000-gallon pumpers in reserve. Each Department Officer has successfully completed the Officer training course presented by the Ohio State Board of Education, which qualifies them to teach in any part of the State. A strenuous training program is carried on daily. The Department has every recent type of water and fog distributing tool and facility.

The personnel of the 1957 Department is: Chief, Thomas S. Fisher; Ass't. Chief, David Greensfelder; Ass't. Chief, Theodore Parr. Fire Inspection Bureau: Inspector, Albert H. Bientz; Ass't. Inspector, Clarence White. Fire Alarm Bureau: Superintendent, Harold Glaser. Pumper Company No. 1: Shift No. 1: Captain, David Talmage, Edward Imm, Wm. Potrafke, Raymond Hammond, Gary Cooper, Harold Gajus, Chester Ernsperger; Shift No. 2: Captain, Russell Woertz, Harry Brown, George Lambert, William Kirchner, Lawrence Lamping, John Alexander, Emilio Abbatiello.

Pumper Company No. 2: Shift No. 1, Lieutenant, John Brinkers, Frank Williams, Charles Huelsman, Joseph McCabe, Herbert Bond. Shift No. 2, Lieutenant, Earl Dockum, Raymond Hessel, Leroy Fenske, Thomas McCabe.

Pumper Company No. 3: Shift No. 1, Lieutenant, Fred Benz, Paul Hock, Robert Parr, Roy Gabriel, Lawrence Bond. Shift



NORWOOD BOARD OF HEALTH

On December 15, 1890, Mayor Weyer and Councilmen Stewart, Page, Kingery, Knapp and Langdon met in old Town Hall to organize Norwood's first Health Department.

The first health law banned pig sties within town limits. There was nothing they could do for the moment about an equal grievance; the multitude of stagnant pools and latrines that were a community shame and inconvenience.

The first Health Officers were: Dr. Charles W. Tidball, 1891-1896; Dr. J. C. Cadwallader 1896-1910; Dr. Frank Perry, 1910-1920; Dr. Harry J. Wittenberg 1920-1925. The title was changed in 1925 to Health Commissioners. These were: Dr. L. O. Saur, 1926-1934; Dr. Ralph Hatfield 1935, until October 1, when he resigned to enter the U. S. Navy, in 1942. Sam Maitland, Clerk-Registrar since January 1933, was appointed Acting Health Commissioner, with Mrs. Violette Trauth, R.N. in charge of medical cases. Dr. Ward Ventress served 1944-1947 and Dr. Herman J. Hepp 1948 to the present.

A partial list of Doctors serving as District Physicians and Health Board Members includes: N. I. Scott, J. J. Winn, Lester W. Stacey, Frank Perry, J. Edgar Schneider, J. S. Meserve, T. R. Dickson, C. A. Neal, Wm. H. Klayer, Wm. Rohdenberg, Ivan Johnson, Jos. Bolin, Robert Norris, Charles C. Jones, E. E. Rhoades, W. B. Carmon, E. O. Schwartz, William Hepp, Joseph Joseph, Ward Ventress, J. O'Brien, J. Scott,

No. 2, Lieutenant, Fred Roeller, Robert Lampert, Edward Sylvester, Eugene Bevis, Gerald Taylor.

Ladder Company No. 1: Shift No. 1, Lieutenant, Richard Macke, Wm. Hammann, Russell Ramsey, John Brown, Robert Roeller, John Laage, Gerald Clements. Shift No. 2, Lieutenant, James Doherty, James Fischer, Louis Wilms, Fred Schwankhaus, Richard Heideman, Dennis Christian, Ronald Morgan.

Life Squad: Shift No. 1, James Gresham and Leon Hughes. Shift No. 2, Harold Long and John McCauley.

E. C. Faessler, E. G. Brill Smith and J. J. Bingham.

Norwood's first food inspectors were known as Sanitary Police. G. W. Eberhard served from July 1903 to December 1903. The title was changed to Sanitary Officer. Others serving in this capacity were: Jesse Cutter, Leon Campbell, Mrs. Floris Condon, E. D. Kehlcher and Robert Cleary.

Norwood's first Public Health Nurse, Miss Helen Graf, R.N., was appointed in 1931. The work of nurse soon became a heavy responsibility, including school and home visitations. Another nurse Miss Carolyn Ahlers, R.N., was appointed in 1936. Miss Cecelia Higgins, R.N., was appointed in 1939 and Mrs. Violette Trauth, R.N., was appointed in 1942. In 1954, following Sam Maitland's death, Mrs. Trauth was appointed Clerk-Registrar.

In 1945, the Children's Chest X-ray Clinic was established. Dr. Virginia Hickerson, of Dunham Tuberculosis Sanitarium, was Supervisor. At that time all patients requiring chest x-rays were sent to Cincinnati Hospitals. Today, the Department has all modern x-ray facilities. Dr. Herman J. Hepp, Health Commissioner, has greatly expanded the department's health program.

Health Board members in 1957 are: Mayor George P. Kleb; Health Commissioner, Dr. Herman J. Hepp, W. A. Moore, J. E. Sanker, E. L. Mehmert, William Menke and Ken Womack.

The Board personnel includes: Hershell Sachs, M. D., Pediatrician, Children's T. B. Clinic; E. W. Euphrat, D. D., Dentist; Robert C. Quade, R. S. Sanitarian; Stella Walters, R.N., Parochial School Nurse; Letitia Kempf, R.N., Public Health Nurse and Violette Trauth, R.N., Clerk-Registrar.

Mass inoculations against polio began in 1956. A total of 2700 inoculations were recorded. In 1957 inoculations became a daily routine for children age one to 19 years and for pregnant women of any age.

The Chest Clinic and Dental Clinic reported 704 x-ray examinations in 1956. Over 1600 patients were given dental services. Also, in this enlightened City,

NORWOOD HAS MODERN RECREATION FACILITIES

Playgrounds, Pools, Athletic Fields and Picnic Spots.

The City of Norwood cooperates with the Board of Education in promoting comfortable and safe recreational accommodations for public use. The combined attendance at Norwood's pools, picnic grounds and parks was close to one-half million children and adults in 1956.

In the years, before "supervised play" became known, many groups, mostly boys, were encouraged to get together for ball games and other sports by volunteer members of the Norwood Kiwanis Club. This in time led to the appointment of Roland C. Noe as first playground Supervisor. There was, however, no definite plan to arouse community interest.

Organized public recreation really began through the generosity of Sidney I. Crew of the Crew Builders Supply Co. He gave Norwood's children their first swimming pool, located in Victory Park. This 40,000 gallon pool includes a separate paddle pool for tots. It was dedicated July 16, 1927.

On May 14, 1943 Mayor, Allen C. Roudeshush appointed the first Norwood Recreation Commission with Earl Knight as Chairman, Mons. Francis A. Gressle as Vice-Chairman; also Ralph Thayer, Edgar Finger and John Fink.

Later the 100,000 gallon Water Works Park swimming pool was built and equipped with a filtration system. There is a main pool for adults and two small paddle pools.

Early in 1957 a new filtration plant was installed at Victory Park Pool. At Water Works Park, the shower walls were remodeled with tile and new steel lockers added. A modern shelter house was also built at Water Works Park, featuring ping-pong tables and other indoor games.

During the summer months the Recreation Commission provides two play leaders in charge of each Park.

The 1957 Commissioners are: Rt. Rev. Mons. Francis A. Gressle, Chairman; George Sterman, Vice-Chrm., Raymond J. Dierker, Sec'y; also David Ramage and Robert DeRuisseaux, with John B. Worth as Executive Director.

Public Nursing service is available for all contagious diseases.

Sanitation inspection and service are both rigorous and comprehensive, embracing water supply, milk supply, restaurants, swimming pools, plumbing, food service operations, rodent control, dogs, weed control, industrial lunch rooms and every other situation that may affect Public Health.

A new Health Service, the Cancer Detection Clinic, was organized in May 1957 with Dr. Karl Ziesman and Dr. Harry Hines of the Bethesda Hospital Staff conducting examinations and consultations.



Above is shown only one corner of large athletic fields at Waterworks Park. Two fully equipped baseball fields are located in this park. Intramural and knot hole league teams play here. The total attendance in 1956 in this park alone was 127,993—and the crowds get bigger every year.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS IN 1956

Burwood Playgrounds, off Duck Creek Rd.	18,749
Fenwick Park, at end of Fenwick Ave.	15,477
Hunter Playground, at Dale and Hunter (Retarded 702)	25,050
Marsh Playgrounds, off Smith Road	9,032
Millcrest, off Hopkins at Victory Park	83,005
Northwoods Park, off Indian Mound Ave.	15,707
Waterworks Pool and Athletic, off Harris Ave.	127,993
Williams Playground, at Williams Avenue School	8,934
Dorl Field, U. S. Printing & Litho. Co., Robertson Ave.	27,865
Mentor Field, off Mentor Ave., near Foy Paint	28,943
Waterworks Little League, off Harris Ave.	23,176

POOLS

Municipal Pool at Waterworks Park	61,590
Victory Pool (ages up to 15) on Mills Ave.	18,372
Playground Wading (802 Tiny Tots)	18,622

PICNIC AREAS

Millcrest, off Hopkins Ave., at Victory Pkwy.	3,755
Fenwick Area, at end of Fenwick Ave.	3,056

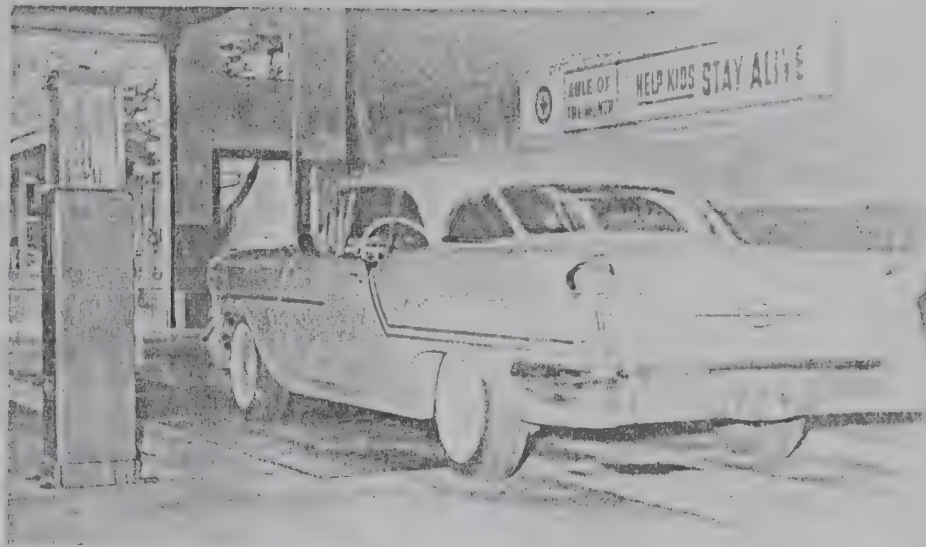
Grand Total 189,186



TYPICAL SUMMER DAY AT WATERWORKS POOL.

Norwood Safety Lane

The Norwood Motor Vehicle Safety Lane, located on Mills ave. at Walter street, reported that in 1956 a total of 175,959 cars and trucks were inspected and 40,581 rejects issued, due to mechanical defects that involved personal and public hazards. The Lane is of great importance to Norwood's children in helping to keep Norwood's streets free of unroadworthy vehicles. Harry T. White is superintendent.



Waste Collection

Norwood's Waste Collection and Disposal Department rates with the best in the nation. The equipment is ultra-modern. In 1956, Norwood's public incinerators handled 74,520 cubic yards of public garbage and 20,780 cubic yards from industries and other sources. Also, 58,200 cubic yards of trash were removed to authorized dumps along Duck Creek Road and Highland ave. Norwood is kept clean. Richard Green is the department's superintendent.



Streets and Sidewalks

Norwood maintains 56 miles of streets and 105 miles of sidewalks at a high level of comfort, safety and economy. The city's first street-cleaning power-flusher is now on order. Over 423,000 square yards of sidewalks, streets and parking lots were re-surfaced in 1956; an outstanding performance for a city of Norwood's size.

Sewers and Remodeling

Norwood conducts an uninterrupted program of drainage, sanitation and improvement projects. In 1956, sewer-improvements were installed on Drex, Williams and Section aves. and Cypress Way. Street corners were cut back at Smith Road and Floral ave.; Montgomery Road and Fenwick Ave.; Floral ave. at Elsmere; and at Cathage and Cathedral aves. Incinerators were repaired; a roof was placed on the Water Works plant; and, in 1957, the City Hall itself re-faced. An air-conditioner is scheduled for the Municipal Court and Council Rooms soon.



1957-58

CITY HALL DIRECTORY

MAYOR	Joseph W. Shea, Jr., 2216 Cathedral Avenue	CITY ENGINEER	Charles M. Harmon, 2263 Madison Avenue
SECRETARY TO MAYOR	Alta Rafferty Eichhold, 5351 Carthage Avenue	PLUMBING INSPECTOR	John N. Roberts, 2126 Cameron Avenue
AUDITOR	Ralph J. Gels, 2360 Kenilworth Avenue	SEALER WEIGHTS & MEASURES	Louis Grote, So. Jefferson Avenue
DEPUTY AUDITOR	Helen Wolf, 2225 Feldman Avenue	CHIEF OF POLICE	Charles W. Fritz, 2169 Glenside Avenue
SOLICITOR	Laurence Collins, 5260 Montgomery Road	CHIEF, FIRE DEPARTMENT	Thomas S. Fisher, 2122 Varelman Avenue
SECRETARY TO SOLICITOR	Gertrude N. Greve, 2532 Williams Avenue	HEALTH COMMISSIONER	Dr. Herman J. Hepp, 2022 Williams Avenue
TREASURER	Walter E. Steuer, 1732 Mills Avenue	SANITARY OFFICER	Robert C. Quade, 2538 Moundview Drive
DEPUTY TREASURER	Minnie Schechter, 2203 Hannaford Avenue	BOARD OF HEALTH CLERK	Violette Trauth, 2270 Adams Avenue
BOND RETIREMENT DEPUTY	Ralph Nieporte, 2598 Laura Lane	HEALTH NURSE	Stella Walters, 5084 Grandview Avenue
PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL	Paul J. George, 2530 Indian Mound	HEALTH NURSE	Latitia Kempf, 5221 Wakefield Place
COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE	William T. Cosgrove, 2145 Glenside Avenue	BOARD OF HEALTH	Joseph Sanker, 1900 Tilden Avenue
COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE	Joseph Schmidt, 2149 Glenside Avenue		Walter A. Moore, 2620 Leslie Avenue
COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE	Charles R. Kelley, 5353 Wakefield Place		E. L. Mehmert, 2525 Moundview Drive
COUNCILMAN, 1ST WARD	Richard J. Gatto, 4318 Ivanhoe Avenue		Ken C. Womack, 2506 Indian Mound
COUNCILMAN, 2ND WARD	John D. Harmon, 2263 Madison Avenue		William Menke, 2532 Indian Mound
COUNCILMAN, 3RD WARD	George Janzen, 1717 Cleveland Avenue	ZONING AND PLANNING COMMISSION	Joseph Lemkuhl, 4242 Ashland Avenue, Chairman
COUNCILMAN, 4TH WARD	Joseph W. Shea, Sr., 2148 Cathedral Avenue		J. S. Oberhelman, 2415 Jefferson Avenue
COUNCILMAN, 5TH WARD	Robert A. Clark, 2637 Ida Avenue		Jos. W. Shea, Jr., 2216 Cathedral Avenue
COUNCILMAN, 6TH WARD	Vernon Johnson, 2236 Buxton Avenue		Ray Achten, 5414 Moundcrest Drive
CLERK OF COUNCIL	Walter Pfeifer, 5407 Moundcrest Drive		Hayden Sizemore, 2089 Sherman Avenue
DIRECTOR, SAFETY-SERVICE	Ray F. Achten, 5414 Moundcrest Drive	ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS	Joseph Lemkuhl, 4242 Ashland Avenue
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS	Edwin J. Teps, 4408 Franklin Avenue		John Schwallie, 2512 Sheridan Drive
CHIEF CLERK	Clarence Hornbach, 2034 Lawrence Avenue		Louis Eckert, 1923 Cleneay Avenue
INFORMATION AND SWITCHBOARD	Anna DeLaney, 1810 Hopkins Avenue		Robert Huelsman, 1821 Tilden Avenue
SUPT. WATER DEPARTMENT	Richard Green, 2614 Harris Avenue		James A. Williamson, 1931 Williams Avenue
SUPT. SAFETY-LANE	Harry T. White, 2022 Lawrence Avenue	PLUMBING COMMISSION	O. J. Carroll, 4002 Catherine Avenue, Chairman
BUILDING COMMISSIONER	Henry B. Burwinkel, 5403 Moundcrest Drive		Robert McGraw, 2016 Crown Avenue
			Neal Fessenden, 2222 Williams Avenue, Secretary
		TAX COMMISSIONER	Dale Leininger, 4441 Ashland Avenue
		TAX BOARD OF APPEALS	Eric Matchette, 4136 Floral Avenue
			Larry I. Devanney, 2323 Washington Avenue
			Stuart Stoll, 2025 Wanda Avenue
			Albert M. Hasutle, 4008 Huston Avenue
			Joseph Kolling, 2423 Morton Avenue
		CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	Albert W. Comer, 4328 Floral Avenue, Secretary
			Ted Dorl, 4415 Ashland Avenue
			Harold Funk, 2592 Laura Lane
			Frank Bruewer, 4230 Bell Street
		BOARD OF CONTROL	George Reynolds, 2584 Laura Lane, Secretary
		TREASURY INVESTMENT COMMITTEE	Jos. W. Shea, Jr.
			Walter Steuer
			Ralph J. Gels
			Laurence Collins

NORWOOD'S LIVING FUTURE

by Alan M. Cooper

Chairman of the Mayor's Norwood Urban Renewal Committee

An Outstanding Civic Leader Says the Need Is For an Enlightened Era of Cooperation

Norwood looks ahead. Our city and school officials, as well as business and civic organizations, are spending much time and effort analyzing and working for solution to the problems of Norwood. Most of these problems are common to all American cities.

In Norwood's case, the prospect is stimulating, not discouraging, because Norwood is a sound and compact community with good industrial, commercial and residential balance. Its schools and churches are outstanding. Norwood has always been a good place in which to live and to work.

Norwood is relatively old. Transportation and living conditions have changed greatly. Depreciation and obsolescence were bound to take place. Its location in the heart of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Area is most fortunate, but at the same time it makes Norwood subject to many of the problems of Greater Cincinnati. Also, being completely surrounded by Cincinnati, Norwood has no chance to expand laterally.

All across the country, more and more people are waking up to the fact that their cities have troubles and that it is up to them to do something about it. Although

the growth, development or redevelopment of a city has often, in the past, been a haphazard process, in recent years it has more likely been the result of conscious planning. Today, planning is almost universal in the cities and towns of our country. President Eisenhower has said, "Federal assistance is justified for communities which face up to the problem of neighborhood decay and undertake long-range programs directed to its prevention."

This planning and undertaking of long-range programs by cities are the essence of Urban Renewal. As set forth in the Housing Act of 1954, Urban Renewal has been defined by the Congress to include:

- 1) the protection of good neighborhoods
- 2) the rehabilitation of neighborhoods, once good but obviously slipping, and
- 3) the clearance and redevelopment of areas, so deteriorated that the best solution is to tear down and start again.

There is a lesson to be learned from the hundreds of examples of Urban Renewal programs now in progress across the nation. Broad scale renewal can never get off the ground unless

- 1) the city gets strong, working support from its business leaders, and
- 2) it gains wide understanding and help from organizations, churches, clubs, associations, neighborhood groups right



ALAN M. COOPER
President of the Norwood-Hyde Park
Bank & Trust Co.

down to the individual merchant, landlord, home-owner, and, finally, the voter.

Progress is a challenge to every citizen. A challenge which the people of Norwood, working together, should enthusiastically accept in order to keep our city a good place to live and to work.

The boon of a new Post Office, long needed in Norwood, is one of the many forward-looking projects now being pressed to conclusion by the progressive civic agencies of the Norwood community in cooperation with the City Administration and the Norwood Chamber of Commerce. Group action is the keynote of Norwood's Urban Renewal Program.

NORWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY

In 1802, a year before Ohio became a State, a group of Cincinnati citizens met at Yeatman's Tavern to organize a public library. At first it was a subscription library, open only to those who paid for its support. By 1853 it was tax supported, and after moving from place to place located at 622 Vine Street, Cincinnati in 1870. In 1898, the library, under the State law, became The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

As part of the Library's County service, a delivery station was established at Vine's Drug Store, Montgomery Road and Maple Avenue.

Early in the 1900's the Norwood Education Society of the Federation of Women's Clubs proposed a Public Library for Norwood. Mrs. Charles T. Wulff, President of the Education Society, consulted with H. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Library. He advised Mrs. Wulff that Norwood, being outside the Cincinnati school district, was ineligible for assistance toward a building. He suggested that Norwood civic leaders should cooperate to promote and build a library.

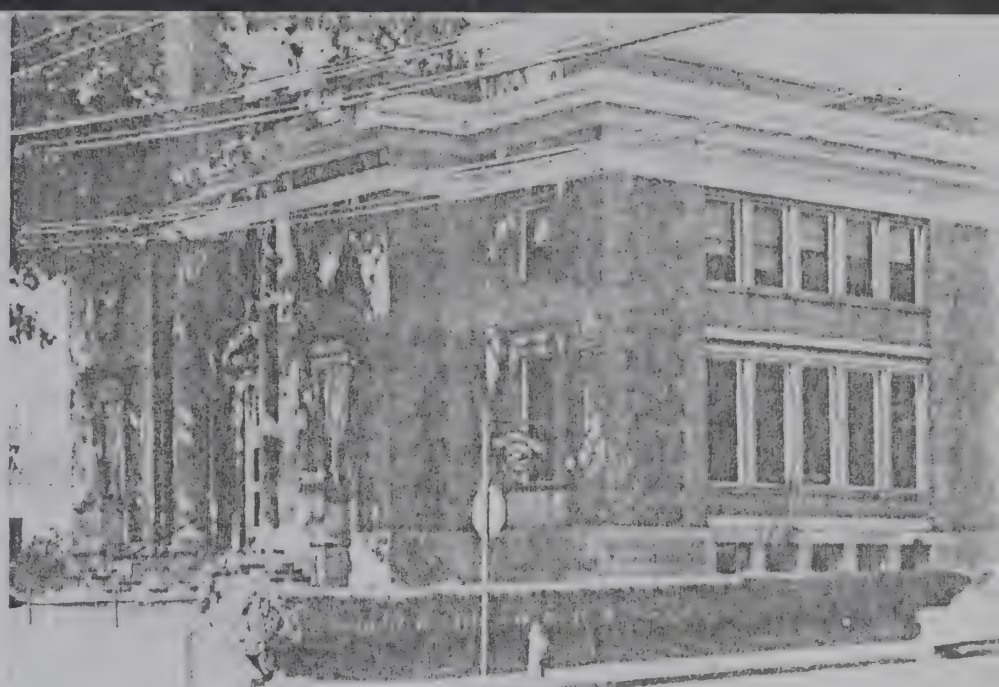
This negative response did not flinch the determination of Mrs. Wulff and the Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs. Their enthusiasm and energy had a happy resolution.

In 1905, Mayor Charles Herbert Jones appointed a Norwood Library Board with Judge Aaron McNeill as President. Edward Mills donated a lot at the southwest corner of Montgomery Road and Weyer Avenue.

These were the years in which Andrew Carnegie contributed liberally to establish public libraries throughout the Nation. Each community requesting a Carnegie grant, however, had to agree to expend annually not less than ten percent of the cost of the original library building on equipment and maintenance. The Norwood Library Board requested \$40,000; a settlement was made for \$23,000. The Federation of Women's Clubs agreed to donate furnishings.

Dedication services were held July 22, 1907. Norwood Council passed an ordinance transferring the property to the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library in accordance with the proviso incorporated in the original Carnegie grant.

Dedication services were held in the Library Auditorium. Judge Aaron McNeill delivered the address of welcome. Mrs. E. W. Jewell, secretary of the Norwood Board, submitted her report. Other addresses were by Mrs. Charles T. Wulff and Mayor Jones, who formally presented the Library to Washington T. Porter, who represented the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Library Board. H. D. C. Hodges, Director of the Cincinnati Library, introduced Norwood's first Librarian, Miss Lillian Davis, daughter of Norwood's former Mayor, Judge David Davis.



PUBLIC LIBRARY AT CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND WEYER AVENUE.

Architecturally the Norwood Library is both beautiful and distinguished. The Rookwood Pottery urns, at the entrance, were presented by the late Frederick W. Schwenck, a former Trustee of the Cincinnati Library.

The day the Library opened the book stock numbered 8,541 volumes. Norwood's population was 8,000. The Library, today, is a vital part of the Community. Story hour programs are held in the children's room. Reading lists are prepared for teachers and parents upon request. During the economic recession, the public library proved a thrilling discovery to thousands of adults. Today, there is an exceptional demand for books on science and industry and technical subjects; also travel, biography and history. The Library now has 18,798 volumes. The yearly circulation, or home use, is well over 105,000 books.

Today, as the pattern of Norwood's past expands, the relics of early days, an Historical Collection, command wide interest. Miss Frances McClelland, Branch Librarian, created this collection. She invites all residents of the City first to consult or phone her before otherwise disposing of old books, etc., that may have value to this collection.

On October 22, 1957, a brief program, celebrating the Library's 50th Anniversary was conducted. E. I. Miller, Director of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Library, spoke briefly. Miss Cora Morton outlined the Library's historical background. Paul McKinney and Al Rau, representing Norwood Kiwanis, explained the Kiwanis gift of a television for educational purposes. Miss McClelland, Branch Librarian, was hostess.

The roster of Librarians includes: Miss Lillian Davis, 1907-1910; Miss Margaret Hawley, 1910-1921; Mrs. Mabel Wadsworth, 1921-1925; Miss Alice Ispording, 1925-1934; Miss Alfaretta Mummert, 1935-1936; Mrs. Mildred N. Freeman, 1936-1939; Mrs. Clara Holbrook, 1939-1944; Miss Frances McClelland, 1944- present.

The Library Staff includes: Miss Frances McClelland, Branch Librarian; Miss Helen Knecht, Adult Assistant; Miss Marian Appling, Children's Librarian; Mrs. Jean B. Heller and Miss Ann Steier, Clerks.



JOHN B. DEITERS, SR.

John B. Deiters has been a prominent figure in Norwood's public life for more than a quarter-century. His contributions to youth guidance and to the promotion of public parks, playgrounds and a wide range of health and athletic improvements have had value without price. Formerly vice-Mayor, he is also prominent in church and fraternal affairs. In 1933, John was chosen as President of the first KNOTHOLE BASEBALL LEAGUE in Hamilton County. Long prominent as a baseball umpire, he had lived to see the Knothole organization grow to include more than 500 teams with over 10,000 youngsters, of 9 to 15 years of age, participating in regularly scheduled games. He and Mrs. Deiters reside at 1919 Lloyd Street, Norwood. They have four children; John, Jr., lives at 4990 Kugler Mills Rd., Rossmoyne; Robert on Hewitt Ave. in Walnut Hills; Richard at 8470 Plainview Rd., Rossmoyne. The daughter, Mrs. Elmer Wessell, resides at 227 Dorchester Ave., Mount Auburn.

1920 – THE NORWOOD BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB – 1957

They Laid the Foundation for Today's Modern Norwood Chamber of Commerce

The first Norwood Retail Merchants Association, predecessor of the Norwood Business Men's Club, was organized in 1920 by 25 merchants. The first President was George Guckenberger. He owned and operated a Department Store on Montgomery Road. Guckenberger later became Hamilton County Auditor. He has held that post for many years. No other names of office holders of the first group are available.

The Association was formed in an effort to better local business and to prevent any movements that might be detrimental to Norwood's retail progress.

June 4–9, 1928, The Retail Merchants held their sixth Spring Festival. Lee Lauer- man was General Chairman. A beautifully prepared brochure records the Club's accomplishments from 1920 to 1928. These included boulevard lights on Montgomery Road; procurement of a local Western Union Office; annual community Christmas Celebrations; Hallowe'en Celebrations; Spring Festivals; Norwood Day at various summer resorts; the erection of signs at Corporation lines of every street leading to Norwood.

BECOMES THE N. B. M. C.

October 11, 1937, a new Constitution and By-Laws of the Club were adopted, changing the name to the Norwood Business Men's Club, Inc. The committee on the new Constitution and By-Laws included: E. V. Newman, C. L. Nichols and A. X. Schwebel. Frank J. Ward was elected President; Chas. J. Burtzsch, Vice-Pres.; E. V. Newman, Secy.; C. L. Nichols, Treas. Directors were: Chris Foehr, Jr., John E. Manthey, Carrol Sauer, Jos. H. Leonard, Ralph W. Hukill, W. G. Richardson, Lee Lauer- man and Louis Kaesemeyer. It was at this time that Professional men were first made eligible for Club membership.

In January, 1938, Frank J. Ward, President, appointed the following committees: Delegates and Alternates to the Hamilton County Federated Civic Clubs: John E. Manthey, C. L. Nichols, Chris Foehr, Jr. Alternates: Carrol Sauer, Chas. J. Burtzsch. The Committee on Public Affairs included Ralph Hukill, Chrm., John E. Manthey, Ben Youkilis, Carl Floto, R. J. Dierker, J. C. Love and Louis Kispert. The Traffic Committee was: John E. Manthey, Chrm., W. G. Richardson, W. E. Thayer, C. Swazee, W. B. Sellers, Chas. J. Burtzsch and Jos. H. Leonard. The Membership Committee: Harry J. Ihlendorf, Chrm., E. V. Newman, John E. Manthey, Felix S. Levy and Chris Foehr, Jr. The Program Committee: C. L. Nichols, Chrm., Geo. Stone, Earl Wagner, F. M. McPartland, Louis Kaesemeyer, and James Emmert. The House Committee: E. V. Newman, Chrm., Carrol Sauer and Sam Skurow.



REMEMBER? THE DAYS OF TROLLEYS? N. B. M. C. OUTING.

October 11, 1910 the Club's 20th Anniversary was celebrated at Zahn's Cafe. Newly elected officers were: Lou Erdman, Pres.; Chris Foehr, Jr., Vice-Pres.; E. V. Newman, Secy.; A. S. Bowling, Treas. Directors: William B. Sellers, Wm. Wiggeringloh and Julius Thorn. One of the highlights of the meeting was the presence of all living past Presidents. The first President, George Guckenberger, cut the birthday cake.

The Silver Anniversary meeting was held at the Alms Hotel, November 20, 1945. Dale Wolf, of the *Norwood Enterprise*, was speaker of the evening. He summarized many public improvements which the Club had fought for, including the Montgomery Road paving from Weyer Avenue to the N & W crossing; the annual Christmas decorations; a sub-station post office centrally located in the Fidelity Federal building by courtesy of John Porter; and the Club's active interest in maintaining good government. He recalled the days when 200 members of the organization went en masse to Columbus to fight to maintain the independence of Norwood. Also, in 1925, when members of the N. B. M. C. found revenues of the City of Norwood reduced from \$177,000 to \$27,000, they had successfully launched a campaign to get a special tax levy voted to provide adequate operating revenues.

November 10, 1947, Harold Funk, Chairman of the New Post Office committee, reported that Norwood, gauged by its population, was entitled to a post office costing \$300,000, allowing ten per cent of this amount for land.

September, 1949, a Resolution was passed, asking the Federal Government to erect a new Post Office.

January 18, 1950, the Business Men's Club petitioned the City for a re-routing of safety lane traffic, which at that time blocked customers from Montgomery Road stores between Lawrence and Mills Avenues.

October 9, 1950, the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce approached the

Club about awarding prizes for the best Hallowe'en store window picture, the merchant to furnish water paint to each contestant. This project was intended to combat soaping of store windows by pranksters. The Club agreed to join in this project.

On September 23, 1946, E. V. Newman received a plaque to welcome him as an Honorary Life Member. February 10, 1947, was designated Felix Levy night. He also received a Life Membership. On January 11, 1951, Willard E. Thayer was presented with a Life Membership. This high honor also was bestowed on John Gerdson in 1956.

In 1951, the Norwood Business Men's Club projected a five-point civic improvement program: 1st, to secure off-street parking lots, in cooperation with the City; 2nd, to improve lighting along Montgomery Road; 3rd, to relocate the No. 1 Fire House from Montgomery Road to Sherman Avenue in order to reduce dangerous traffic congestion at time of fire alarms; 4th, to effect a new truck route for large trucks moving through Norwood; 5th, to expedite a new Post Office.

NOW A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On June 17, 1957, the Norwood Business Men's Club received its official Ohio Charter, becoming the Norwood Chamber of Commerce.

The roster of past Presidents includes: George Guckenberger, 1920-1921; Willard E. Thayer, 1922; Frank J. McHugh, 1923; Felix Levy, 1924; Smith Tredway, 1925; Lee Lauerman, 1926; E. V. Newman, 1927; George Grad, 1928; Felix Levy, 1929; Louis Erdman, 1930; Thomas F. Behrens, 1931, 1932; Felix Levy, 1933; Frank J. Ward, 1934; John E. Manthey, 1935; Chris Foehr, Jr., 1936; Frank J. Ward, 1937, 1938; William B. Sellers, 1939; Louis Erdman, 1940, 1941; Theo. A. Dorl, 1942, 1943; A. S. Bowling, Jr., 1944; George Boehm, 1945; Floyd J. Rosselott, 1946; William R. Wiggeringloh, 1947; Harold Funk, 1948, 1949 & 1950; Art Sauer, 1951; Frank X. Bruewer, 1952, 1953; Harold Ihlendorf, 1954, 1955; Park Dunigan, 1956; Hayden Sizemore, 1957.

Here's What N. B. M. C. ACHIEVED FOR THE CITY OF NORWOOD

The Complete Story of Unselfish Personal and Group Effort Will Never Be Told, but Here are a Few MATTERS of Public Record that Typify the Benefits

NEW MERCURY VAPOR LIGHTS ON THE PIKE

The N. B. M. C. Committee, headed by Ben Youkilis and Ted Dorl, secured the consent of the property owners along the Pike to pay the extra assessments necessary to assure the improvement.

OFFSTREET PARKING BOND ISSUE

This Bond Issue, for which N. B. M. C. worked tirelessly, provided offstreet parking spaces for thousands of automobiles, adding to public convenience and helping Norwood business.

NEW POST OFFICE FOR NORWOOD

The beautiful and commodious U. S. Post Office, which is to front Allison street, extending through to Franklin avenue, between Sherman avenue and Mills avenue, must be recognized as a cooperative achievement between the Norwood United Civic Assn. and the Norwood Business Men's Club. N. B. M. C. took a leading part in organizing United Civic, which immediately began a vigorous campaign, spearheaded by John C. Porter, for a Norwood Post Office. N. B. M. C., as a member organization of United civic, put the full weight of its community influence and membership action into the project. Both organizations, in turn, were supported in their efforts by Herbert C. Rumble, Regional U. S. Post Office Inspector, and by the cooperation of Congressman Gordon H. Scherer.

THE WASHINGTON AVENUE PARKING LOT

N. B. M. C., once more through the personal services of Ben Youkilis, cooperated with and aided City Officials to obtain this valuable corner and transform it into a Municipal Parking Lot, which provides a two-way convenience: all-day parking for Pike merchants and in-and-out parking for their customers.

NORWOOD'S PROPOSED HEALTH CENTER AND WAR MEMORIAL

As a member-organization of the Norwood United Civic Association, N. B. M. C. cooperated with United to reactivate both community-wide and City Hall interest in this historic project, bonds for which, amounting to \$225,000 had been approved by Norwood's voters in the election of 1945. The sites of the new Center is tentatively set for an appropriate War Memorial to be placed in Victory Park at Montgomery road and Mills avenue, with the Civic Health Center on the southside of Sherman avenue opposite the Norwood High School. The project should prove one of Norwood's finest and most beneficial municipal improvements.

Other urban-renewal projects that the Norwood Business Men's Club, and its successor, the Norwood Chamber of Commerce, worked for and will continue to pursue, include:

Removal of the No. 1 Fire House from its present congested-area location, City

Hall, along the Pike, to another, more suitable site, centrally located but away from the continuous "traffic jam". N. B. M. C., and its successor, the C. of C., would like to see an annual three to four-day Norwood Civic Exposition. The spectacular range of Norwood's industries could be

COOPERATION WITH NORWOOD'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

N. B. M. C., throughout its history, has supported every constructive move of Norwood's Board of Education to keep Norwood's schools among the best in the state and to further all youth programs intended to promote the personal and group interests of Norwood's entire school population.

CHRISTMAS STREET LIGHTS & DECORATIONS

This community project was inaugurated by N. B. M. C. in 1948, providing Holiday lights and decorations along the Pike in the mid-town business areas. Originally, the cost, around \$3000, was met by assessing the merchants and property owners a nominal charge per running foot. The costs henceforth will be met by increased membership dues from those who derive the chief benefits in the Christmas shopping area.

CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCE PROGRAMS

These, also, originated in 1948. N. B. M. C. was determined that Norwood children must have their own great annual civic Christmas Jubilee. This includes placing a community Christmas tree in front of City Hall; a "Pike" Santa Claus to visit Norwood's stores. He also visits Norwood schools and is available to Norwood organizations for their Yuletide parties.

INFORMATION HEADQUARTERS FOR OUT-OF-TOWNERS

Over the last 10 years, N. B. M. C., operated as a Bureau of Information, answering an ever-increasing number of requests for information about local industries, business and other related important civic matters. From this time forward, with Hayden H. Sizemore as Executive Vice-Pres. and Manager, this handling of out-of-town inquiries for the Norwood Chamber of Commerce, may have high value to the community as a whole.

SPONSORS PUBLICATION OF NORWOOD'S HISTORY

Early in 1957, by the unanimous approval of both its officers and its membership, N. B. M. C. determined to publish a combination history and illustrated civic promotion, entitled, THE CITY OF NORWOOD: 1809-1957, engaging its public relations manager, Arthur G. Ruppert, as editor-manager. This work is now in your hands, published by N. B. M. C.'s successor, the Norwood Chamber of Commerce.

dramatized in a "show" that would attract guests from the entire tri-state area. One of the prime objectives of N. B. M. C. (and its successor, the C. of C.) is continuously to seek additional parking facilities for Norwood shoppers.

THE 1957 NORWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE —

James F. Droesch,
Industrialist, Pledges Great
New Organization Will Work
Tirelessly to Lift the
City to New Peaks of
Civic Progress

The Norwood Chamber of Commerce received its Ohio Charter as a non-profit organization on June 17, 1957.

There is an epic of achievement concealed in those few words.

There is more: The Norwood Business Men's Club has bequeathed to the Norwood Chamber of Commerce an inspiring tradition of civic-minded leadership.

This leadership, over the last generation, originated with and has been sustained by a small group of business and professional men, who have had one dominant ambition; to help the community of Norwood.



JAMES F. DROESCH
President



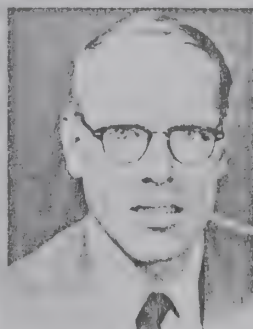
HAYDEN H. SIZEMORE
Executive Vice-President and Manager



BEN YOKILIS
1st Vice-President



HAROLD FUNK
2nd Vice-President



GEORGE HEINEKAMP
Treasurer



JAMES C. MULLALLY
Recording Secretary

This ambition unquestionably has been tempered by the desire to maintain a high standard of commercial progress for the city; a condition fundamental to any city's welfare. Every branch of the community life, including schools, churches, the professions and city government, must invariably benefit by the development of more prosperous local business.

Yet no community, regardless of size, is by and of itself a complete economic entity. The competition for the Norwood dollar has always been, and will remain, intensive, extensive, and unpredictable. Norwood may hope to retain her position as a fortunate and independent community only as long as she produces able, realistic, civic-conscious business leaders. They must be willing to sacrifice money, time and energy to meet the challenge of the highly competitive world outside Norwood's boundaries.

It is heartening that over the last decade, especially, Norwood has produced a group of leaders who have both recognized the commercial challenge and rose to meet it.

It would be an historical disservice to the present generation and to posterity to hide these leaders in a cloak of anonymity.

In this group the following men have likely contributed more in time, energy and thoughtful planning to promote the welfare of the Norwood community than any kindred group in Norwood's past: Ben Youkilis, Alan M. Cooper, Harold Funk, John C. Porter, John Manthey, Hayden H. Sizemore, Frank X. Bruewer, John Wolf, George Boehm, Raymond J. Deirker, John Gerdson, Dr. Louis B. Shenk, Theo. Dorl, Arthur Sauer, Al Rau, Chris Foehr, Jr., Harry Pastor, William Schlie, Walter Pfeifer, Joe Love, Jerry Bridges, Lou Erdman, Judge Andrew Haefner, Judge William E. Chester, William B. Sellers, Harold Ihlendorf, Thos. Hauss, William C. Sellers, Geo. Crathwahl, George P. Kleb, Ted Rodgers, S. Paul Mathews, William Stack, Joseph Koffler, Phil Lahman, Tom Reynolds, E. William Schoneberger, James Mullally, Myer Friedman, Nathan Steinberg, Herman Lass, Wm. R. Wiggerlingloh. We must also honor those deceased: Felix Levy, Willard Thayer, Frank McHugh, Albert S. Bowling, E. V. Newman and Louis Kaesemeyer.

Neither time nor events discouraged them. They believed in Norwood, past present and future. They said so with pride

and convictions through years of trial and error that would have defeated men of less purpose and courage. It may even be said their zeal was contagious. They kept the spirit of Norwood community service alive.

Their greatest handicap was money lack. Membership dues in both the old Norwood Merchants Association and its successor, the Norwood Business Men's Club, were insignificant. Yet these men refused to be discouraged. As the years went by they built, for a city of Norwood's size, a relatively loyal and cooperative "club" of civic-conscious followers; merchants, dentists, druggists, bankers, judges, lawyers, teachers and others.

Yet, for some reason, about the close of 1956, the whole movement seemed on the verge of collapsing. A large percentage of dues-paying members were delinquent; and too many dropped out altogether. The question was: could the Norwood Business Men's Club survive this siege of public indifference?

Many a blessing is hidden in what for the moment may seem eminent disaster. This proved true of the Norwood Business Men's Club.

Introducing a New Epoch in Norwood History



WILLIAM BRADY
Trustee



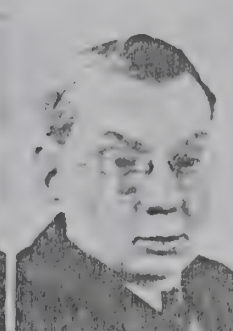
FRANK X. BRUEWER
Trustee



PARK G. DUNNINGAN
Trustee



PAUL J. GEORGE
Trustee



JOHN L. GERDSEN
Trustee



ROBERT GREENFIELD
Trustee



ZERN C. JOSEPH
Trustee



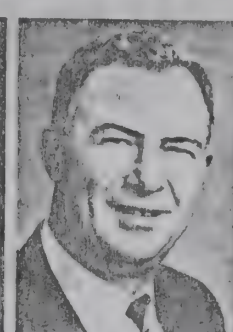
JOSEPH KOFFLER
Trustee



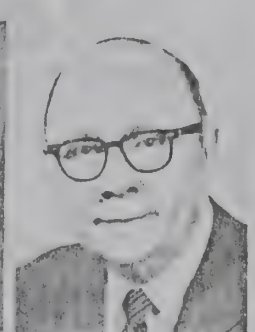
PAUL J. MATTHEWS
Trustee



THOMAS J. NUTTLE, JR.
Trustee



CLARK T. PARRISH
Trustee



HARRY PASTOR
Trustee

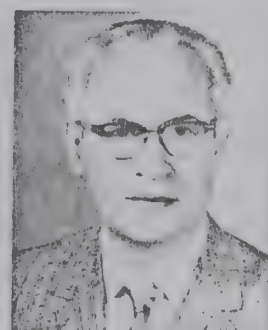
In 1956, Park Dunigan, Norwood realtor, was elected President of the Club. Park had accepted the honor under protest. The demands of his own business compelled him to chase the hour hand around the clock. He recommended that Hayden Sizemore, then and now president of the Norwood Property Owners Association, be appointed de facto president. Norwood Business Men's Club Officers and members assented to this proposal by acclamation.

Sizemore has long been an acknowledged Norwood leader. He proved his civic-worth in his activities for the Norwood Property Owners Association and Norwood United Civic Association. He is the only man in Norwood's history to have held the office of President of three important Norwood associations simultaneously: The Norwood Chamber of Commerce, the Norwood Property Owners Association and the Norwood United Civic Association.

Beginning with the month Sizemore became de facto president, the story of the Norwood Business Men's Club became an inspiring civic-legend. In three months, Norwood Business Men's Club membership zoomed to an all-time high. Then, in the spring of 1957, a Merchant's Committee, headed by Harry Pastor and Robert Greenfield, was organized. In a matter of weeks, the community of Norwood stores began a collective advertising campaign, both locally and in the Cincinnati newspapers. This was the first concerted attempt by the merchants of modern Norwood to offset the sparkle of nearby modern shopping centers and the tremendous and continuous cam-



E. WM. SCHONEBERGER
Trustee



SAMUEL SKUROW
Trustee



DR. LOUIS B. SHENK
Trustee

paigns of downtown Cincinnati stores to lure away the Norwood dollar.

Yet, Sizemore, in January, 1957, becoming Norwood Business Men's Club's elective president, had other aces to play. For years he had been recommending that the Club change its name. The word "business" was too restrictive. He wanted the Club to become a "Board of Trade" or a "Chamber of Commerce." Even as long ago as 1953 there had been panels of discussion concerning such a change, but no definite steps had been taken.

Now, as President, Sizemore was in a position to get things done. Early in 1957, in behalf of the Norwood Business Men's Club, he asked for the Board's consent to form a Norwood Chamber of Commerce. This was granted, unanimously. Then, at the next Norwood Business Men's Club general meeting, the members, voted by an overwhelming majority to empower the

Board to apply for a new Charter. The Charter was granted on June 17, 1957. Shortly, thereafter, the new organization applied for membership in the Ohio and United States Chamber of Commerce. Following this, the Trustees of the new C. of C. vigorously followed through on another important project the old N.B.M.C. had started: completion of the combination history and illustrated civic promotion — the book you now have in your hands — "THE CITY OF NORWOOD: 1809-1957," by Arthur G. Ruppert.

The next step forward was both dramatic and far-seeing. Sizemore and the other Norwood Chamber of Commerce leaders, not only wanted a Chamber of Commerce; they were unanimous in their ambition to have the new Chamber headed by a top Norwood industrialist. Of all names under discussion, one stood out; James F. Droesch, Industrial Relations Director of the Fisher

Body Corporation, Division of the General Motors Corporation, Norwood plant. Droesch had previously manifested keen interest in such an organization.

This was the prelude. On November 17, 1957, "Jim" Droesch became president of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce replacing Hayden H. Sizemore, the Chamber's first president.

What of the future?

The beginning is auspicious. The new Norwood Chamber of Commerce is a democratic body.

Its ideas, ideals and goals may be summed up in a phrase: "we are for Norwood!"

Starting off with about 200 members, its Officers and Trustees have been thoughtfully chosen to represent the community as

a whole; industry, commerce, the financial institutions, the schools, churches, clubs, organizations, and civic government.

In his acceptance speech, the new Chamber of Commerce President, James F. Droesch, eloquently heralded the prospects for the future, saying:

... We are working together to help make Norwood the most prosperous city of its size in the Nation.

... We will counsel with the Norwood Merchants Committee in every practical manner to help improve the retail business in Norwood.

... We will in every practical way continue to support every movement that has one ideal objective; to keep Norwood's schools among the best in the State and Nation.

... We are really a community of churches; a town of God-fearing people. Let's keep it that way.

... I cannot conceive of any situation that might cause our Chamber of Commerce to enter the politics arena, except from the viewpoint of working for and supporting good government, regardless of party lines!

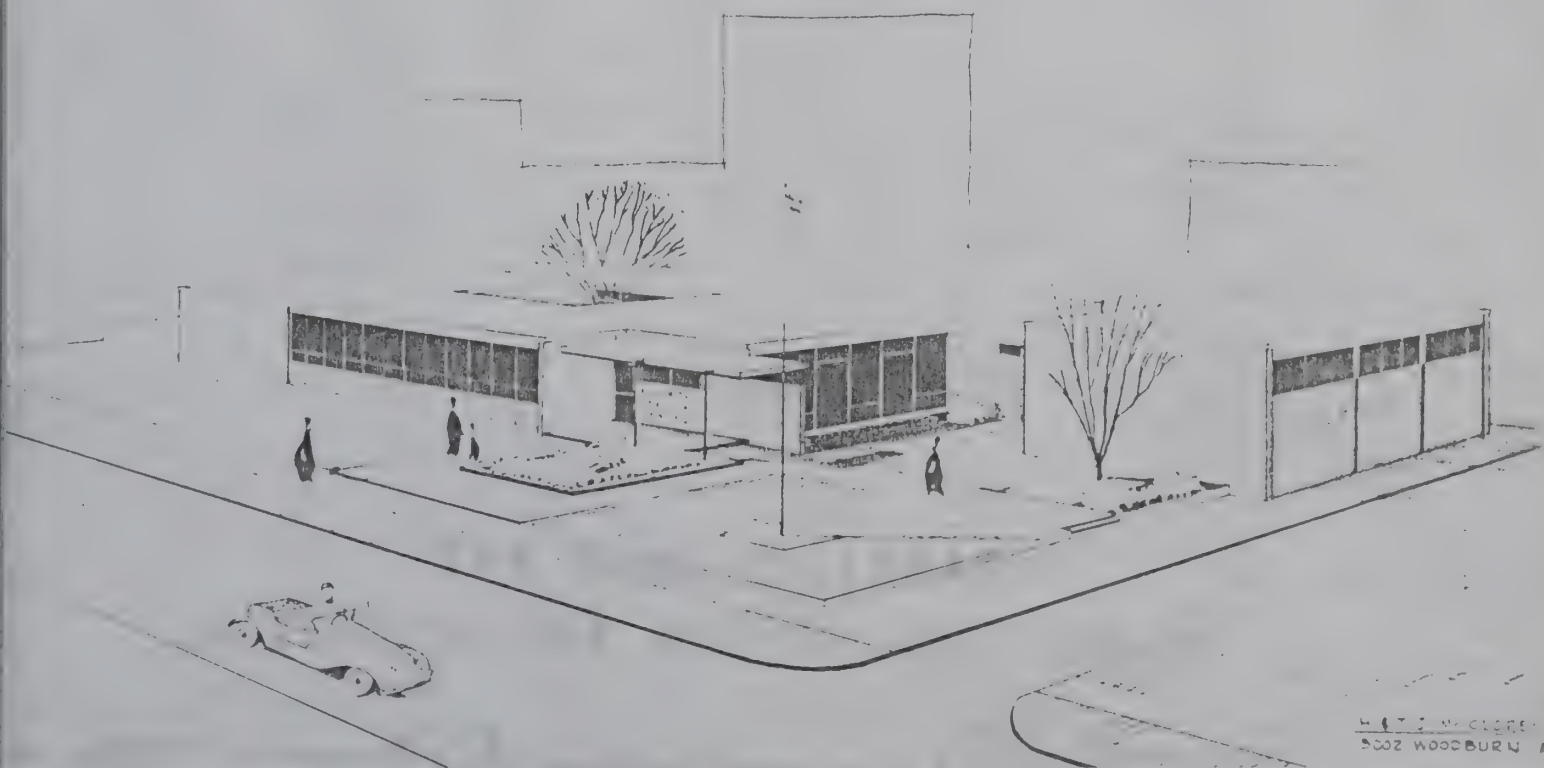
... We must work together to make Norwood's retail stores as inviting to shop in as the metropolitan stores of downtown Cincinnati, and of the shopping centers.

... Working together over the next few years, we shall see a new Norwood emerge ... a community that will be looked up to by all other cities of its size in the country ... a wonderful city to live in, work in, and do business.



NORWOOD FIRE DEPT. IN 1905

PROPOSED NORWOOD WAR MEMORIAL AND HEALTH CENTER ON SHERMAN AVENUE
TYPICAL OF MANY IMPROVEMENTS THE NORWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS WORKING FOR IN NORWOOD



W. F. M. CLORE
5002 WOODBURN A

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957



GLOBE-WERNICKE makes business a pleasure



Making business a pleasure for American industry is a fine art at Globe-Wernicke . . . and has been for the past 75 years. The beauty, dignity, and efficiency of G/W business equipment have become the standard of comparison for the industry . . . a direct result of Globe-Wernicke's know-how, backed by extensive engineering and research.

In addition, Globe-Wernicke has always played an important role in this community by providing steady, well-paid jobs for thousands. And their good neighbor policy has been a generous one with respect to charities and other community needs.



CINCINNATI 12, OHIO

FOR **75** YEARS, MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD'S FINEST BUSINESS EQUIPMENT, SYSTEMS AND FILING SUPPLIES

THE CITY OF NORWOOD: 1809-1957

THE GLOBE-WERNICKE CO.

Serving the World of Business as Technological Leaders
in the Production of Office Equipment for Over 75 Years

For over 75 years, The Globe-Wernicke Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been an industrial leader, producing the most up-to-date and scientifically advanced office equipment, office accessories, and office supplies, functionally designed to speed up business routine and cut unnecessary overhead costs. In 1882, when the present Globe-Wernicke Co. was incorporated, under the laws of the State of Ohio, as The Globe Files Company, office equipment was not only meager but primitive. The spindle and pigeonhole were the accepted methods of filing, although the box file, much as we know it today, had been invented in 1875. By 1880, a variation of the box file in cabinet form, called a letter file cabinet, was coming into use by the larger, more progressive companies.

With the nation, at this time, stirring with the first young growth of industry, the need for office equipment and procedures was sensed rather than understood by industrial leaders. In Cincinnati, however, a group of forward-looking men, viewing the situation, decided to do something about it. These men, H. C. Yeiser, George V. Nauerth, R. F. Leaman, J. J. Hooker, W. N. King, and C. S. Cragg, incorporated on February 9, 1882. The Globe Files Company, with capital stock of \$60,000, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling files, including pigeonhole cases, box files, and letter file cabinets. George V. Nauerth was elected president of this new corporation.

Within a year of its founding, and even before the company was operating at a

profit, it was necessary to move into larger quarters to house the growing manufacturing operations. In 1884, the company issued its first catalog. Just prior to this, W. B. Carpenter assumed the duties of president of the corporation.

Sometime during 1881, the management of the company began to glimpse the rich fields of the office equipment business that stretched ahead. Accordingly, the limiting word "Files" was dropped from its name and the company became "The Globe Company." This change was not, however, made official until March, 1887. In addition to its Globe line of file cabinets and desks, a Stationers' Catalog listing 43 other items was published. Also, during this three year period, branch offices were established first in New York, then Boston, and agencies were set up in Toronto and San Francisco.

In 1898 Henry C. Yeiser, Sr., was elected to the presidency of the company. In this position, he was destined to guide the company's progress for the next quarter century. In this same year, too, the plant was further enlarged and improved.

The closing of the century brought amazing changes to The Globe Company. For \$100,000 in stock, it purchased the assets, goodwill, and patents of The Wernicke Company of Grand Rapids and the name of the corporation was changed to The Globe-Wernicke Company. The patents acquired were, chiefly, those for the "Wernicke System of Elastic Bookcases," the principles of which were promptly applied to all types of office cabinets.

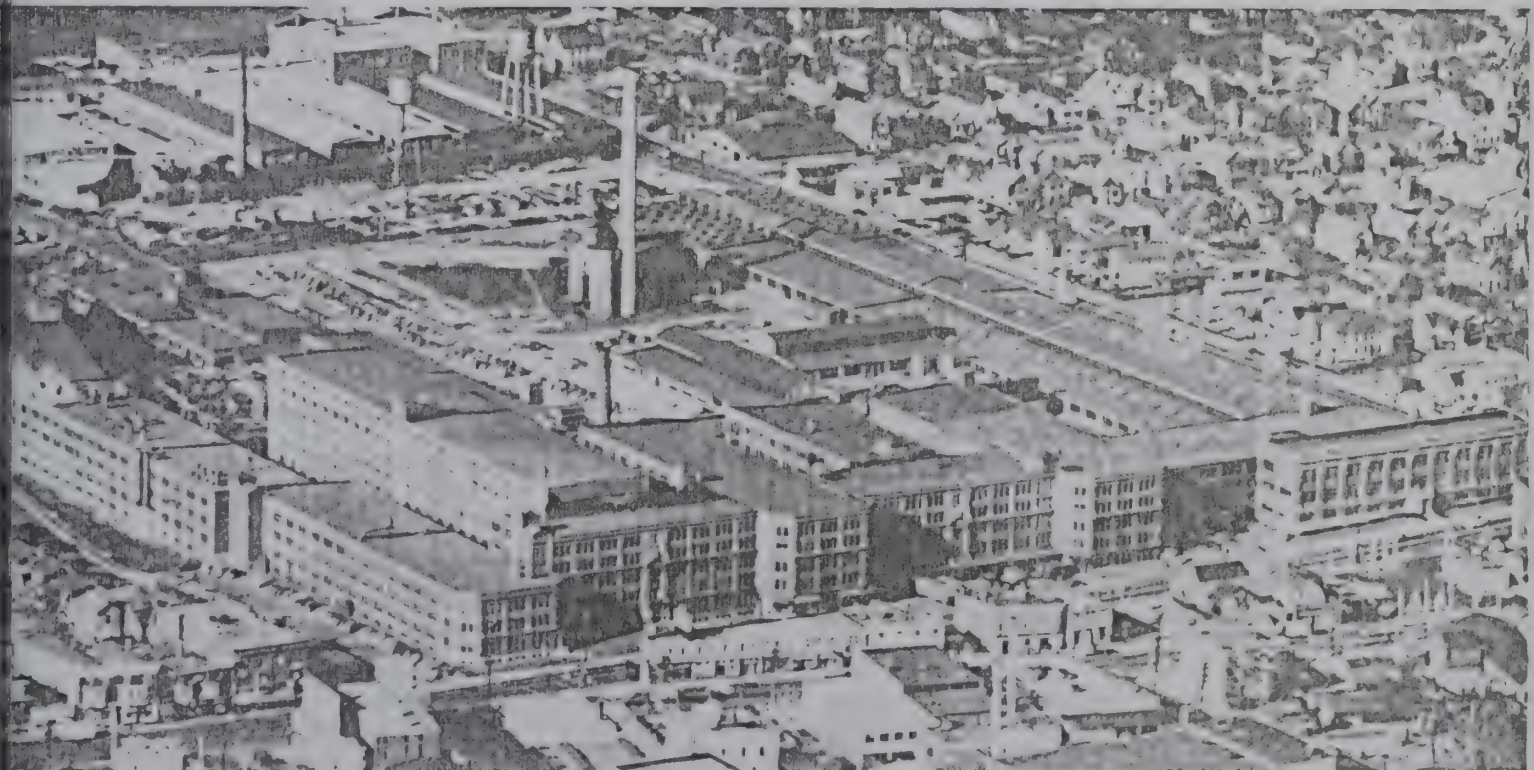
To provide adequate facilities for the



R. HERMAN HAMMER
President

manufacture of the new bookcase line, a 14-acre tract in Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, was purchased on which was constructed a building containing more than 200,000 square feet of floor space. The enlarged Eighth Street plant was retained for the manufacture of all other merchandise made by the company.

One of the greatest innovations ever introduced in the office equipment industry was developed at this time (1898) by The Globe-Wernicke Company. Mr. Edwin G. Seibels, an insurance adjuster in North Carolina, consulted the company about making a box for filing papers in a vertical position. The cabinet made for Mr. Seibels is, today, enshrined at the Smithsonian



Aerial view of main Globe-Wernicke Offices and Plant, Norwood, Ohio.



E. G. RAHE
Vice President - Sales



W. G. ALBRINCK
Vice President - Finance



J. K. CARNES
Vice President - Manufacturing

Institution in Washington, D. C. as the prototype of the modern vertical file. As the U. S. Patent Office did not consider the idea patentable, this Globe-Wernicke file was immediately copied by countless other manufacturers. In 1937, The Globe-Wernicke Co. presented Mr. Seibels with a bronze plaque in recognition of his pioneer work in developing the vertical method of filing letters and papers.

To meet the demands of both the domestic and foreign markets, Globe-Wernicke again began an expansion program in 1904 which called for enlargement of the existing Norwood factory. A \$165,000 desk factory was added as well as cabinet and metal works, costing \$250,000. The following year, 1905, the Alabama Timber Lands were purchased, while further additions were being made to the Norwood plant, including a new building for the manufacture of steel cabinets.

A major expansion program took place in 1914 when the Norwood plant was again enlarged at a cost of \$400,000 to include the general offices and facilities of the old Eighth Street factory which was sold.

Within a year after the Armistice the company was again making further expansions in the steel and wood working divisions. Enlargement of the wood working division alone cost \$1,200,000.

The company was re-organized in 1934 and J. S. Sprott was elected president, the post he held until his death in 1949. Although a slight loss was sustained during 1934, the next year showed a profit and Globe-Wernicke was back again on the highway to success.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, The Globe-Wernicke Co. plunged into an all-out program of war work that absorbed more than 90% of the huge plant's capacity. Wing flaps, troop seats, and nacelle doors for Curtiss-Wright "Commando" planes, tail cones for Republic's "Thunderbolt" fighters, and vast quantities of ship's furniture

(more than 100 different items, from officers' double bunks to sea rails) poured from the shops. At the same time, the company's peacetime products were requisitioned in staggering quantities for military use. For instance, one factory engaged in assembling B-29 Superfortresses equipped each plane with three or four Globe-Wernicke clipboards before turning the plane over to the Army.

In February of 1949, J. S. Sprott who had guided the destiny of The Globe-Wernicke Co. since 1931 passed away. In the same month, the Board of Directors elected Alfred C. Howard, the executive vice president, to the dual position of President and General Manager.

On May 4, 1954, the Board of Directors election, Mr. Hammer, who had been General Manager. At the time of his election, Mr. Hammer who had been associated with Globe-Wernicke for thirty years, was serving as Vice President - Finance, Secretary, and Treasurer.

In August 1955, The Globe-Wernicke Co. was purchased by The City Auto Stamping Co. of Toledo. The following are the present officers: R. Herman Hammer, President; Joseph F. Howard, Executive Vice President; Elmer G. Rahe, Vice President - Sales; W. G. Albrinck, Vice President,

Finance; J. K. Carnes, Vice President - Manufacturing; William H. Patterson, Treasurer, and Wayne E. Stichter, Secretary.

From its modest beginning back in 1882, when production was restricted to files, The Globe-Wernicke Co. has grown and progressed until today, 75 years later, its modernly equipped plant, is staffed by experienced craftsmen. This large plant, covering 26 acres of floor space, consisted of three major manufacturing divisions: Paper, Wood and Steel with production facilities unsurpassed in the industry. These three divisions produce Globe-Wernicke's more than 4,000 items that are sold by independent dealers not only in every city and town of the United States, but throughout the international market as well.

Although wood played an important part in the fabrication of office furniture at the turn of the century, the demand for wood declined steadily after World War II. At the same time, the demand for steel office furniture increased appreciably. In 1953, after a careful study of the market, Globe-Wernicke discontinued its Wood Division. This has enabled the company to concentrate all of its engineering, research, and merchandising facilities on the steel equipment line, filing systems, and office accessories.



G-W
EXECUTIVE
TECHNIPLAN

Available in choice of
colors and hardware
styles to meet any
decorative plan.

ORIGINAL CHARTER MEMBERS

THE NORWOOD, OHIO, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A & B Auto Bike Co.
 Adler Furniture
 Albers Super Market (Colonial Stores)
 Allied Distributing Co.
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 American Laundry Machinery Co.
 A & P Super Market
 Armstrong, Charles J.
 Arnett & Sons Real Estate
 Arnold Friendly Gas Station
 Bailer's Restaurant
 Bales Motors Used Cars
 Bargain Center
 Ben's Jewelry Store
 Beneficial Finance Co.
 Benney, Richard H.
 Bill's Service Station
 Bisher, John E. & Sons
 Bob's Men's Wear
 Boehm, George
 Bridges, Jerry
 Browne, Nat
 Brueneman Dry Cleaners
 Buffington, Dr. Emil N.
 Burtschy Florists
 Busken's Bakery
 Buttafoco, George
 Checker Stores
 Chester, William E.
 Central Norwood Bldg. Assoc.
 Chevrolet Div. (GMC), Norwood
 City Loan & Savings
 Cliff's Texaco Service
 Community Finance Corp.
 Craig & Son Lithograph
 Crathwohl, George
 Creative Sales Co.
 Delp Auto Body Service
 Dick's Super Service
 Don Seta Beauty Salon
 Dorl & Fern Florist
 Dunigan, Park G.
 Duccilli, Harry
 Economy Chevrolet
 Economy Sav. & Loan Co.
 Elliot Drugs
 Emrich Audit Co.
 Equitable Audit & Credit Bur.
 Fashion Shop
 Feldhaus Home Improvement Co.
 Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan
 Firestone Store
 First Bldg. & Loan Co.
 First National Bank
 Fisher Body Div. (GMC), Norwood
 Flinn's Tire & Battery Service
 Floto's Inc.
 Foehr, Chris, Jr.
 Frisch's Norwood Inc.
 Futurama Furniture Co.
 G. & G. Mfg. Co.
 George, Paul J.
 Gerdson, John
 Getz Jewelers
 Goldsmith's Dept. Store

B. F. Goodrich Store
 Greenwald Jewelers
 Geppert's Barber Shop
 Haefner, Andrew
 Hageman-Pontiac
 Hamilton Warehouse Inc.
 Hauss & Co.
 Heath's Super Market
 Hebesberger & Block
 H & H Grill
 Hill, Dave Movers
 Hines, Mel, Realtor
 Hi-Ho Restaurant
 Hockett, J. C. Co.
 Hollander, Co. Inc.
 House of Music
 Hukill, Fred E. Insurance
 Hunter Savings Assoc.
 Indian Mound Pharmacy
 Jaeger Printing Co.
 Johnston, H. G.
 Johnston, R. F. Paint Store
 Jones Bros. Plumbing
 Jobbers Outlet
 Keidel Plumbing Supplies
 Kelley, E. E. Drugs
 Kitchen Appliances Inc.
 King Drug Co.
 Kroger Company
 Kleb & Ihlendorf, Funeral Home
 LaFavorite Soda Grill
 Lane, Homer
 Lass 'n Lass Apparel Store
 Laurens, Frank Bros.
 Leader Sporting Goods
 LeBlond, R. K. Machine Tool Co.
 Lee's Auto Mart
 Lehman, Harry J. Jr.
 Leininger, Ray
 Leo's Incorporated
 LePof's
 Lexington Coin Shop
 Lumilli Neon Sign Co.
 Main Paint & Glass
 Manthey, John E.
 Meet N' Eat
 Meier & Mathews
 Meinking Express
 Melrose Shamrock Cab
 Model Shoe Store
 Muffler Man
 Myers Clothes
 Miller Bros. Wallpaper Co.
 Neisner Bros.
 New Era Construction Co.
 New Era Sales Co.
 Norwood Animal Hospital
 Norwood Automotive Parts
 Norwood Auto Upholstering
 Norwood Bldg. & Loan
 Norwood Boss Sales Co.
 Norwood Brake Service
 Norwood Camera Shop
 Norwood Enterprise
 Norwood Federal Sav. & Loan

Norwood Food Shop
 Norwood Furniture & Appliance
 Norwood Gas & Electric Shop
 Norwood Glass & Glazing
 Norwood Hyde-Park Bank
 Norwood Improved Bldg. & Loan
 Norwood Motor Mart
 Norwood Paint & Hardware Co.
 Norwood Recreation Billiards
 Norwood Sash & Door
 Norwood Savings Bank
 Norwood Studio
 Norwood Supply Co.
 Norwood Theatre
 Norwood Typewriter Shop
 One Hour Martinizing Cleaners
 Pastor's Capitol Clothes
 Peter's Cafeteria
 Puls, R. L. Pharmacy
 Quade, Robert
 Queen Optical Co.
 Quick Service Dry Cleaners
 Radio Center
 Reliable Finance Co.
 Renz, Joseph
 Richardson's Furniture & Appl.
 Romer Funeral Home
 Ruppert, Arthur G.
 Schoeneberger, E. William
 Schott-Lippert Buick Co.
 Schmidlapp Motor Car Co.
 Schmidt Heating Co.
 Sellers, William C.
 Serodino Drugs
 S. & S. Laboratories, Inc.
 Shea, Joseph W. Jr.
 Sherk, Dr. Louis B.
 Sherwin-Williams Paint Store
 Shopwell Store
 Sizemore, Hayden H.
 Skurow, Hyman
 Skurow, Sam
 Smally, Dr. D. J.
 S & S Heating
 Standard Rug & Linoleum
 Steier's Food Market
 Steinberg's Clothes
 Stones Bowling Alleys
 Stobridge Lithographing Co.
 Teds Pony Keg
 Tredway Funeral Home
 Ullom, Dr. George P.
 United Dairy Farmers
 Vinson, Lou Auto Service
 Vogue Shop
 Vorhis Funeral Home
 Wagner Service Co.
 Waite's Pet Supplies
 Ward's Gulf Service
 Washington Service Co.
 Wolf's Pure Oil Service
 Woolworth, F. W. Co.
 Wysong's Sporting Goods
 Zahn's Restaurant

After years of attempts to foster a Norwood Branch YMCA, a meeting of laymen was held at the home of John S. Duley, January, 1926. State Secretary Rhoades and Judson McKim, General Secretary of the YMCA, were present. The group had been assured of assistance from the Community Chest. Thus, April, 1926, the Norwood "Y" association established a "non-equipment" headquarters at Elm & Montgomery Road.

Members of the first Committee of Management were: J. B. Miller, Harry Engelhardt, Willard E. Thayer, Theodore C. Dorl, C. W. Johnson, Rev. William T. Paterson, Arthur L. Wolf and Harry H. Baker. Members of the major committees the first year were: Earle R. Knight, Will C. James, C. C. Gross, John J. Braun, John Omwake, G. M. Ott, Harold Morton, J. F. Joseph, H. N. West, H. Mallon, Allen C. Roudebush, Felix S. Levy, C. Bain Waters, Rev. George T. Lawton, M. H. Folger, Dr. E. S. Snyder, S. E. Murdock, John H. Rabijs, Alfred Fairhead, E. S. Mason, George C. Merckel, W. R. Griffin, Frank McHugh and George Guckenberger.

J. B. Miller devoted years of leadership, to promoting the Norwood Branch and served as Chairman of the Committee of Management from 1926 to 1941.

In 1927, through the initiative of Willard E. Thayer, a building site at Sherman and Walter Avenues was obtained for about \$42,000. The location included the former Zion Reformed Church building and parsonage, also two houses in the rear on Lawrence Avenue. Income from these residences helped reduce the "Y" debt. In 1940, Ferdinand Chudoba, a well-known Norwood benefactor, cancelled the remainder of the debt with a check for \$4,695.

The old church served as the "Y" center from 1927 to 1945, but with the membership steadily increasing the need for a larger building became imperative.

As early as 1942, the building fund was given a practical lift by gifts totaling \$18,050 from E. B. Stanley, of the American Laundry Machinery Co., together with Oskar Frey of the Cincinnati Chemical Works, Inc., Willard E. Thayer of the First National Bank, and their friends. In 1943, Cecil H. Gamble, President of the Directors of the Cincinnati YMCA, and Matthew A. Follman, of the U.S. Playing Card Co., raised \$5,750 and \$3,450 in 1944.

By Spring, 1945, plans were adopted to conduct a Building Fund Campaign. After many conferences, the governing Boards of both the YMCA and the YWCA gave their approval to the proposed joint venture, agreeing that the new branch building should house both "Y's". A fund-raising campaign to obtain \$250,000 was announced. The new Branch was to be called The Northeastern Y.

The Citizens goal was set at \$50,000; to be raised between April 28 and May 15, 1947. Leaders selected were: E. B. Stanley, Campaign General Chairman; Dr. Oskar Frey, Industrial Campaign Chairman; Wil-



"Y" BUILDING AT SHERMAN AND WALTER AVENUES

lard E. Thayer, General Chairman, Citizens Campaign; Mrs. Cary S. Miller, Vice-Chrm., Citizens; Lewis W. Bodley, Vice-Chrm., and Campaign Director; Raymond J. Dirker and William Fridman, Citizens Special Gifts; Van B. Retallick, Chrm., of Schools; Harold S. Bates, Mrs. David C. Evans, Henry Grim, Erwin E. Mason, Sr., Cary S. Miller, David Ramage and Miss Ruth Ware, Advisory Committee.

The Campaign was a great success. The Northeastern Branch YMCA-YWCA was dedicated Sunday, April 23, 1950. Mrs. Herbert Langhout, Chairman of the Board of Management of the YWCA and Van B. Retallick, Chairman of the Board of Management of the YMCA, participated.

It was revealed at the dedication service that only Santa Monica, Cal., had enlisted a similar cooperation of YMCA and YWCA agencies. The unification of the two in Norwood, referred to as an experiment, is being watched with interest by "Y" leaders throughout America.

Situated in an industrial area, the Northeastern Branch has always maintained close working relationship with Norwood's industries.

Each agency has its own Committee of Management, its own staff and separate

offices. To decide over-all questions of policy there is a YMCA-YWCA Cooperating Committee composed of seven men and seven women from the respective Committees of Management, plus the Northeastern Executive of each Association.

Total different Members on register during the year: Boys, under 18, 1,381; Young men, age 18 to 29, 160; men, age 30 and up, 529. Total, 2,070 members.

Past Secretaries of the YMCA include: Paul M. Borrer, May, 1926 to August 1926; George N. Hartman, 1926-1930; Henry E. Grim, 1931-1938; Julius L. Thorn, 1938-1942; Harry B. Strothman, 1942-1943; Lewis Bodley, 1944-1952; Edwin E. Schultz, 1952 - present.

The 1957 Board of Management members are: Chairman, John C. Porter; Vice-Chrm., Raymond Walther; Sec'y., Harold Funk. Also Rev. Robert E. Briggeman, Theo C. Dorl, James Garvey, Albert Geselbracht, Dr. William Hendricks, Rev. L. L. Hucksoll, Zern C. Joseph, Robert Lindner, Jack Manthey, William Y. Conrad, S. Paul Mathews, David Ramage, Van Retallick, Fred Rieth, S. J. Sharp, Jack Smith, Norman A. Stegens, Emmrich Varkony, Raymond Walther, John H. Wolf and Ben Youkilis.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A FAMILY INSTITUTION

The Norwood YWCA was founded October 20, 1920, by Mrs. A. C. Shattuck, Mrs. J. C. Cadwallader, Mrs. C. S. Riley, Mrs. S. A. Headley and Miss Edith Edwards.

The first Officers were: Pres., Mrs. C. R. Stauffer; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Van Morgan; Sec'y., Miss Elsie Collins; Treas., Miss Edith Edwards.

The Norwood Branch of the YWCA of Greater Cincinnati developed from an Industrial Service Center, established in 1919 by the War Work Council of the National Board of YWCA.

The Council after making a survey, chose Norwood, because of its industrial background, and the employment percentage of women. The large attractive residence at the corner of Floral and Park Avenues, formerly owned by William Windhorst, was selected as the home for the YWCA. Soon 100 members were enrolled. Mrs. J. C. Cadwallader was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Center was conducted as a club for Industrial Women and featured many activities, including lunches, dances and recreation. A residence for girls was established. Later, Girl Reserve work, Business Girl's work, a Bible Council and Co-Ed activities became a part of the YWCA program.

Since uniting with the YMCA in the new modern building, the program has been expanded to include a full physical education program for women and girls, also classes in millinery, bridge, dancing, rug making and other kinds of crafts. There is an enrollment of 306 in Junior Y-Teen Clubs; 297 in Senior Y Clubs.

The 1957 Committee of Management for the YWCA include: Chairman, Mrs. Gerald Tjoflat; First Vice-Chrm., Mrs. Herman



ENTERING "Y.W.": DR. AND MRS. WM. H. ROHDENBURG WITH DAUGHTER ANN AND SON CARL.

Hepp; Second Vice-Chrm., Mrs. S. Paul Mathews; Recording Sec'y., Mrs. Roger Stacey; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Thomas Kidder. Miss Stella Bateman, Mrs. Harlan Cunningham, Mrs. Theo. C. Dorl, Mrs. Harry Duccilli, Mrs. Carl Fischer, Miss Lois Henson, Mrs. Paul Gannaway, Mrs. Albert Gesselbracht, Mrs. Charles Kelley, Mrs.

Frank Linden, Mrs. Dale Lowe, Mrs. E. S. Mason, Mrs. Franklin McLain, Mrs. Ellsworth Regan, Mrs. Wm. Schoneberger, Mrs. Earls Schroeder, Mrs. Haynes Walker, Mrs. William Wiggeringloh, Mrs. Andrew Winkler, Mrs. John Zettel, and Mrs. Ralph Zimmerman. Mrs. Cary S. Miller, Executive Secretary.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Highland Aerie No. 449 Fraternal Order of Eagles

During July, 1903 several meetings were held in the office of the *Norwood Enterprise*, by business leaders and others to discuss the formation of a Norwood Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles.

July 21, 1903, there were 42 enrolled members, with Officers: Samuel J. Murray, Past Worthy Pres.; James D. McCracken, W. Pres.; Sanford Klein, W. Vice-Pres.; Albert J. Osterman, W. Sec'y.; R. E. Flood, W. Treas.; Edward Morris, W. Conductor; Edward Moulinier, W. Chaplain; E. J. Riley, Dr. A. R. Cassady and F. G. Bagge as Trustees. Dr. Frank Perry, Physician.

For several years the meetings were held at the K. of P. Hall, Montgomery Road and Waverly Ave. In October, 1905, the Aerie purchased a 100'x70' lot on Washington Avenue from Mrs. Benjamin Smith, for \$2,000. This purchase left 60¢ in the treasury.

How to raise money for a building? They discussed selling bonds to members at \$100 each, but even this would not pay for a new building. Mrs. Smith solved their problem, graciously lending them \$10,000 to be repaid in ten years. Then they sold some bonds and raised more money at bazaars and raffles; about \$20,000 from all sources.

The new Home was opened in 1907 with a week long bazaar. Another \$5,000 was raised.

Over the next 30 years, membership in Highland Aerie grew rapidly. By 1937 plans were made to enlarge the Home. Harry T. White, Worthy President, appointed a building committee. In 1938, the new addition was completed. The same year a Board of Control was established: Edw. B. Scheve, Chairman; Ben Vordem Esche, Sec'y; S. Biedenharn, Joe Kolling, Wm. Murray, Al Blum, A. H. Rau, J. Bauer, H. Bolsinger, W. Bierman, R. O'Day, A. Schulte and E. Tepe.

August, 1938, during the Grand Aerie

Convention in Cincinnati, a Grand Opening welcomed hundreds of visiting delegates to the remodeled Norwood Home.

The Highland Aerie has proven a strong factor in Norwood Civic and Fund-raising campaigns. During the 1937 flood, the Aerie Home was placed at the disposal of the Red Cross as a relief station for flood victims. Its charities are too numerous to mention.

The Past Worthy Presidents are: Samuel J. Murray, 1903; James D. McCracken, 1903; Peter J. Riley, 1904; Thomas Howard, 1905-1906; August Berens, 1907-1908; Hiram C. Bolsinger, 1909; Harry D. Armstrong, 1910-1911; John Remke, 1912; Samuel H. Maitland, 1913; Anthony Bokenkotter, 1914; Frank Mahne, 1915; John Kelly, 1916; Chris Lackmeyer, 1920-1921; Joe E. McCafferty, 1921-1922; Maurice E. Brown, 1922-1923; Chas. D. Volk, 1923-1924; Julius Behrens, 1924-1925; Rudolph Nagle, 1925-1926; Leonard B. Rolsen, 1926-1927; Joseph D. White, 1927-1928; Frank Mahne, 1928-1929; James Burke, 1929-1930; Ben Vordem

PROMINENT NORWOOD REALTORS

Esche, Jr., 1930-1931; A. J. DeNoma, 1931-1932; Dr. F. W. Long, 1932-1933; James R. Ryan, 1933-1934; Wm. Cleary, 1934-1935; Joe Kolling, 1935-1936; Lawrence C. Collins, 1936-1937; Harry T. White, 1937-'38-'39; Jos. Enzman, 1939-1940; Raymond J. Griffin, 1940-1941; Arthur R. Rogers 1941-1942; Ray Achten, 1942-1943; Stanley Biedenbarn, 1943-1944; Ralph J. Gels, 1944-1945; Walter J. Pfeifer, 1945-1946; Joseph A. Holstegge, 1946-1947; Malcolm M. Perkins, 1947-1948; Earl L. Chesney, 1948-1949; Aug. Rizzuto, 1949-1950; Edwin J. Tepe, 1950-1951; Wm. G. Schwemberger, 1951-1952; Wm. E. Frambes, 1952-1953; Ralph B. Achten, 1953-1954; John Pinnel, 1954-1955; Wm. Coldewey, Sr., 1955-1956; Ovid E. Beggs, 1956-1957.

The 1957 Officers are: Awald Sievers, W. Pres.; Thos. B. Walker, W. Vice-Pres.; Ovid E. Beggs, Jr., P. W. Pres.; Jos. Vordem Esche, W. Chaplain; John Pinnel, W. Conductor; Fred Jansen, Inside Guard; Jos. Gels, Jr., Outside Guard; August F. Merland, Sec'y; Geo. E. Leistner, Treas.; Trustees: Earl Chesney, E. Warren Wagner, Clarence White; Geo. E. Huelsman, Auditor.

Trinity Commandery No. 44 Knights Templar

The Norwood Knights Templar was founded by William B. Melish and a number of prominent citizens.

The first meeting was held October 12, 1887. Mr. Melish was named Commander.

The purpose of Knights Templar is of course to promote the ideals on which the Masonic Order was founded.

The 1957 Officers are: Commander, Marcus B. Goldberg; Generalissimo, Wm. Staubach; Capt. General, Wm. H. Hueseman; Senior Warden, Robert Strout; Junior Warden, W. M. Tish; Prelate, Noyes R. Strout; Recorder, Samuel H. Conover; Treas., Merle D. Myers; Standard Bearer, Wm. L. Cooper; Sword Bearer, Herman Wessels; Warder, Robert Hoffman; Sentinel, Harry W. Kahle.

Regular meetings are held the second Wednesday and third Thursday each month at the Norwood Masonic Temple. Membership, 200.

Norwood Lodge No. 301 Loyal Order of Moose

The Moose in Norwood was founded in April, 1914. The National organization was founded by the late Senator James Davis of Pennsylvania.

This Lodge is noted for its benefactions, including the care of dependent children of departed members, at the "Child City," Mooschart, Ill., and the "City of Contentment," for the aged at Mooshaven, Florida.

In Norwood the Moose have supported every civic endeavor of note and the Y.M.C.A. in particular, generously contributing to the new "Y" building.

The 1957 Officers are: Governor James E. McShane; Sec'y., Frank J. Ward.

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

JOHN E. MANTHEY
Realtor



John Manthey Has Done Much for Norwood Over 38 Years

Today, after a generation of services in Norwood, John E. Manthey is practically a civic institution. He married the former Thelma Fritch of Norwood on June 16, 1920. Two years later, 1922, he established his real estate brokerage offices at Montgomery Road and Hudson Avenue. He quickly developed a loyal following and in 1925 erected the Manthey building at 4104 Montgomery Road. He has been one of the most active civic-minded business leaders in the community and has spear-headed many Norwood improvements. A considerable part of Norwood's school revenue must be credited to John's foresight and acumen; especially the revenue that is affected by the Williams Avenue School and Norwood High School. At one time school children residing in the Cleaneay-Regent-Lexington Avenue areas were assigned to Cincinnati school districts. John wanted Norwood children in Norwood schools; and successfully fought to keep them here. The result is a community blessing. John is past president of the former Norwood Business Men's Club; Chairman of the Norwood Red Cross Drive; Captain of several Community Chest drives; Co-Chairman, Norwood Spring Festival; and a mainspring in countless other civic functions and improvements. He and Mrs. Manthey reside at 3816 Spencer Avenue. They have three children; John E., Jr. (Jack); Miss Martha A. (Joy) Manthey and Mrs. Lurten (Betty) Fahrney. There are also five grandchildren.

HOMER LANE
Realtor



Homer Lane and His Associates Work Hard To Improve Norwood

Over the last decade, Homer Lane has definitely established the reputation of being one of the most conscientious realtors in modern Norwood.

Kentucky born, he married the former Myrtle Holt at Somerset, Ky., September 16, 1917. Ambitious to move ahead in the world, they arrived in Norwood in 1923. He affiliated with the Trailmobile Company and remained there several years. Still seeking a challenge more in keeping with his capacities and ambitions, he eventually gravitated into real estate, establishing his own offices in Norwood in 1947.

Over the last ten years, he has built an aggressive and progressive sales organization and has created a rapidly growing clientele.

Mr. Lane's associates are Emmet H. Cooper, Harry G. Passauer, Gale E. Pointer, Virginia Dunn, Proxita Beckelheimer, and Jaunita Miller, sec'y.

The Lanes reside at 2058 Lawrence Avenue. They have five children: Mrs. Jasper (Aldena) Stevens; Mrs. Joseph (Proxita) Beckelheimer; Mrs. Len (Birdell) Levitt; Mrs. William (Jean) Sutton and son Thauriel. All the Lane children have attended Norwood schools and are graduates of Norwood High School.

Homer and Mrs. Lane are members of the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church.



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Every Real Estate Service

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NORWOOD 12, OHIO**

NORWOOD WAS FIRST SUBURBAN LOCATION OF GETZ JEWELRY STORES

GETZ No down payment required on GETZ friendly terms / GETZ



W. J. GETZ
JEWELER
NORWOOD, OHIO



Original Getz Jewelry Store was a small, but unique shop in the old Emery Arcade. Date was 1913.

GETZ—one of America's leading Jewelers—is proud of the fact that Norwood marked the first expansion of the organization outside of downtown Cincinnati. That move—in 1939—began a series of “openings” in the suburbs.

Prime policy of the stores is the offering of the widest selections of nationally advertised watches, diamonds, jewelry and household appliances on budget terms. Proof of the success of this “ease of purchase” policy is the constant expansion of the organization which now numbers seven units, stretching from Cincinnati to Dayton, Ohio.



One of America's
Leading Jewelers

MONTGOMERY & BENNETT, NORWOOD
7TH & VINE • WALNUT HILLS • PLEASANT RIDGE
MT. WASHINGTON • MIDDLETOWN • DAYTON, OHIO

NORWOOD'S RETAIL JEWELERS



JACK GETZ AND TED KLUSZEWSKI

The all-time great Cincinnati "Reds" star first-baseman and batting champ congratulates Jack Getz on the opening of another Getz jewelry store.

Gets Jewelers Rank High, Nationally

The name, Jack Getz, rates high among the nation's retail credit jewelers. There are five successful Getz stores in metropolitan Cincinnati: 7th & Vine streets, downtown; Norwood, Pleasant Ridge, Mt.

Washington, Walnut Hills. There are also ultra-modern Getz Jewelry stores in Middletown and Dayton, Ohio.

Any chronicle of the Jack Getz success story must be resolved around five major considerations: he believes in nationally advertised, quality merchandise. He has an instinctive flair for constructive public relations. He is tenaciously persistent. He

believes that credit convenience, fortified by courtesy, is the fundamental and indispensable "must" in modern retail merchandising.

The consequence has been a long interlude of continuous and solid growth. The first Getz store was opened 41 years ago; a tiny but unique combination jewelry store and watch repair shop in the Emery Arcade, Cincinnati. Later, Getz opened a second store near Sixth and Vine streets. When the Emery Arcade was demolished to make way for the Carew Tower, the first two stores were consolidated.

It was not until 1939 that Getz' real drive for expansion began. The first branch store was opened in Norwood at Montgomery road and Bennett avenue. One year later, another new Getz store was established in Walnut Hills. Some months later, the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor. Getz' stores, like all others, sent personnel to the colors. Watch makers became ordnance specialists; salesmen exchanged civvies for khakis.

Following the war, Getz expanded fast. In 1945, he opened a new store in Mt. Washington and in 1946 another in Pleasant Ridge. Later, with five stores in the metropolitan Cincinnati area, the Getz' chain began to add out-of-city links.

Brilliantly designed jewelry-gift marts were opened at 8 South Main street in Dayton, Ohio, and in Middletown. The Pleasant Ridge store was removed to Montgomery road and Ridge avenue and is three times the size of its predecessor. These new stores employ ultra-modern decorating devices and materials; imported Italian tiles; rare woods; advanced display and service techniques. They have gained national attention among store designers. The Dayton, O., store is managed by Jack Getz' younger brother, Charles.

Where will Getz add number eight? You may be sure it will be in southern Ohio where Getz has deep and flourishing roots. A compliment may be expressed: Jack Getz insists that his management participate to the fullest practical extent in promoting the best interests of the community each Getz' store serves.

ANDREW O. HAEFNER

County Court Judge
NORWOOD TOWNSHIP

809 Second National Bldg.

Ninth and Main Streets
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
Phone: CHerry 1-1267

Residence

5440 North Woods Lane
NORWOOD 12, OHIO
MElrose 1-5626

Member

Norwood Chamber of Commerce

BEN'S

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BEN'S
1939-1955

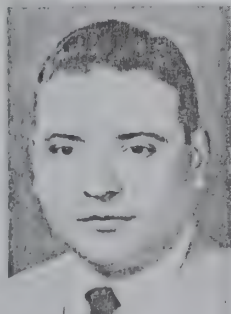
"BEN'S CORNER" — 1956 — MONTGOMERY RD., & WASHINGTON AVE.

BEN'S — 1933-1939

BEN'S JEWELERS HAVE HELPED TO MODERNIZE NORWOOD



BEN YOUKILIS
Owner-Manager



CHARLES WOLF
Advertising, sales
& display Mgr.



MARVYN YOUKILIS
Ass't. Watchmaker

Ben's Jewelry Store was founded in 1933 as successor to Sachs Jewelers and is the oldest of the current group of jewelry stores in Norwood.

Now located in the heart of Norwood's shopping center, 4572 Montgomery Rd., at the corner of Washington Avenue, popularly known as "Ben's Corner," this modern store is a source of high civic pride.

Yet behind those few simple words is one of the most dramatic business stories in Norwood's annals.

Ben Youkilis, migrating from Canada came to Norwood in 1931. As a skilled watchmaker, he obtained employment at Sachs Jewelers, then located at 4614 Montgomery Road. At that time the whole nation was in an economic rut. To curtail expenses, in an effort to survive, Sachs moved to 4568 Montgomery Road. The removal proved to be a temporary breather. Sachs was forced to close its doors in April, 1933.

From here on the story has the glow of an inspiration.

Ben Youkilis had two choices. He could join the ranks of unemployed or he could attempt to resurrect the business in his own way. Exactly ninety days after Franklin Delano Roosevelt was first sworn in as President of the United States of America, Ben opened his own business. He timed it well. Under Roosevelt's sweeping recovery acts, a revived national confidence was reflected in steadily improving business. Ben didn't know it at the time, but he had started the long and arduous climb to a Norwood success.

By 1935-36, feeling more confident of the future, Ben married the former Rose Essig of Newport, Ky. Together they decided to re-establish the consumer-credit privileges originally extended to Sachs. This was followed in 1939 by a complete remodeling of the store front and the installation of improved service facilities in the store itself.

One fact must be recorded. Ben had the knack of winning and holding friends. Equally important, Ben was civic-minded. Prominent citizens became aware that they could rely on Ben to support any movement that was intended to help Norwood.

His activities in behalf of The Norwood Business Men's club and his tireless efforts to boost youth programs and foster general public interest in the welfare of the Norwood community resulted in his being named Norwood's "Man of the Year" by the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1952.

The next event, in a series of successful moves by Ben Youkilis, arrived in 1956 when Ben's Jewelers moved to their present location. The corner site was completely remodeled, outside and in; modern lighting facilities and the latest in store-service equipment were installed. "Ben's Corner" has become a retail showplace.

The present staff includes the following executive group: Frank Flynn, watchmaker; Marvyn Youkilis, assistant watchmaker (and student at the University of Cincinnati); Charles Wolf, advertising, sales and display manager; Dave Shore, radio, appliance and photo-equipment buyer; Miss Judy Thompson, bookkeeper and clerk.

Ben's Jewelers also conducts a store at 6012 Vine Street, Elmwood Place.

Ben, in addition to managing both stores, is Vice-President of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce; a member of The Board of Management of the Northeastern YMCA; a member of the Masonic Miami Lodge No. 46; and for many years Secretary to the Board of Trustees of The Jewish Community Hebrew Schools; also several other civic and fraternal organizations.

Mr. & Mrs. Youkilis reside at 3978 Ardmore Avenue, Cincinnati. Their daughter, Sandra, is an Honor Student at Walnut Hills High School.



JUDY THOMPSON
Bookkeeper & Clerk



FRANK FLYNN
Watchmaker



DAVE SHORE
Radio, appliance,
photo-equipment
buyer

NORWOOD FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

NORWOOD FEDERATION

CLUBHOUSE

4336 ASHLAND AVENUE



"THE PATH OF CIVIC DUTY

IS THE PATH OF CIVIC PRIDE"

One of the Foremost Federations of Women in Southern Ohio

The Norwood Federation of Womens Clubs was organized in 1903, with Mrs. Charles T. Wulff as the first president. The object of the Club, to bring together into communication the different associations of women of the city and thereby develop and further fellowship and harmony, of purpose in furthering any enterprise which they may undertake.

Past Presidents of the Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. Charles T. Wulff	1903 — 1904
Cooperative Presidents	
Mrs. William Greenland	1904 — 1905
Mrs. Charles T. Wulff	
Mrs. Howard Justis	1905 — 1907
Mrs. Charles T. Wulff	1907 — 1908
Mrs. W. F. Bonner	1908 — 1910
Mrs. David Davis	1910 — 1911
Mrs. Wm. P. Bausmith	1911 — 1912
Mrs. Harold Ryland	1912 — 1914
Mrs. W. F. Bonner	1914 — 1915
Mrs. Jean W. Chesley	1915 — 1917
Mrs. J. K. Condon	1917 — 1919
Mrs. Harold Ryland	1919 — 1921
Mrs. E. N. High	1921 — 1923
Mrs. William Fridman	1923 — 1925
Mrs. Elmer E. Allee	1925 — 1927
Mrs. E. N. High	1927 — 1929
Mrs. Edw. Roach	1929 — 1931
Mrs. Howard Cox	1931 — 1933
Mrs. Van Morgan	1933 — 1935
Mrs. David H. McNeil	1935 — 1937
Mrs. Howard Cox	1937 — 1939
Mrs. David H. McNeil	1939 — 1940
Mrs. Howard Cox	1940 — 1941
Mrs. Vivien McIntire	1941 — 1946
Mrs. George P. Kleb	1946 — 1948
Mrs. Fred Reiners	1948 — 1950
Mrs. Robert Pfau	1950 — 1952
Mrs. Richard Fenstermacher	1952 — 1955

1957 Officers of the Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs

President, Mrs. Leonard M. Cline; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Scott; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Pfister; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edith Pape; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Nimmo; Treasurer, Mrs. David H. McNeil; Auditor, Mrs. William Shepherd; Historian, Mrs. Haynes Walker; Ways and Means, Mrs. Charles Pfister and Mrs. Paul Rettich; Year Book Chairman, Mrs. Roy Carter; Civic Chairman, Mrs. George Kleb; Legislative Chairman, Mrs. Stuart Stoll; Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Russell Wyatt.

The Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs meet the first Wednesday — Sept. Nov., Jan., March and May.

Norwood Federation Club House Company

This Club meets the first Wednesday of each month, September through May. Its 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Frank Hannaford; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Richard Fenstermacher; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Ida Lippard; Sec'y., Mrs. Charles Pfister; Treas., Mrs. Roy Carter.

The Club is a demonstration of what women working together may achieve. Starting in the early 1900's, a group of Norwood women, visualizing the need of a club house, began a money-raising drive to consolidate their ambition, holding bazaars, the Carnival of Nations and Summer Chatauqua. Over ten tireless years they accumulated funds to purchase the property at 4336 Ashland Avenue. On June 21, 1920 the first meeting of the Club House Finance Committee was held. The first elective officers were: Pres., Mrs. Wm. Fridman; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. E. Nelson High; Second Vice-Pres., Miss Julia L. Sutor; Secy.,

Mrs. Maude M. Sacket; Treas., Mrs. W. B. Townsend. Mr. William Fridman served as legal counsel. He was also a member of the Norwood Presbyterian Church, from which the Ashland Avenue property was obtained.

The group was incorporated as The Norwood Federation Club House Company October 21, 1920. It has been a constructive influence in supporting all educational and civic improvements.

Norwood Education Society 1899 — 1957

The Norwood Education Society was first organized in 1899, meeting at the Central School on Montgomery Road. It has made many notable contributions to Norwood's Schools and the Community.

It created Norwood's first scholarships for Norwood High School honor graduates. The first eleven scholarships were outright gifts. Later, it granted scholarships on a refund basis, thus creating a practical revolving fund which assisted a host of worthy Norwood youngsters to obtain College educations.

In June, 1930, the Society presented a gold cup to Norwood High School for the inscription of Honor Student's names. The cup was completely inscribed in ten years.

At one time there were 200 members in the Education Society. The club disbanded February 7, 1957 after 58 years of being actively engaged in civic and educational improvements, the establishment of a Day Nursery, and many other projects.

The \$1,000 in their Treasury at the time of disbanding, was given to the Harold S. Bates Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Members at the last meeting were: Mrs. Frank Hannaford, Mrs. Leslie Arnold, Mrs. Carroll Coburn, Mrs. John Grace, Mrs. A. L. Johnstone, Mrs. T. McArthur, Mrs. Ed. Roettinger, Mrs. W. A. Stone, and Mrs. David H. McNeill, daughter of the first President of the Federation, Mrs. Charles T. Wulff.

Norwood Literary Society — Organized 1893

This is one of Norwood's oldest and most distinctive women's clubs. Meeting the fourth Thursday in Oct., Jan., April and May, the members devote the occasions to discussions of history, biography, fiction, both classical and current. The 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. David H. McNeil, 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. D. McKinley; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. Oliver Bailey; Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Harrison Mulford; Corresponding Sec'y, Miss Sara Darby; Treas., Mrs. Frank Hannaford.

EXTRA COPIES: "The City of Norwood: 1809-1957" with Kromekote cover, \$1.50 each. Deluxe cover in gold leaf, \$4.00 each. Order from your Norwood store or the Norwood Chamber of Commerce.

Cary Literary Club Organized 1898

This Club meets the second Monday of each month. Its officers are: Pres., Mrs. Edward Rooch; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Howard Feldhaus; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. Edward Roettinger; Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Thomas B. McArthur; Treas., Mrs. David H. McNeil.

This Club has an interesting history. It was established at the home of Mrs. Edwin Kemper, Jan. 29, 1898, and was called the Fortnightly Literary and Musical Club. The only living charter member of the original group is Mrs. W. B. (Jessie) Wilson who now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Lysle Ringland.

In 1899, the Club was renamed The Cary Literary Club to honor Ohio's famed sister poets, Alice and Phoebe Cary. Later, when the former Cary home, Clovernook in College Hill, became a home and workshop for the blind, this institution became the Cary Literary Club's chief philanthropic interest.

In recent years, the Cary Literary Club has been a constructive influence for the improvement of Norwood.

Junior Research Club — Organized 1953

Meets third Tuesday of each month. Pres., Mrs. Gale Pointer; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Stuart Stoll; Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Leo Hartman; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. James Tipton; Treas., Mrs. Peter Steele.

This Club was organized by the daughters of the Research Club members.

Times Club — Since 1932

This Times Club, which celebrates its 25th anniversary in Nov., '57, is composed of members inclined to be intellectually curious, striving to keep apace with important topics and events. Meeting the second Friday of each month, they listen to informed speakers on subjects of topical interest, past, present, and future. The Club's 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. Herman Hepp; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Al Wilhelm; Sec'y, Mrs. C. A. McClellan; Treas., Mrs. Gordon Van Loan.

Society for Self-Improvement — Organized 1957

This is the ambitious new-comer to the overall panel of Norwood's Federated Women's Clubs. The members will meet the first Wednesday evening of each month. The discussions will vary from hobbies and culture to psychology and health. The 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. Shirley Roy; Sec'y, Mrs. Stuart Hoffman; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. Arvil L. Garrett; Treas., Mrs. Robert Swigert.

Norwood Teachers Clubs — Organized 1953

This Club, meeting the second Tuesday of each month, is successor to the original Norwood Women Teachers Club, organized in 1917. Later, it was reorganized to include men teachers. (See chapter under Norwood Teachers Association.) As now organized it is composed primarily of retired teachers.

The 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. Edith E. Pape; Vice-Pres., Miss Ruth Seaman; Sec'y, Miss Clara Ehlerding; Treas., Miss Mary Louise Nute.

Garden Circle — Since 1923

This important panel of the Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs, organized in 1923, meets the third Monday of Oct., Nov., Dec., April and May. Its 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. John A. Scott; 1st Vice-pres., Mrs. Charles Pfister; 2nd Vice-Pres., Miss Sara Darby; Sec'y, Mrs. T. B. McArthur; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. A. F. Wright; Press Sec'y, Mrs. Ed Roettinger; Treas., Mrs. Clinton Porter; Auditor, Mrs. Arthur Henke; Historian, Mrs. W. T. Bogert.

Norwood Women's Research Club

This Club was organized in 1926. It meets the third Wednesday of each month.

Its 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Charles R. Coler; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Gaumer Lavercombe; Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Arthur Baker; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. Albert Lecker; Treas., Mrs. Marie T. Clarke.

Regular visitations made to the Veterans Hospital, with books, magazines and other needs.

Hi Liters Club — Since 1949

This Club plans programs, picnics and gifts for the children at the Madisonville Children's Home. In May 1957, the members received a plaque from the Home in recognition for its valued services.

The Hi Liters 1957 officers are: Pres., Mrs. Richard Brewsaugh; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Mel Carroll; Sec'y, Mrs. Ron Houston; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. Ray Gabriel; Treas., Mrs. Paul Trischler.

"WE'VE SEEN SOME BIG CHANGES MADE"

This was 4555 Montgomery Road in 1909; the site on which the modern Fidelity Federal Savings Association building now stands. These second-story offices, in 1909, were occupied by the Fred E. Hukill General Insurance Agency. Mr. Hukill is shown at left. Center is Mrs. Madeline Story. At right is Mrs. Lee Althaus.



Girl Scouts — Greater Cincinnati Council Norwood Troops

The Girls Scouts of America Council was founded in 1912 by Juliette Low. The Greater Cincinnati area received their Charter in 1917 and the first Troops were organized in Norwood in 1917.

In Norwood the 1957 Troops are: Seniors, age 14-17, one troop, 13 girls; Intermediate, age 10-13, eight Troops, 115 girls; Brownies, age 7-9, 10 Troops, 160 girls.

Norwood Women's Democratic Club

In 1933, Mrs. Violette Trauth invited representatives from each Norwood precinct to meet at her home, 2215 Glenside, to discuss formation of a women's Norwood Democratic Club. The working organization took form in November, '33. Mrs. Trauth was named president.

The organization, while essentially political, has been very active in civic projects. It has achieved a definite schedule of visitation days to Longview Hospital, the Hamilton County Home and Drake Memorial Hospital. Its members frequently participate, both as individuals and as a group, in assisting needy persons and in promoting welfare projects.

The 1957 officers are: Mrs. John Conlon, President; Mrs. Frank Bugno, 1st Vice-Pres.; Miss LaVerne Winters, 2nd Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, Recording Sec'y.; Mrs. Ralph Gels, Corresponding Sec'y.; Mrs. George Gafney, Treas. The Directors are: Mrs. Wm. Rakel, Mrs. Michael Geary, Mrs. Orville Chesney, Mrs. Elizabeth Beck, Mrs. Minnie Schecter and Mrs. Vern Johnson.

Norwood Mother's Choral Club

Miss Pearl Ewing, director of vocal music, Norwood High School, founded the Norwood Mother's Choral Club in the Fall of 1932.

The first Officers were: Pres., Mrs. E. C. Kimpel; Vice-Pres., Mrs. G. Lyle Ringland; Sec'y., Mrs. C. J. Hapner; Treas., Mrs. H. L. Cook; Publicity, Mrs. Manuel H. Goins; First Librarian, Mrs. Rex Phillips; Second Librarian, Mrs. Frank G. Busch.

The purpose of the organization is to bring into closer relationship the mothers of Norwood and to promote community interest in Musical activities.

The Charter Members still active include: Mrs. Carrol Coburn, Mrs. Harold F. Ellis, Mrs. E. J. Fink, Mrs. Manuel H. Goins, Mrs. H. E. Mortimer, Mrs. G. Lyle Ringland.

For many years the Choral Club presented two concerts a year, one of sacred music, and one of secular numbers, in the auditorium of the Norwood High School, free to the public. The group also has sung at various civic functions and assisted in programs in all local schools, churches, lodges, clubs and several branches of the Y.W.C.A.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Harold F. Ellis; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Joseph K. Dunker; Sec'y., Mrs. Mel Schmidt; Treas., Mrs. Harold Purdy; Publicity, Mrs. Manuel H. Goins; Librarian, Mrs. Roy Ballinger.

Norwood Business and Professional Women's Club

Founder: Mrs. Floris K. Condon. The first meeting was April, 1934. First Officers were: Pres., Mrs. Floris Condon; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Pearl Engel; Sec'y., Mrs. Mollye Dorfman; Treas., Mrs. Bea Richardson.

The purpose of this club is to group the business and professional women of Norwood into an effective organization to promote community interest in the betterment of Norwood business.

The first Christmas tree in Norwood was erected by this club, which also sponsored the first Norwood Day at the Zoo in 1934 and the first Norwood Day at Coney Island in 1936. The club has provided food and clothing for the needy at Christmas since 1934. On Mother's Day and Father's Day a committee visits the County Home, providing a Ward with gifts. Yearly donations are made to Longview Hospital and among benefactions the club has presented a television set to the Veterans Hospital and a record player to Children's Hospital, along with donations to various institutions.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Miss May Kramer; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Laura Herndon; Sec'y., Miss Dorothy Hutchison; Treas., Mrs. Helen Wolf; Publicity, Mrs. Viola Hennjes; Board of Directors, Mrs. Margaret Kelley, Miss Clara Wirth, Miss Cecelia Wirth, Mrs. Opal Miller; Miss Johanna Timmer.

The Cincinnati Council of Camp Fire Girls Norwood Groups

The organization of Camp Fire Girls was founded in the United States by Dr. and Mrs. Luther Hasley Gulick in 1910. First Norwood group was organized in 1946.

The 1957, Camp Fire Groups consist of: Horizon, age 14-17, two clubs; Camp Fire, age 10-14, 14 clubs; Blue Birds, age 7-10, 12 clubs.

Norwood Women's Republican Club

This club is an affiliate of the Hamilton County Republican Organization. The first meeting was held in October 1927, at which time the first officer: Miss Henrietta McGarr, (now deceased) was elected President.

The first meeting was held at Sherman and Station. This building was later torn down and replaced by a parking lot. The club then held their meetings at the Federation Club House on Ashland. In recent years, all meetings are held in the Northeastern Y building.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Al Moeller; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Manuel Goins;

Sec'y., Mrs. Forrest J. Doggett; Treas., Mrs. Manuel H. Goins; Board of Directors, Mrs. Lewis Wielert, Mrs. Forrest Doggett, Mrs. Robert Newton, Mrs. Ed. Gaeb, Mrs. Howard Hoeft.

Women of the Moose Norwood Chapter No. 742

Mrs. Mary M. Volz founded the Norwood Women's Moose Chapter on February 8, 1928. The first officers were: First Recorder, Miss Henrietta McGarr; First Chaplain, Miss Alma Mae Volz; First Senior Regent, Mrs. Flora A. Wilson.

The Club's purpose is to establish "Mooseheart standards in our homes and communities." This is derived from our "Child City" in Illinois, the home and school for dependent children of deceased members. Moosehaven, our "City of Contentment" in Florida, is for the aged brothers and sisters of the Moose.

1957 Officers are: Junior Graduate Regent, Mary Kerkhoff; Senior Regent, Irene Gover; Junior Regent, Doris McShane; Chaplain, Mary Fanning; Treas., Marlene Shea; Recorder, Clara Siebenthal.

Norwood Navy Mother's Club

The founder Mrs. Helen Myer (deceased July 1953) was elected the club's first President, October 15, 1944. Other officers were: Sec'y., Mrs. Florence Sprague; Treas., Mrs. Ann De Noma.

Norwood Navy Mothers have assisted in all Drives for Polio and have conducted a yearly Tag-Day. Its representatives participate in parades, dedications, and other civic affairs. The Norwood Organization is affiliated with the Cincinnati Council and has sent representatives to both Regional and National Conventions.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Lillian Casterline; Sec'y., Mrs. Ruth Geary; Treas., Mrs. Ruth Tull.

Norwood Teachers Association

The Norwood Teachers Association was founded about 1920, following reorganization of the former Norwood Women Teachers Association. The membership embraces all Teachers of the Norwood Public School system.

The purpose is to promote understanding and good will among teacher members of the Association; to uphold the highest traditions of the teaching profession; to cooperate, wherever possible, with educational movements city, state and national; to assure support, when needed, to the cause of child welfare; and to consider and take action on all matters affecting the professional welfare of Norwood's teachers.

The Association holds monthly meetings. The 1957 Officers are: Nell Griffin, Pres.; Mrs. Edith Koett, Vice-Pres.; Gertrude Chandler, Sec'y; and Charles Reichle, Treas.



OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE NORWOOD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

1st Row: Left to Right (Seated): Wm. G. Menke, 1st vice president, Miss Nell Griffen, Ass't.-Secretary, Hayden H. Sizemore, President, Mrs. Vivien McIntire, Secretary, Paul J. George, Treasurer.

2nd Row: Left to Right: Chester H. Schiller, George M. Peck, Sr., H. F. McConaughy, Ernie Cook, Henry J. Phals, Ernest G. Spears, Stuart Stoll, Dr. Arthur T. Theobald, Trustees, and H. J. Speckelmeyer, 2nd Vice President.

Norwood Property Owners Association

This civic-minded group of community leaders was founded by Hayden S. Sizemore, assisted by William Menke, Charles Mauer, Stuart Stoll, Mrs. Louise Williams and Mrs. Vivien McIntire. The first meeting was held August 26, 1952.

The first Officers were: Pres., Hayden Sizemore; Vice-Pres., Stuart Stoll; Sec'y., Mrs. Vivien McIntire; Treas., Mrs. Louise Williams.

This organization has worked diligently and intelligently to promote harmony and unity among property owners and the welfare of the Norwood community in matters affecting real property ownership and operation. It vigorously supports proposed laws, ordinances and other legislation which encourage private ownership of homes and all types of real property and which is designed to protect the rights of private ownership as guaranteed under the Constitution.

It likewise opposes existing or proposed laws, ordinances or other legislation (local, state or federal) which violate the principals of freedom by unreasonable taxation or by other legal or group instruments which may restrict or make unprofitable the successful management of real property under the laws and privilege expressed by our national Constitution.

It is historically significant that the Norwood Property Owners Association was among the first, nationally, to work for Rent Decontrol, prior to the end of rent control by the Government, following World War II. It likewise favored the 1% earnings tax in Norwood.

Its 1957 Officers are: Pres: Hayden Sizemore; First Vice-Pres., William Menke; Second Vice-Pres., Harry Speckelmeyer; Sec'y., Mrs. Vivien McIntire; Ass't Sec'y., Miss Nell Griffen; Treas., Paul George.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

We maintain a close study of all phases of our City government as well as our School Board's expenditures. Our Association Officers and Trustees devote much of their valuable time, without compensation, in interest of property owners of Norwood and the welfare of the Community — things that the property owner cannot do for himself for the lack of time, money or the opportunity. Summing it up: SEEING TO IT THAT THE PROPERTY OWNERS — THE ONES WHO GET HARDEST HIT WHEN IT COMES TO PAYING THE COST OF GOVERNMENT — GETS A SQUARE DEAL FOR HIS TAX DOLLAR; and the people who spend it, gives an accounting of where the tax money goes.

Norwood Property Owners Association

2089 SHERMAN AVENUE • ROOM 43, FIDELITY FEDERAL BLDG.

NORWOOD 12, OHIO

South Norwood Men's Club and Ladies Auxiliary

In the Spring of 1945, a group of South Norwood men met to organize a Club. The purpose was to sponsor children's activities, such as Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and athletics.

The first officers were: Pres., Gus Rizzuto; Vice-Pres., James McGowan; Treas. Frank

Mercurio; Financial Sec'y., Gus Jung; Recording Sec'y., E. Dearing; Athletic Dir., G. Brandstetter.

The Club has participated in many Norwood Civic Expositions and fund raising drives for worthy causes.

Its 1957 Officers are: Pres., Daniel Romanello; Vice-Pres., John Perazzo; Sec'y., Mrs. Daniel Mueller; Financial Sec'y., Mrs. Joseph Meiners; Treas., Mrs. Daniel Romanello; Sgt. at Arms, Daniel Mueller.

NORWOOD BOYS CLUB

James J. O'Leary, of the Norwood Enterprise Advertising Staff, founded the Norwood Boy's Club. He was at one time on the staff of Glenview Correctional School for Boys. The Club's first meeting was held June 18, 1951.

The origin of the Boy's Club merits retelling. The Principals of each of the Grade Schools were requested to submit the names of two deserving boys, whom they thought would enjoy becoming Charter Members. Eighteen boys were selected and held their first meeting in Moose Hall. The Moose organization has since permitted the Boys' Club to enjoy its premises rent free.

The boys elect their own officers and conduct affairs of the Club under the supervision of an "all-volunteer" Adult Staff. Program consists of weekly business

meetings as well as classes in woodburning, weaving, plaster of paris and clay moulding, painting, and craft work in metal and paper. Club members are active in baseball, basketball, boxing and other sports.

The Summer Camp program consists of eight three-day trips, and three one-day trips or outings. Train excursions are planned to surrounding cities; also trips to Crosley Field, Cincinnati Gardens and various Industries.

The Clubs' chief sources of income are donations from the Norwood Chamber of Commerce and proceeds from the Club's annual candy and decal sales.

At each Anniversary Banquet an Honorary Membership Award is presented to a person or group that has performed an outstanding service to the Club. In 1953



*Seated: Jeff Cain, Vice-Pres.; Ronald Schoenhoff, Pres.; David Lamping, Sec'y.
Standing: James K. Kelley, Senior Leader; James J. O'Leary, Founder and Executive Director*



NORWOOD BOYS' CLUB BOOSTERS

Left to right: Hilda Lamping, Sec'y.; Lawrence Schaiper, Tres.; Blaine Hill, Pres.; James J. O'Leary, Founder and Director; Rose Beneker, Vice-Pres.

the Award was presented to Frank J. Ward, Executive Secretary of the Moose; in 1951 to Mayor R. Edw. Tepe; in 1955 to Rev. Ben M. Herbster; in 1956 to Judge Ben S. Schwartz and in 1957 to Mrs. Violette Trauth, R. N.

The 1957 Norwood Boy's Club staff consists of: Executive Director, James J. O'Leary; Camp Director, Fred Meyer; Music Director, Ruth Curran; Athletic Director, David Fellingner; Senior Leader, James Kelley; and Junior Leaders William Hill, Raymond Grote, Lawrence Schaiper, Chan Meyer. Present membership is 40 boys. No member of N.B.C. has ever been involved with Juvenile Court.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS — Continued:

Eastern Hamilton County No. 74 Fraternal Order of Police, Inc.

The Eastern Hamilton County No. 74 Fraternal Order of Police, Inc., was organized October 21, 1947. The organization was formed for the purpose of improving the quality of police service rendered the public, improving conditions affecting police departments, and of individual police officers.

The first Officers were: Richard Stone, Pres.; William Holtke, First Vice-Pres.; Joe Schraffenberger, Second Vice-Pres.; Ferd Fichold, Sec'y-Treas.; Rayner Prince; Chaplain; Charles Wainwright, John Kuhnell and Fred Meyer, Trustees; W. S. Meyer, Inner Guard; Pearl Hollis Outer Guard.

The 1957 Officers are: George Joerling, Pres.; Donald Shanks, First Vice-Pres.; Wm. Fey, Second Vice-Pres.; Fred W. Engelman, Sec'y; Wm. Surber, Financial Sec'y; Walter Shearer, Treas.; Pearl Hollis, Legislative Chrm.; Mathew Cook, Chaplain; Byron Sensibaugh, Inner Guard; John Owens, Outer Guard; W. G. Williamson, Richard Stone and Richard Pierson, Trustees.

Hamilton County Auxiliary No. 19 Fraternal Order of Police

The Hamilton County Auxiliary No. 19 Fraternal Order of Police was formed June 23, 1949, by the Eastern Hamilton County Lodge No. 74 of the Fraternal Order of Police.

The first Officers were: Gladys Stone, Pres.; Rosemary Hesse, Vice-Pres.; Esther Dockum, Second Vice-Pres.; Alma Ryan, Sec'y; Helen Hudson, Treas.

The Auxiliary provides the Children's Ward at Dunham Tuberculosis Sanitarium, with educational and musical records, also clothing and other needs during the year. They also provide a complete Christmas party every year.

The 1957 Officers are: Esther Hayden, Pres.; Frances Surber, Vice-Pres.; Grace Doan, Sec'y; Katherine Adams, Treas.

The Norwood Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The Norwood Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized by Mrs. Ruth K. Stephens, assisted by Mrs. George H.

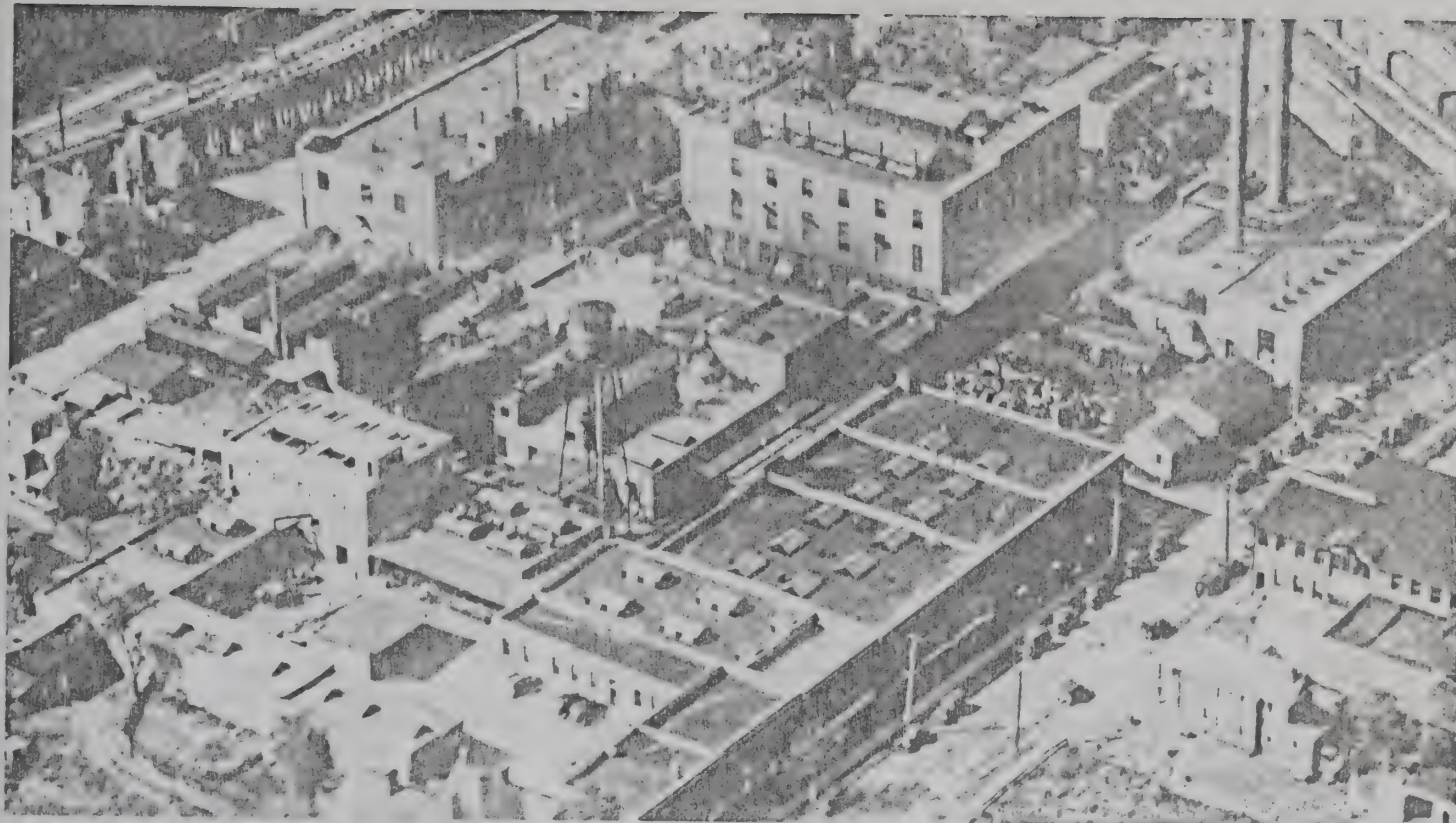
Davis and Mrs. Amber B. Hughes, in March, 1921. The first Officers were: Mrs. Frank M. Regan, Pres.; Mrs. H. E. Anderson, Treas.

The pledge of the WCTU is: "I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented, and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use and traffic in the same."

Over the last three years, the Norwood WCTU has provided the book, "At The Wheel," to Norwood Driving Classes. It has also presented the educational film, entitled, "It Is The Brain That Counts," and another film, "The Choice Is Yours" to Norwood Public Schools.

The WCTU is the largest interdenominational body of Christian women in the world. It is organized in 86 Ohio counties and in all 48 States of the U.S.A. It is against everything that would degrade mankind; and is especially militant against narcotics and intoxicating liquors, including beer. Its slogan is: Agitate, Educate, Legislate. The Norwood WCTU has featured both exhibits at the Hamilton County Fair for several years.

The 1957 Officers are: Mrs. William N. Stites, Pres.; Mrs. James B. Garrett, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. William W. Dansford, Sec'y; Miss Edith McGee, Corresponding Sec'y; Miss Elma Eckman, Treas.



TOMS-RIVER — CINCINNATI CHEMICAL CORPORATION

The Norwood works of one of the nation's famous chemical industries, located at 1713 Cleveay Avenue. The business was originally founded, July 1, 1920, by merger of three companies: Ciba, Ltd.; J. R. Geigy, S. A.; and Sandoz, Ltd. The Norwood works specializes in Dyestuffs, intermediates, and textile aids. The 1957 officers include: ARTHUR WILHELM, *Board Chairman*; DAVID B. DYCHE, *Pres.*; E. R. BRUNSKILL and DR. R. K. SPONAGEL, *Vice-Presidents*; PHILIP KRONOWITT, *Treas.*; J. R. WERNER, *Asst. Treas.*; T. J. SAARI, *Secy.*; GUY A. MARIZ, *Asst. Secy.*

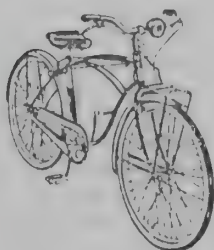
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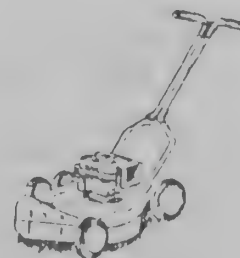


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HAND MOWERS
POWER MOWERS

Sharpened
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HOURS: 8 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

A. B. AUTO BIKE

4344 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NORWOOD

Norwood Council No. 226 Jr. O. U. A. M.

A Charter was issued to Norwood Council No. 226 by the Order of the United American Mechanics on April 20, 1896. The first Officers were: Nelson Sutton; Councilor; J. W. Brooks, Vice-Councilor; H. C. Kent, Recording Sec'y; Otto Keichler, Asst's Recording Sec'y; Harry Price, Financial Sec'y; Walter Bosse, Treas.

Charter Members: J. H. Bartholomew, Robert Bosse, John Boswell, J. H. Bockhoeffer, James Boyd, Elmore Bosse, J. A. Brooks, John F. Butler, D. H. Chadwick, C. A. Daugherty, E. Daugherty, W. C. Dodson, Geo. W. Fisher, Geo. T. Ferree, D. W. Frame, R. Hallman, P. L. Hanslip, J. P. Hastings, D. W. Hearn, Frank Hilgencier, G. L. Hummel, Otto Keichler, Harry C. Kent, Herbert C. Kent, E. S. C. Lewis, Joe McGridden, Charles Paterson, W. C. Pepper, Harry L. Price, S. Richards, J. E. Rudisell, Charles Sarber, Thos. H. Snow, N. J. Sutton, Ben Vaske, O. Watson, A. F. Wellman, H. B. Weier and A. G. Wuthert.

For many years meetings were held in the K. P. Hall at Montgomery Road and Waverly Avenue. There was a constant influx of new members, compelling the Council to move first to Eagles Hall on Washington Avenue and later to the Odd Fellows Temple on Montgomery Road. Later, they purchased the building at 2055 Weyer Avenue from Norwood Lodge No. 576 F. & A. M.

The new home was dedicated March 12, 1927. Members of the Dedication Committee were: Joseph B. Derbes, Chrm., Maurice Davis, H. C. Harvey, Herbert Hauffler, A. N. Hoffman, Bruce Hughes, Fred Lees, Edward Koening, George Monninger, Milton Ross, F. L. Tecters, George H. Streithorst. Invited to participate in the Dedication Services, the members of the Norwood Council No. 86 Daughters of America, who attended were: Esther Burns, Anna Chapman, Mildred Dietz, Minerva Goeckler, Gertrude Hauffler, Lena Hoffman, Fannie Jacobs, Flora Meyers, Henrietta Neuman, Ruby Reisinger, Madge Trisler and Dora Young.

In March, 1922, the Norwood Council offered a resolution, which was accepted by the Norwood Board of Education, to present substantial prizes as an incentive for a more thorough study of American History in the Public Schools. The first prize a solid gold medal, the second a solid silver medal, and the third a bronze medal. The first medals were presented in June, 1922, to students receiving the highest grades in American History.

The Lincoln Historical Society was Chartered by the State of Ohio August 11, 1939. Besides operating and managing the Temple, the Lincoln Historical Society has taken its place among the leading civic organizations not only in Norwood but in Hamilton County performing many acts of charity and giving special attention to the Junior Orphans' Home in Lexington, N. C., with substantial monthly donations. The Society also conducts patriotic entertainments and lectures on the History of the United States.

The Norwood Council Temple Club Company was formed and duly Chartered on March 26, 1941, by the State of Ohio as a corporation not for profit, but for the purpose of holding and operating the Temple. The first Officers were: Jos. B. Derbes, Pres.; Arthur Nagel, Vice-Pres.; Maurice Davis, Sec'y; Jasper G. Wiley, Treas.

December 18, 1942, the Council held an impressive Mortgage-burning ceremony. Norwood Council No. 86 Daughters of America Drill Team posted the colors. The Rev. Walter Helfer delivered the Invocation. Mayor Allen C. Roubush delivered the principal address.

In 1946 the Council celebrated their 50th Anniversary. It is the only Jr. O. U. A. M. in the State of Ohio which has made a substantial monthly contribution to the Orphan's Home at Tiffin, Ohio and Lexington, N. C., for the education, health and welfare of former members' orphans.

The 1957 Officers are: Anthony M. Schnarr, Councilor; Louis H. Roepken, Financial Sec'y; Clarence Ward, Recording Sec'y; Benjamin Kleving, Treas. Lincoln Historical Society, Anthony M. Schnarr, Pres.; Louis H. Roepken, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

West Norwood Civic Association, Incorporated

The West Norwood Civic Association, the first Civic Club to be established in Norwood, was organized by R. Edward Tepe, Anthony J. Miller, Ray Cleary, William Albauch, Frank X. Bruewer, with Fred Pabset as Temporary Chairman, in February, 1947. Meetings alternated between Allison Street School and St. Elizabeth Church. All meetings are now held at Moose Hall on Mills Avenue.

The first Officers were: Anthony J. Miller; Pres.; Ellsworth Regan, First Vice-Pres.; Randolph Byrne, Second Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Clyde Morris, Sec'y; Stanley Lasonczky, Treas. The association, non-political, non-sectarian and non-profit, was organized to promote the social and civic welfare of West Norwood and to participate in community activities approved by the members.

The Association was responsible for the installation of traffic lights and stop signs in the West Norwood area and helped to solve critical traffic problems. Originally the Cincinnati bus service was limited to twice daily; one trip each in morning and afternoon and none on Saturday or Sunday. Through the persistent efforts of the Association, full time Express bus service was introduced in 1948. Also, this was the first Civic Association in Hamilton County to organize a community band. This was directed by James McBeth. Several adult members were musicians with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. They gave generously of their time to instruct the younger members. Concerts were given at Millcrest Park and the Veterans Hospital. The Annual Christmas party for children, held at Moose Hall, has become a community tradition.

The Association has also sponsored important City-wide projects. They were the

first to write the Postmaster General, Washington, D.C., September, 1949, requesting a new post office for Norwood. They instituted the move to obtain a Norwood Hospital and actively engage in all Fund Drives and Campaigns.

The 1957 Officers are: Paul Romer, Pres.; Larry Klems, First Vice-Pres.; Norman Audretch, Second Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Jennie Haunert, Recording Sec'y; Mrs. Irene Lovett, Corresponding Sec'y; Ellsworth Regan, Treas. Directors: Mrs. Ellsworth Regan, Mrs. Ann Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Miller, Ray Fellingner, William Foken, Steve Stump, Bud Parker and Eugene Brubach.

The West Norwood Civic Association is also a member of the Norwood United Civic Association and the Federated Civic Association of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Norwood United Civic Association

Since its first meeting, May 11, 1954, the Norwood United Civic Association has achieved high rank in sponsoring worthy community projects. Its founders were: Anthony J. Miller, Hayden Sizemore, Charles Armstrong, John Gerdson, Charles Mauer, William Menke, Joseph Gilman, William Price, Mr. & Mrs. Elsworth Regan, Mrs. Vivien McIntire, Mrs. Harry Duccilli and Miss Johanna Timmer.

The Association is a non-profit group banded together for one function: to improve the City of Norwood. Its object is to investigate closely and unselfishly pursue all measures affecting Norwood as a community; to assist local organizations in obtaining larger projects for community welfare when individual efforts are unavailing; to study and arrive at best solutions and adjustments on all public questions; to maintain an open forum for discussion of all public matters of general interest to the City of Norwood.

The Association has been especially active to obtain a new Post Office, a new Health Center, and in sponsoring Norwood's new program of Urban Renewal.

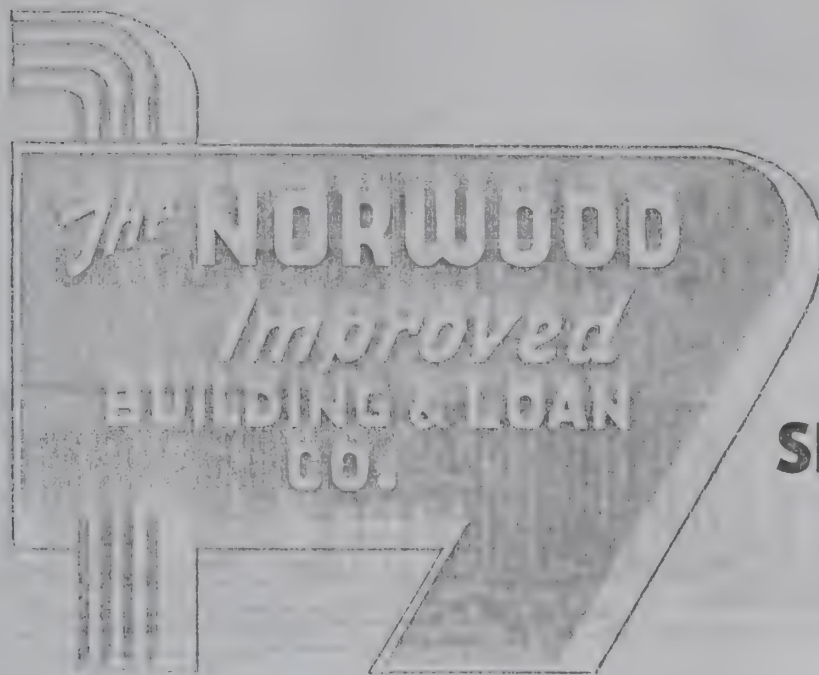
Its 1957 Officers are: Pres., Eugene Brubach; First Vice-Pres., Hayden Sizemore; Second Vice-Pres., Paul Evans; Sec'y., Mrs. Vivien McIntire; Asst. Sec'y., Miss May Kramer; Treas., Mrs. Stella Miller.

4-G Civic and Social Club

The 4-G Club membership comprises residents of the 4th Ward area in the Northern section of Norwood. The Club was organized April 5, 1943, for civic interest and good fellowship. The first Officers were: Ed. Ries, Pres.; Henry G. Reinhart, Sec'y; Howard C. Walsh, Treas.

The 4-G Club was responsible for the first Civilian Defense program in North Norwood in 1943. The Club participates in civic fund drives and has been especially active in Community Chest Drives.

The 1957 Officers are: Sam B. Smith, Pres.; Arthur Sebert, Vice-Pres.; John Brown, Sec'y-Treas.



**Your
SIGN OF SERVICE**

In 70 years this sign of the NORWOOD IMPROVED Building & Loan Co. has become a symbol of safe financial service.

The NORWOOD IMPROVED Building & Loan Co. is dedicated to provide improved saving facilities, home loans and convenient financial assistance . . . all to make your living easier and happier.

Proved By The Past, Improved For The Future!

The NORWOOD IMPROVED BUILDING & LOAN CO.

Our 70th Year

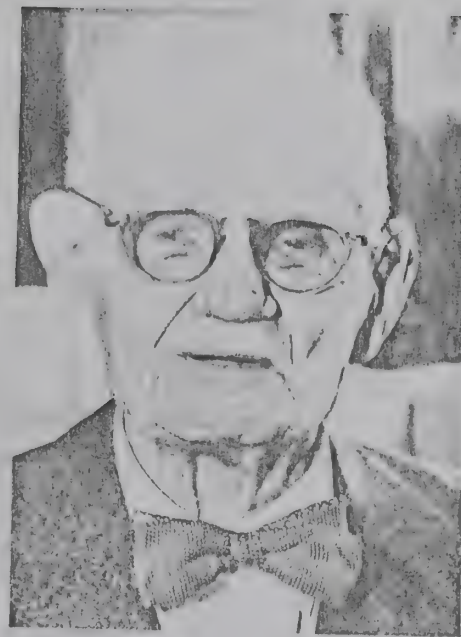


4318 MONTGOMERY RD.

ME 1-8250



NORWOOD IMPROVED BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY: 70 YEARS OF SOUND MANAGEMENT.



WILLIAM R. LOCKE
1858-1957

An "Improved" Director for 58 years

NORWOOD IMPROVED BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY

70 Years of Sound Management

In May, 1888, the State of Ohio issued two historical charters. One granted Norwood the privileges of an incorporated city. The other sanctioned the incorporation of one of Norwood's first building and loan associations, now doing business as The Norwood Improved Building & Loan Company, 4318 Montgomery Road.

Starting, seventy years ago, when Norwood was little more than a rustic patchwork of farms, dirt roads and primitive woods, it is a tribute to its founders, and their successors, that the Norwood Improved has substantially contributed to and kept pace with Norwood's growth as a city.

Today, with assets of more than six million dollars, its scope of operations and financial services to the community are completely modern and comprehensive, extending every possible aid to those who wish to purchase or construct a home.

Originally, the company's offices were located in The McFarlan Lumber Co. with C. E. Page as President and F. A. Zimmerman, Secretary. Other incorporators and directors were: John Tidball, E. Zoller, T. J. McFarlan, G. S. Smith, S. Hopkins, W. J. Card, G. H. Bonte, J. W. Fritsch and A. P. Hagemeyer.

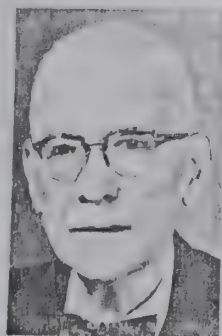
Page continued as president for thirty years until his demise, December, 1918. He

was succeeded by William R. Locke, who had been a director since 1899. This is the eminent Wm. Locke who had been one of Norwood's first Postmasters and, later, had served as city auditor for twenty years. Locke continued as Norwood Improved president for thirty-nine years, until his death, at age 99, June 8, 1957.

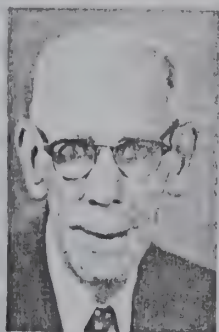
Norwood Improved has been notable for the tenure of its executive personnel. William M. Fridman, one time Mayor of Norwood, served fifty years as the company's attorney. Colin J. Ladrigan, current vice-president, has been on the board of directors, since March 26, 1929. Valentine Rieth, Jr., currently executive secretary and managing officer, has been a director and assistant secretary, since October, 1927 and is now the oldest living director in years of service to the company.

The offices of the company have occupied several historic Norwood sites. First at the McFarlan Lumber Co.; then at the Hopkins Ave. Depot; then in the Nibale Bldg. (a contraction, by initials, of the company's name) from 1919 into 1943; finally in its present modern building at 4318 Montgomery Road.

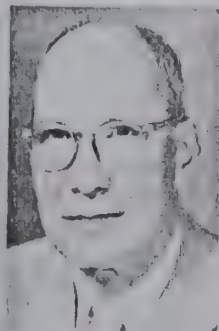
Current officers are: Valentine Rieth, Jr., secretary; Colin J. Ladrigan, vice-president; H. B. Jones, treasurer; directors, Fred Rieth, Clifford Gooding, William Schlie. Attorneys: Wm. E. Chester and Paul J. Crone.



VAL RIETH, JR.
Secretary



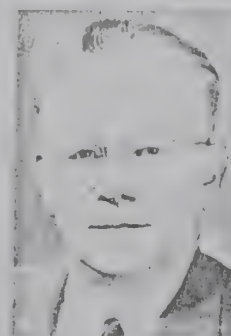
COLIN J. LADRIGAN
Vice-President



H. B. JONES
Treasurer



FRED RIETH
Asst. Secy.



CLIFFORD B. GOODING
Director



WILLIAM SCHLIE
Director



FIDELITY FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION AT 4555 MONTGOMERY ROAD

One of Ohio's Most Modern Savings & Loan Associations

The history of the Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association dramatizes the commercial opportunities prevalent in modern Norwood since the turn of the century. The figures alone are eloquent:

Assets, 1913, approximately	\$ 4,000.00
Assets, 1931, approximately	900,000.00
Assets, 1953, approximately	10,000,000.00
Assets, 1957, approximately	19,000,000.00

The expansion has been based on sound, aggressive strategy and competent management.

The story begins in 1913. The original officers and directors were: Pres., Charles F. Mathes; Vice-Pres., H. J. Pierson; Treas., Ed Miller; Sec'y, A. T. Leininger; Attorney, J. M. Stone; Directors: John Snyder, Sr., William A. Stone, Edward Mardorf and T. J. McFarlan.

The association's first offices were located in the rooms formerly occupied by Army Surplus Store; at the same Montgomery Road address on which the New Fidelity building is located.

The Norwood Home Savings Association (as it was then called) had been organized to promote thrift in the Community by providing a consistent and safe method for people to save and invest money and to provide for the sound and economical financing of homes.

It had one stout advantage to start with; its officers and directors were business and professional men of astute judgment with large personal followings.

The association was an immediate success. By 1929, the Directors authorized construction of an attractive building at 2089 Sherman Avenue. The association's offices were removed to the ground floor of this new building in 1931. Assets were already approaching the \$1 million level.

A new high was reached in 1937. Through an instrumentality of the United States Government, the Norwood Home Savings Association acquired Federal Insurance on accounts up to \$5,000. This automatically made the Norwood association a component of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Three additional steps were taken in 1939. The association applied for a Federal Charter. It opened a Cincinnati office at 631 Walnut Street. It also effected a merger with the Elsmere Federal Savings and Loan Association, a smaller institution.

From 1931 to 1950, Albert S. Bowling, Jr., had served as Managing Officer. When he died, in 1950, John C. Porter, who had joined the institution in 1938, was elevated to this top post.

At its Norwood location, in 1953, the association, recognizing Norwood's drastic need for increased public parking space, purchased the three properties adjoining its Sherman Avenue offices. Two of these houses were razed and a modern 50-car parking lot installed.

Next came one of the most constructive moves over the last half-century in Norwood. Fidelity acquired two large properties facing Montgomery Road from the Goldsmith Company, operators of chain department stores. E. C. Landberg & Associates, architects, were engaged. A new building was planned to provide ground floor offices in keeping with Fidelity's expansion program, with business and professional offices on the upper floors. The new building is, without question, one of the most modern and most beautiful in its class in the nation.

Recently, the association has announced another important convenience. More properties have been acquired for an addition to its parking lot, increasing its capacity to 100 cars.

Today, as in 1913, Fidelity's officers and directors are men of high standing in the community: Pres., Charles M. Evans, attorney-at-law; Executive Vice-Pres., John C. Porter; Vice-Pres., Lawrence C. Bucher, also Vice-Pres. of The Fifth-Third Union Trust Co. of Cincinnati. The Directors are: Dr. Wm. B. Carmon, physician; Harry M. Palmer, Hamilton County Appraiser; and Carl H. Lindner, Jr., Pres. of The United Dairy Farmers.

The Fidelity Association also belongs to several leagues which function as legislative counselors, locally, statewide and nationally, in all legal matters and/or proposed or enacted legislature which concern corporations involved in savings-and-loan management, viz: the Hamilton County League of Building & Loan Association; the Ohio Savings & Loan League; and the United States Savings & Loan League.

Among 240 savings and loan associations in Hamilton County, only 78 are insured up to \$10,000 by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation. Fidelity of Norwood has been a member of this group since 1937.

THE NORWOOD FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION



NORWOOD FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 4338 MONTGOMERY ROAD

Norwood Federal Has Always Enjoyed Public Confidence

The Norwood Federal Savings and Loan Association, at 4338 Montgomery Road, was organized in September, 1915, by a group of Norwood Eagles, headed by Hiram C. Bolsinger, Sr., a prominent attorney of that era. It was originally known as the Norwood Eagle Building and Loan Association.

For several years weekly meetings were held in the Highland Aerie Club House. Then, in 1926, the office was moved to 4104 Montgomery Road. Later, in 1928, the property at 4340 Montgomery Road was purchased and this site has been the home of the Association ever since.

In June, 1936, the Association was granted a Federal Charter and the name was changed to The Norwood Federal Savings and Loan Association. At this time, also, the savings of each member were insured

to \$5,000 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Government. This insurance has since been raised to \$10,000 for each account.

Having achieved a Federal Charter, with concomitant insurance provision, the office hours of the Association were changed from one night a week to a daily operation.

Ever since its beginning, this Association has enjoyed widespread public confidence and constantly increasing business. In 1951, this steady growth necessitated remodeling and a new addition to its building.

The Association's next move was to provide parking convenience for its customers. The building immediately south of the Association's office was purchased and razed. A hardtop parking lot, accommodating 50 cars, has recently been completed.

Norwood Federal has been a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank since 1932 and was one of the first building and loan associations to provide account-insurance for its members. The assets of the Association as of June 30, 1957, totalled \$3,560,157.50.

The present Officers are: Albert H. Rau, President; Harry H. Davis, Vice-Pres.; Albert A. Bokenkotter, Treas. Hiram C. Bolsinger is the Attorney. The foregoing, together with Chris Foehr, Jr., and Dale C. Leininger, comprise the Board of Directors. Mr. Rau is the Manager of the Association and is assisted by Jeremiah J. Green, Miss Gertrude Bollhauer and Mrs. Julia A. Panter.



MEMORIAL PARK MONUMENT

A Safe Place
For Your Savings



Norwood Federal
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Phone: ME 1-2760

4338 Montgomery Rd.



NEW COLOR CORRECTIVE MERCURY LIGHTS ON MONTGOMERY ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE B. & O. R.R. OVERPASS

THE CINCINNATI GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY IN NORWOOD

Has 78 Miles of Gas Lines and 58 Miles of Electric Feeders in Norwood

A history of 60 years of service to residential, commercial and industrial customers in Norwood will be recorded in 1958 by The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company.

The Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company, the original name of the local utility, received a franchise to supply gas to the City of Norwood on Oct. 25, 1897. At the

close of the 19th century the Company had 353 gas customers in Norwood.

In January 1907 The Ohio Fuel Supply Company, non-affiliated introduced natural gas in Norwood. In May, 1907 The Ohio Fuel Supply Company sold its gas distribution system and franchise in Norwood to The Union Gas & Electric Company (the gas distribution system, thereby becoming the property of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company).

Prior to 1920, Norwood operated its own municipal electric light plant. In that

year, The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company bought the municipal electric plant and distribution system in Norwood for \$200,000. At the same time the Company was granted an electric franchise.

During the last half-century, CG&E has kept pace with the growth and progress of the City of Norwood. It has installed many miles of gas pipeline and has increased its electric system adequately to meet the demands of a thriving Norwood.

Today, the utility serves more than 11,200 Norwood gas customers through a network of distribution mains totaling 78 miles. The company's modern electric distribution system, totaling 65 miles, provides power and energy for more than 11,700 electrical customers in Norwood.

The many conveniences and services made possible through the use of gas and electricity often go unnoticed. A flip of a switch brings adequate power to the home, store or factory. This is progress, made possible by privately owned utilities like The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company. Geographically, the City of Norwood cannot expand. But it can and will prosper. Standing ready to help in this phase of its growth will be The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, pledged to continue its good service to the City of Norwood.



THE C.G. & E. W. C. BECKJORD GENERATING STATION ALONG THE OHIO RIVER FRONT

Norwood Masonic Temple Provides Facilities for a Total Membership of 3700 Masons

Prior to 1895, there was a growing ambition among Masons in the Norwood and Pleasant Ridge area to have a Lodge Home more conveniently located to their residences. This motive prompted 49 local signers to petition the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for a Charter. The official Dispensation was issued dated July 4, 1895. The first meeting was held at the Hall of Pleasant Ridge Lodge No. 282, July 11, 1895.

October 21, 1895, the Lodge held its first meeting in the Norwood Lodge Hall located in the Knights of Pythias Building, at the corner of Montgomery Road and Waverly Avenue.

The Lodge, Chartered as Norwood Lodge No. 576, October 24, 1895, was consecrated on December 11, 1895. The first meeting under the Charter was held December 13, 1895. William S. Cadman, Norwood's well known Educator and founder of Masonry in Norwood, was selected as the first Worshipful Master.

Arra Chapter No. 160 Order of Eastern Star was organized in 1902 and was granted permission to hold meetings in the same Lodge Home.

As Norwood grew the Lodge membership also grew. By 1905 the membership totaled 200.

William R. Locke, the Lodge Treasurer, created a Building Fund, fostering the ambition to build a Norwood Masonic Temple. Land was purchased on Weyer Avenue. Building plans were certified and on November 13, 1913, the first Masonic Temple in Norwood was dedicated. From this time forward membership grew rapidly.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, known as Norwood No. 193, was Chartered on March 17, 1913. Norwood Chapter No. 421 Order of Eastern Star was Chartered on October 23, 1919. Melrose Lodge No. 671 was Chartered in 1921, Evanston Lodge No. 695 was Chartered in 1925. Through the cooperation of the Norwood Lodge, Trinity Commandery No. 44, Knights Templars, organized in Cincinnati in 1887, then decided to join the Norwood Masonic organization, moving its Asylum to Norwood in 1922. This gave Norwood a complete York Rite system, with exception of the Council of Royal and Select Masons, still quartered in Cincinnati.



NORWOOD MASONIC TEMPLE ON HOPKINS AVENUE

The Incorporators of the Masonic Temple Company in 1925 were: Henry Feldman, William E. Gleason, Ethel C. Bolsinger, Hattie C. Miller, Robert R. Kahle, Oliver G. Bailey, David J. Parry, Secretary. The members of the Building and Finance Committees were: Will C. James, Chairman; Edward W. Everett, Willard E. Thayer, Walter N. Lindsay, George Bachtrup, Arthur Leininger and Clark Valentiner.

The arrival of these additional Bodies, with their numerous fraternal activities, used the facilities of the Temple to its capacity. This led to the building of the present Masonic Temple on Hopkins Avenue, which was dedicated February 22, 1927.

In 1928, Job's Daughters, Bethel No. 12, was organized. From one Lodge of 49 members in 1895, the Norwood Masonic group has grown to three Lodges, one Royal Arch Chapter, one Commandery of Knights Templars, two Chapters of Eastern Star and one Bethel of Job's Daughters, with a combined membership of approximately 3,700.

The 1957 Officers of Organizations now regularly meeting in the Norwood Masonic Temple are:

NORWOOD LODGE No. 576, F. & A. M.: Paul J. George, Worshipful Master; Harry J. Henderly, Senior Warden; James W. Pearce, Junior Warden; Fred G. Reinert, Secretary.

MELROSE LODGE No. 671, F. & A. M.: Jacob Hendon, Worshipful Master; Philip G. Ellis, Senior Warden; Clyde Reeves, Junior Warden; Gustav A. Fischman, Secretary.

EVANSTON LODGE No. 695, F. & A. M.: J. Elbert Hughes, Worshipful Master; James R. W. Marsh, Senior Warden; Jacques F.

Hain, Junior Warden; Hugh A. Schuster, Secretary.

NORWOOD CHAPTER No. 193, R. A. M.: Gerald Tjoflat, High Priest; James W. Pearce, King; Leslie Mann, Scribe, Charles Kirk, Secretary.

TRINITY COMMANDERY No. 44, K. T.: Marcus Goldberg, Commander; William Staubach, Generalissimo; Wm. H. Huesemann, Captain General; Samuel Conover, Recorder.

ARRA CHAPTER No. 160, O. E. S.: Elizabeth Rogers, Worthy Matron; William Rehling, Worthy Patron; Eleanor Nimmo, Assoc. Matron; James Nimmo, Assoc. Patron; Alma Caldwell, Secretary; Marie Stewart, Treasurer.

NORWOOD CHAPTER No. 421, O. E. S.: Florine Moore, Worthy Matron; David Allen, Worthy Patron; Ruth Veters, Associate Matron; Robert Mullin, Associate Patron; Eeva D. H. Falls, Secretary.

Arra Chapter No. 160 Order of Eastern Star

The Arra Chapter No. 160 Order of Eastern Star, was instituted October 3, 1902, and held its 50-year celebration in 1953.

The first Officers were: Mattie A. Moore, Worthy Matron; Fer A. Bateman, Worthy Patron; Anna Skidmore, Assoc. Matron; Clara P. Brue, Sec'y; Dora Jones, Treas.; Matilda Miller, Conductress; Fannie Stump, Assoc. Conductress.

The 1957 Officers are: Elizabeth Rogers, Worthy Matron; William Rehling, Worthy Patron; Eleanor Nimmo, Assoc. Matron; James Nimmo, Assoc. Patron; Alma Caldwell, Sec'y; Marie Stewart, Treas.

THE AMERICAN LEGION IN NORWOOD



BARNETT POST — 2112 BENNETT AVENUE

Leland M. Barnett Post No. 123

On August 8, 1919, fifteen World War I veterans met in Norwood City Hall to add another chapter to the historic development of The American Legion.

They chose the name, Leland M. Barnett Post, to honor the first Norwood soldier who had fallen in World War I action.

The Post's first officers were officially mustered in at Norwood City Hall, November 11, 1919. They were: Commander W. C. Meyer, Vice-Comdr. D. E. Evans, Treas. Charles A. Mauer, Adjutant E. R. Knauff, and the Executive Committee: C. L. Loos, C. A. Neal, G. W. Crowther, W. S. Gwynn, C. Meyers, M. Brown and L. Frey.

The purpose of Leland M. Barnett Post is identical with that of all Legion Posts. The Preamble to the Legion Constitution says: "For God and Country, we associate ourselves together (pledging) to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to one community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The Leland M. Barnett Post has been a

credit to Norwood. It has participated generously, extensively and wisely in both patriotic and civic movements. One of the Post's pet enterprises over many years was the repair and painting of toys for Christmas distribution by the Service League. This is merely typical. Many of Norwood's most needed fund-raising campaigns would have been dismal flops without the organized and individual assistance extended by the Leland M. Barnett Post and its members.

On the second anniversary of Armistice Day, November 11, 1920, the Post witnessed the installation of the Leland M. Barnett Auxiliary (for women members) at Norwood City Hall. On the same day the Post also assisted with the installation of the Memorial Tablet in City Hall; a gift of the Norwood Patriotic League, formally presented by its president, Rev. G. T. Lawson, S. T. D.

Annually, on Memorial Day and Armistice Day, members of the Post place wreaths on the Memorial Monument in Victory Park. The Post had assisted in the dedication of this monument in October, 1921. It likewise has performed last rites for the remains of all Norwood service men returned to this country for interment.

Both the Leland M. Barnett Post and its Auxiliary have cooperated with all Veterans from Norwood and vicinity in their applications for State and National Adjusted Compensations. This unselfish service is extended to many Veterans who are not members of the Legion.

It is significant that in 1927 members of the Leland M. Barnett Post carried its Stand of Colors in the parade of the National Encampment of the American Legion in Paris, France; the event remembered as America's Second A.E.F.

The roster of Commanders at the Leland M. Barnett Post is as follows:

Past Commanders: Wm. C. Meyer, 1919-1920; E. J. Ertle, 1920-1923; Robert Surran, 1923-1924; Steen G. Sorensen, 1924-1926; Clarence A. Gunter, 1926-1927; C. W. Tidball (Deceased) 1927-1928; Edwin Hillman (Deceased) 1928-1929; E. A. Seibert 1929-1930; Ray L. Baiter (Deceased) 1930-1931; C. D. Fisher, 1931-1932; E. W. Schoneberger 1932-1933; Gordon Morgan, 1933-1934; E. L. Root, 1934-1935; Ralph T. Young, 1935-1937; Clay Murphy (Deceased) 1937-1938; Charles E. Monroe, 1938-1939; Edward Gaeb, 1939-1940; Horace Kahle, 1940-1951; Frank M. Hartsell, 1941-1942; Russell O. Ellege (Deceased) 1942-1943; Walter Robinson (Deceased) 1943-1944; Wm. B. Cunningham (Deceased) 1944-1945; Henry Schoettelkotte 1945-1946; Charles Finan, 1946-1947; George Hill, 1947-1948; Gus Schmidt, 1948-1949; Wm. R. Wiggeringloh, 1949-1950; Ralph P. Erlich, Sr., 1950-1951; John J. Aylward, 1951-1952; Joe Beckelheimer, 1952-1953; Leigh Wright, 1953-1954; Robert G. Conklin, 1954-1955; Carl W. Arnold, Jr., 1955-1956; Howard E. Surrier, 1956-1957.

Leland M. Barnett Post Auxiliary No. 123

The Auxiliary of the Norwood American Legion started when a group of six women met at Norwood City Hall, September 21, 1920. On September 20, 1920, this group made application to the Department of Ohio to establish an Auxiliary. On October 28, 1920, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Auxiliary were adopted.

First Officers were: Pres., Lydia M. Scharfhausen; Vice-Pres., Mary Alice Williams; Sec'y., Etta Deutemeyer; Treas., Mary Sharp. On November 11, 1920, Auxiliary was installed at the Armistice Day Anniversary at Norwood City Hall by Col. W. E. Meyer, Commander of Post No. 123.

Charter members were: Eunice Meyer Barnett, Elizabeth Arundel, Mary Arundel, Gladys Currens, Etta Deutemeyer, Louise Ertel, Dorothy Hecker, Nellie Hecker, Eunice Kavanaugh, Anna Kelsey, Anna Knauff, Ivy Lobnitz, Sarah Loos, Minnie Meyer, Martha Meyer, Louise Ruscher, Belle Shank, Marie Sharp, Mary Waring, Mary Alice Williams, Prudence McCormach, Lydia M. Scharfhausen.

The Auxiliary was established to aid disabled veterans and their families, and to assist the Post in all its projects. Volunteers from the Auxiliary visit the Cincinnati Veterans Hospital every week. Every third month they visit with gifts all Veterans at Dunham Hospital and Longview Hospital.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Carl Eakins; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Albert Frambes; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Fred Libis; Sec'y., Mrs. Pearl Geary; Treas., Mrs. Ray Detzel. The Executive Board consists of Mrs. Robert Frambes, Mrs. Elmer Hauenstein, Mrs. Charles Randall and Mrs. Leigh Wright.

Kirkup Lodge No. 401 Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Thomas Wildey and John A. Key were the founders. The first meeting was held June 1, 1868, John A. Key, Noble Grand, was elected its first officer.

The purpose, to improve and elevate the character of man.

The Kirkup Lodge was organized at Peebles Corner 1868, and moved to Norwood 1897. The present location 5129 Montgomery Road, was purchased in 1914. The I.O.O.F. Home at Rossmoyne, Ohio was established in 1881.

At the dedication of Norwood City Hall 1914, the Kirkup Lodge presented a beautiful Flag to the City.

The 1957 Officers are: Noble Grand, Albert A. Spohn; Sec'y., H. I. Garner; Treas., Charles L. Cordes.

Norwood Council No. 1162 Knights of Columbus

The first meeting of the Knights of Columbus in Norwood was held in November, 1906. Their Golden Anniversary was celebrated November, 1956 and the complete K. of C. history in Norwood was presented in their Golden Anniversary Book.

The first Officer: Grand Knight, Daniel W. O'Neil. Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism form the basis of all K. of C. activities. Its members are particularly interested in Youth work and assisting in fund drives for worthy causes.

The Rt. Rev. Mons. Francis A. Gressle, LL.D., Pastor of St. Elizabeth Church, has been Chaplain of the Council for many years. Membership in the Council includes almost 600 Knights, approximately 60 are Fourth Degree Members of St. Issac Jogues Assembly, of Southwest Ohio. The Fourth, or Patriotic Degree, is the highest degree in the Order that can be attained by any member.

The 1957 Officers are: Grand Knight, Krank Kurlman; Deputy Grand Knight, Phillip Cremins; Immediate Past Grand Knight, Stanton Vollman; Financial Sec'y., Harry A. Filder, Jr.; Advocate, R. Edw. Tepe (elected just before his fatal accident); Treas., Aloys G. Nurre; Trustees are George M. Reynolds, Ralph G. Nieporte and John Dressing; Chancellor, John F. Schwallie; Warden, Felix McCarthy; Guard, Virgil Fussnecker.

The Order meets regularly at K. of C. Hall, Lexington Ave., Norwood.

Highlanders Civic Club, Inc.

On February 7, 1948 a group of Norwood High School Classmates, veterans of World War II, decided to organize a combination good-fellowship and civic-betterment club.

The first Officers were: First Act. Pres., Kenneth Meek; First Elected Pres., Delmar Whisenant; Treas., John C. Porter.

The Highlanders are said to have organized the first "Little League" baseball group in the metropolitan Cincinnati area, with the league's representative team winning the Ohio State title in its first year. The Highlanders also have furnished managers, coaches, umpires, equipment and even concessionaires for its representative teams. It has also built and maintained the park in which "Little League" teams play on ground donated by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. It generously provides buses for Orphans outings, for its ball games and for orphans groups.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Wm. M. Fischer; Vice-Pres., John Cannava; Sec'y., David Hankins; Treas., Charles Morris.

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957



GENERAL OFFICE OF DEXTER LUMBER COMPANY AT 4765 MONTGOMERY ROAD

DEXTER LUMBER COMPANY—75 YEARS IN NORWOOD

Famous Throughout Ohio — Founded in 1883

Seventy-five years ago, when Norwood had less than 1000 population, T. J. McFarlan, one of the finest men in the city's history, opened a local lumber outlet. Going back to about 1901-2, we find that he also was Captain of the Norwood Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated — with 11 of his employees also in the fire department.

Mr. McFarlan was likely Norwood's earliest and most active disciple of fire prevention. He applied his theories so vigorously

they became a legend in his own business. The firm name was changed to The Dexter Lumber Company at the turn of the century, with Mr. McFarlan in full control as President-General Manager. In 1931, the Dexter company won first prize in the Clean Yard Contest conducted by the Ohio Association of Reail Lumber Dealers. The plant, covering several acres of ground, remains one of the cleanest in the state.

The elder McFarlan passed away in 1942 and was at once succeeded by his son, A. L. McFarlan. Other 1957 officers are: William Clements, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.; and Louise Schleicher, Sec'y.-Treas.

THE DEXTER LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER • MILLWORK

ASPHALT • ASBESTOS ROOFING

Wall Boards • Insulation • Oak and Maple Flooring
Fencing • Oak and Yellow Pine Timbers
Factory Crating and Boxing

Phone: JEfferson 1-3078

4765 Montgomery Rd. at B. & O. Overpass
Norwood 12, Ohio



NORWOOD SASH & DOOR MFG. CO. — ROSS AND SECTION AVE.
Norwood historic wood-working plant, specializing in pre-cut homes and garages.

NORWOOD SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURING CO.

One of Norwood's Pioneer Wood-Working Plants Is Now a Famous Pre-Cut Manufacturer

At the turn of the 1900's, Norwood was quaint and rustic. There was a mill pond on Section avenue north of the B. & O. RR. crossing. There was also a fabulous clear water spring from which boys carried the pure water in pails to their homes.

A millwork plant, known as the "Standard Mill", stood beside the pond. The whirl of saws, the aroma of fresh sawdust, made the site a local rendezvous.

In 1912, Sears, Roebuck & Co., expanding, took over the plant. It became a zooming industry, turning out windows, doors, and a great variety of other millwork items, for shipment to all points in eastern U. S. A.

The name had been changed to the Norwood Sash & Door Co.

Then came the forerunner of prefabricated houses, garages, etc. "Norwood" pre-cut the materials for complete homes, shipping them great distances, carrying the good name "Norwood" wherever they went.

In 1945, Sears, Roebuck made preparations to close the plant, offering it for sale. A group of "Norwood" employees, now the present owners, pooled their resources to take over the retail section and the yard, retaining also a nucleus of experienced "Norwood" employees.

Today, the company again is ready-cutting complete homes and garages, producing special millwork items, and servicing an ever-increasing number of contractors and home owners. There is now regularly an average of 60 or more employees.

The 1957 officers are: William Schmale, Pres.; C. G. Klekamp, Vice-Pres.

NORWOOD SASH & DOOR MFG. CO.

ROSS AND SECTION
NORWOOD 12, OHIO

JE 1-5700



NORWOOD'S HISTORIC OLDSMOBILE AGENCY
AT 3813 MONTGOMERY ROAD

Schmidlapp in Norwood

The name Schmidlapp has excited curiosity and respect throughout the tri-state (Ohio, Ind., Ky.) area since 1933. The company became a well-known and outstandingly successful "Oldsmobile" agency from its inception. The original sales and service departments were located at 3417, Reading Road, Cincinnati, removing in 1935 to 3801 Montgomery Road, Norwood.

By 1948, the company occupied a pre-eminent position among "Oldsmobile" dealers in the metropolitan Cincinnati area, resulting in the building of one of Ohio's most modern automobile sales-and-service institutions at 3813 Montgomery Road, just across the street from its previous location. This beautiful building, with buff enameled brick exterior and commodious display rooms, has long been a Norwood Landmark.

The 1957 officers are: J. Schmidlapp, Pres.-Treas.; William Haygood, Vice-Pres.-Gen. Mgr.; Spencer Ferguson, Secy. The Schmidlapp organization is the second oldest Oldsmobile sales-and-service dealer in Greater Cincinnati.

SCHMIDLAPP MOTOR CAR CO., INC.

Sales and Service

OLDSMOBILE Since 1933

RENTALS

New Oldsmobiles and Other
Popular Makes Leased by
the Year!

REdwood 1-4000
3813 Montgomery Road

Norwood Citizens' School Commission

On August 2, 1951, a group of 21 Norwood citizens met in the High School building to form a permanent organization dedicated to sponsoring and working for the passage of needed school bond issues and levies and likewise to work for the election of well-qualified members to the Board of Education.

Further, the members, as an organized Commission, proposed to study all community problems that might in any manner affect the public schools and to offer its good offices, as a Commission, on a consultative basis to school administrators and the Board of Education.

Still further, and in this sense pioneering its services into the realm of exploration to develop ways and means to further the progress of Norwood's public schools, the Commission proposed to provide a meeting ground for parents and other friends of education in all important matters pertaining to school financing, administration, special services, and Board of Education operations. In general, this implied that, from the newly organized Commission's viewpoint, good schools and a well-informed citizenry must of necessity be synonymous. By adhering honestly to this philosophy of public-school conduct the Commission has been a constructive community influence. It has unflinchingly supported school authorities, aided in the passing of school levies, and has endorsed various candidates for election to the School Board.

The Commission's constitution opens membership to any Norwood citizen but stipulates that paid employees of the Board of Education shall hold no elective offices and shall have no vote in the Commission's affairs.

First officers, elected in 1951, were: Chairman, Paul Sullivan; Vice-Chrm., Anthony Miller; Sec'y-Treas., Gerald Tjoflat; Corr. Sec'y., Mrs. Ralph Zimmerman. The Board of Directors were: A. Wilhelm, Charles Vogel and Wm. J. Nast.

The 1957 officers are: Chairman, Herbert Fischer; Vice-Chrm., Charles Kelley; Corr. Sec'y., Mrs. Oscar Myers; Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. Charles M. Evans. The 1957 directors are: Mrs. K. F. Deininger, Charles Vogel and Thomas Quigley.

Boy Scouts of America Cincinnati Area Council Norwood Troops

Boy Scouts of America was founded in the United States by James E. West, in 1910.

The first Norwood Troops was organized in February, 1919.

Locally, the 1957 Troops consist of: Explorer Post, age 14 and up, one troop; Boy Scouts, age 11-14, 16 Troops; Cub Packs, age 8-11, 10 Troops.



WHERE WE BECAME WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING EQUIPMENT

When a company is in the growing stage, a lot depends upon the caliber of the city in which it is located. For it's the progressive attitude of its employees residing in the community that ultimately determines the company's rate of growth . . . its measure of success.

In Norwood, the dynamic spirit of progress is reflected in the tremendous strides made by The American Laundry Machinery Company since its humble beginning here in Norwood some 55 years ago. From a single obscure Norwood Factory, the Company grew into five large plants, with sales headquarters and branch offices in all principal cities of the United States and agents in many parts of the world. Today, the American Laundry Machinery Company also has subsidiary Companies in Toronto, Canada and London, England, and has recently acquired several new Divisions to the Company.

For all this, we say "We're proud to be in Norwood." Norwood's ever-progressive attitude is rapidly making this city one of the most important manufacturing centers in Ohio . . . and we're happy to be a part of it.

American
The American Laundry Machinery Company, Cincinnati 12, Ohio



J. M. GARVEY, *President*



C. O. KNOWLTON, *Executive Vice-President*

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturer of Laundry, Dry-Cleaning and
Rug-Cleaning Equipment

The American Laundry Machinery Company came to "budding" Norwood in March, 1902, purchasing five acres at Ross and Section Avenues. Today it is internationally recognized as the world's largest and most forward-looking manufacturer of laundry, dry-cleaning and rug-cleaning equipment in the world.

The story dates back to 1868 when A. M. Dolph and J. M. Slack pioneered in making washers on Home Street, Cincinnati. In 1884 the A. M. Dolph Company was organized. The name was changed to The American Laundry Machinery Company in 1893.

In 1901, the company's plant on West Pearl Street, Cincinnati, was razed by fire. Looking around for a better location, the

Norwood site was chosen. The new plant, at Ross and Section Avenues, occupied a two-story factory, providing 32,000 sq. ft. of factory and office space. The Norwood location proved a happy choice. Prospering, the company merged with five other competing manufacturers to incorporate the present company.

Over all the years that have followed, one fact stands out: the American Laundry Machinery Company has been historically fortunate in its choice of top executives. From the very outset, this organization has been the technological leader in its field; tirelessly, relentlessly, continuously conducting research in and experimenting with techniques and machinery to improve the essential services of laundering and dry-cleaning.

In 1915, the spotlight of the laundry world was focused on the company. "American" engineers had produced the first all-metal CASCADE WASHER, which practically revolutionized the entire industry. The resultant demand for CASCADES compelled the company to erect a plant addition occupying 100% more space, including offices and display room. This was followed, 1925, by the erection of a modern concrete building, adding 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space to the existing structure.

By 1933 the company had become an historical institution. A scene from the Norwood plant was included as a mural in the rotunda of the Cincinnati Union Terminal, opened that year.

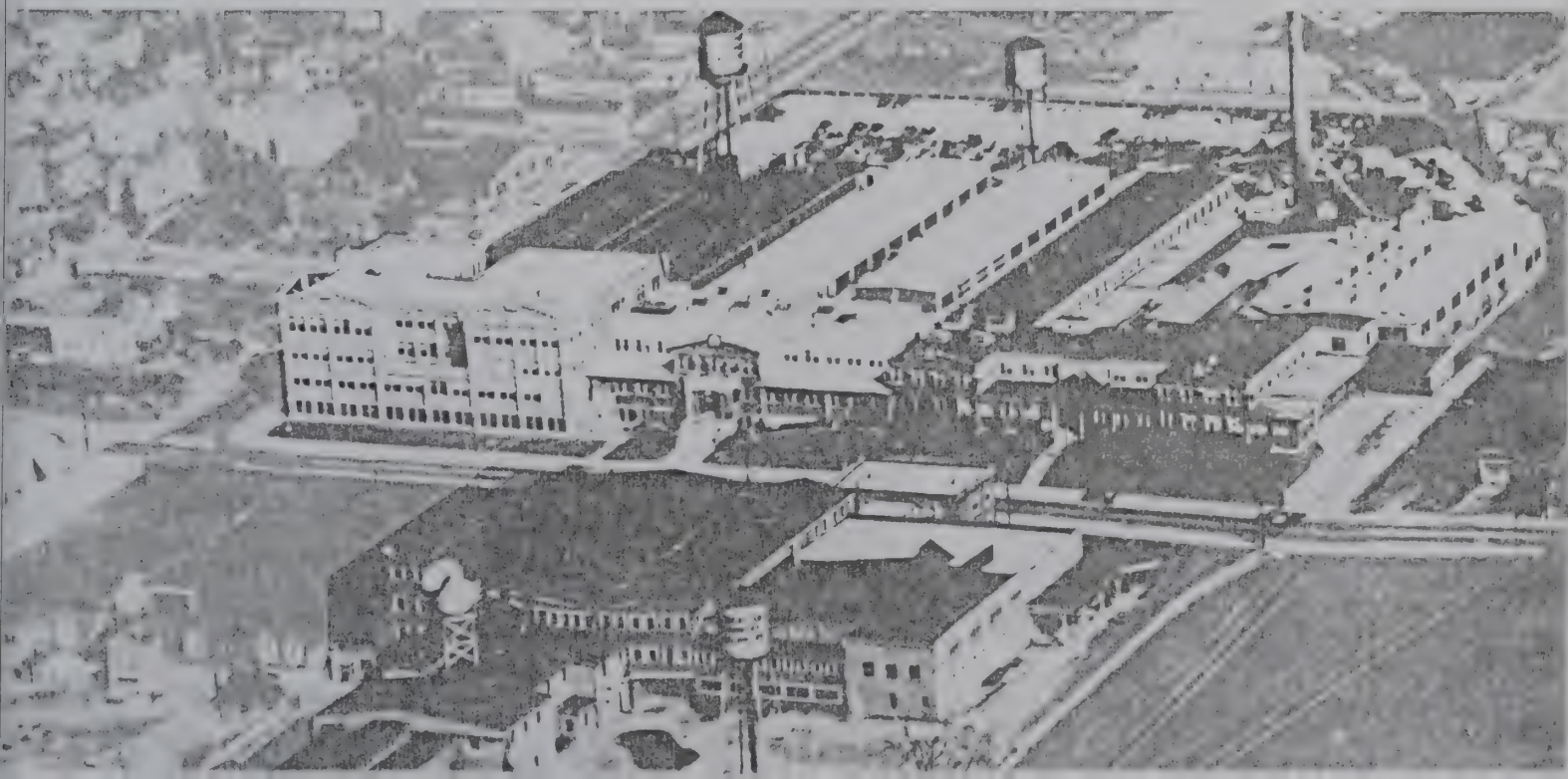
A big event in "American" annals occurred in 1937. Mayor Allen C. Roubush officiated at the ceremonies celebrating the building of the first NORWOOD CASCADE WASHER, which since has carried the name Norwood around the world among laundries, hospitals, hotels, and institutions.

Later, typifying the company's ambition to honor its home city and state, the BUCKEYE DRY CLEANING WASHER was introduced; the forerunner of today's automatic washer-extractor, "Buckeye" for Ohio.

Preceding World War II, the U. S. Navy and other Government departments, recognizing "American's" pre-eminence in the field, began to requisition large quantities of laundry machines and other vitally needed equipment for which "American's" unmatched facilities were especially suited to produce. Over the period of the war, the company, devoting its manufacturing facilities exclusively to war production, received three "E" Awards for high achievement.

Post-war demands for the company's products reached fabulous peaks, compelling further expansion of the company's Norwood plant. August, 1946, a seven-acre tract on the west side of Section Avenue was acquired. New buildings, to house research, engineering and manufacturing facilities,

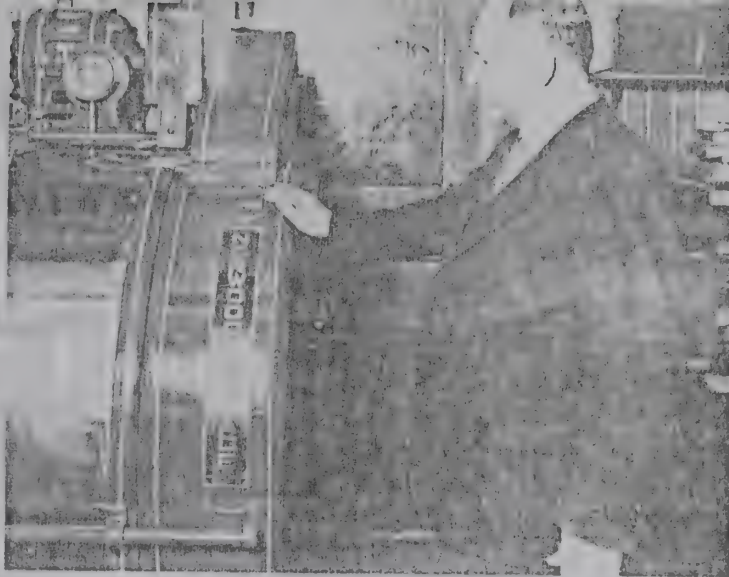
SHOWING GENERAL OFFICES OF HUGE AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMPANY FACTORY IN NORWOOD



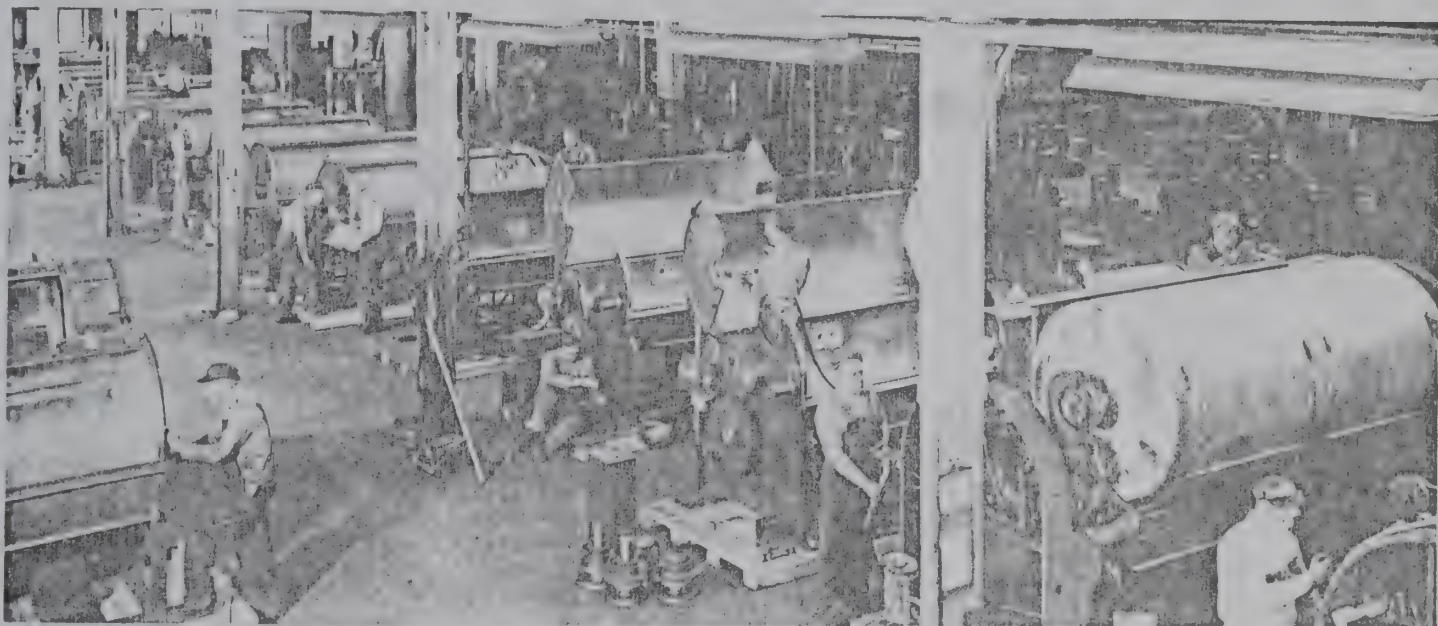
were erected, providing an additional 160,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The research and development facilities in these buildings, devoted exclusively to laundry and dry-cleaning, is said to be unequaled in the world.

Later, in 1951, another building, providing 73,000 square feet of floor space, was added at the Norwood location.

Over its entire corporate history, the American Laundry Machinery Company's corporate policy has been dominated by foresight and soundly planned expansion. In recent years it has achieved numerous affiliated divisions. These include: the Martin Equipment Company; the Small Equipment Company, and the Olson Filtration Engineering Company, all located in Norwood; the Huebsch Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; the Ajax Pressing Machine Company, Salt Lake City,



HISTORICAL MOMENT. MAYOR ALLEN C. ROUBUSH OFFICIALLY PRESENTS FIRST NORWOOD CASCADE WASHER FOR LAUNDRIES



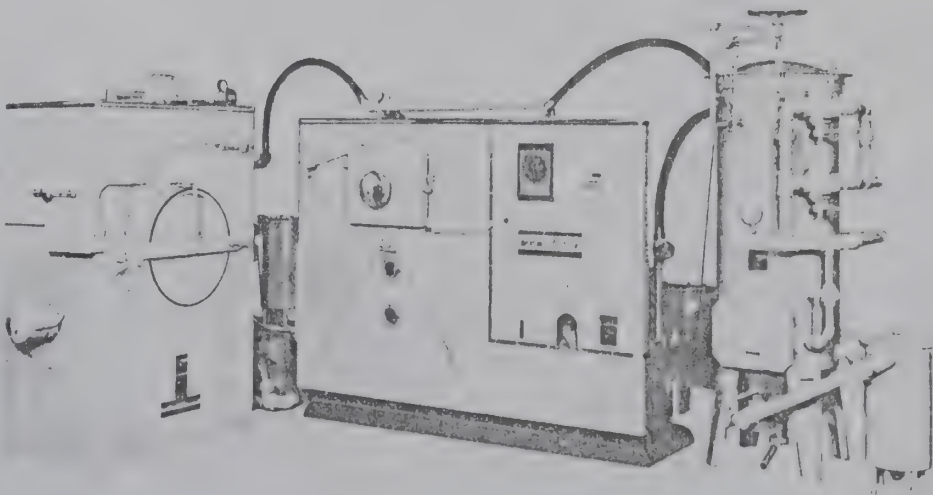
ASSEMBLY LINE CASCADE AUTOMATIC UNLOADING WASHERS

Utah; and a new division, the American Cleaners Equipment Company, also in Norwood.

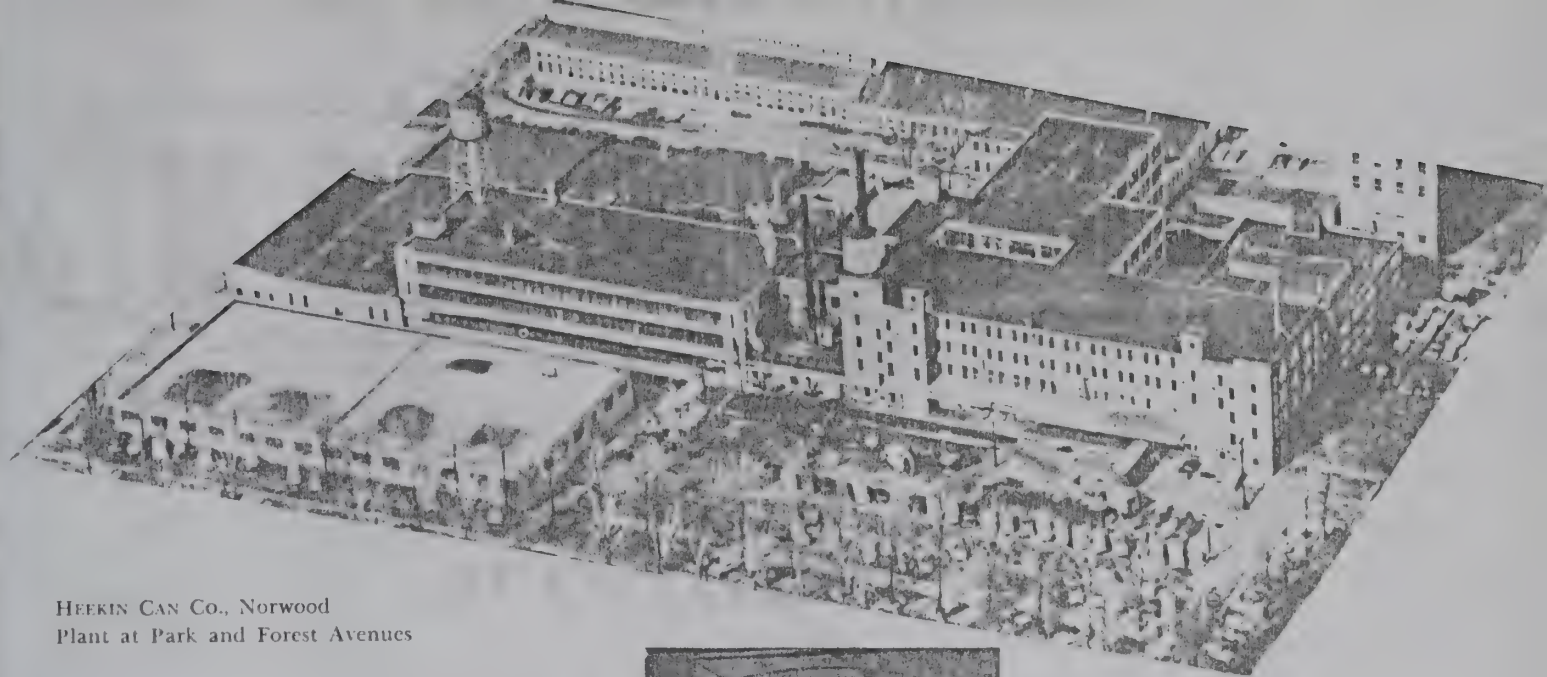
The company has always enjoyed pleasant management-personnel relations. A large number of employees have been with the company fifty and even sixty years. Many are Norwood residents. The Norwood plant has been a notable training ground for top technicians, who now occupy important posts in "American's" divisional branch factories and offices over the nation.

Today, under the direction of J. M. Garvey, President, and C. O. Knowlton, Executive Vice-President, the American Laundry Machinery Company has five large plants; the out-of-Norwood locations being Rochester, N. Y., Kenilworth, N. J., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Milwaukee, Wis. Subsidiary companies are: The Canadian Laundry Machinery Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, and the British Laundry Machinery Company, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex, England.

Sales-division headquarters are located in Norwood, New York City, Chicago and San Francisco, with branch offices in all principal cities of the U. S. A. Agents are strategically located through the world.



THE NEW TRUCLOR TWO-BATH PERCHLOROTHYLENE SOLVENT DRY CLEANING UNIT. USED WITH A CHARGED SOAP SOLUTION. CLEANS UP TO 125 POUNDS OF GARMENTS PER HOUR. MADE IN AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO.'S NORWOOD PLANT



HEEKIN CAN CO., Norwood
Plant at Park and Forest Avenues

THE HEEKIN CAN COMPANY

A Great and Growing Norwood Industry

The Heekin Can Company has one of the most interesting histories among Norwood area industries.

Originally, James Heekin, the founder, pioneered in the sale and packaging of coffee, tea, baking powder and spices. This original, company, now doing business as Heekin, Inc., is still located at Water and Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

As the volume of his business increased, he again, courageously pioneered, establishing, August 2, 1901, The Heekin Can Company, and building the first can manufacturing plant in metropolitan Cincinnati.

The first Heekin Can plant, now located at 429 New Street, was an immediate success. Regrettably, the valiant James Heekin died in 1903.

His eldest son, James J. Heekin, succeeded him as president, 1903-1928; and he in turn was succeeded by the brother, Albert E. Heekin, 1928-1948. He was succeeded by his brother, Dan M. Heekin, 1948-1951. Albert E. Heekin, Jr., a nephew of Dan M., became the company's president in 1954.

The Norwood plant began operations in 1915 in a factory acquired from the United States Printing & Lithographing Company. The plant occupied 100,000 square feet. There were about 75 employees. Today, this Norwood Heekin plant occupies 378,000 square feet and employs 265 workers.

In addition to the Cincinnati and Norwood plants, Heekin operates factories at



Springdale and Blytheville, Ark., and in Chestnut Hill and Clinton, Tenn. Total payroll now averages about 1100 employees.

The 1957 Officers of the Norwood Heekin Can are: Albert E. Heekin, Jr., Pres.; N. W. Haas, Mgr. of Production, Packers Cans; C. J. Noll, Production Mgr.; G. W. Pettis, Mgr., New Products, Packers Cans.

*We Are Proud To Be A
Member Of The*

**NORWOOD
FAMILY**

THE HEEKIN CAN CO.
NORWOOD, OHIO

NORWOOD JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The "Jaycees" of Norwood were organized through the assistance of President Kenneth D. Troy, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. The preliminary organization meeting was held March 4, 1948. First Officers were: Pres. Arthur Rowbottom; First Vice-Pres., Max Palm III; Second Vice-Pres., Donald Lacker; State Director, William Wiggeringloh; Sec'y., Stacey Downs; Treas., William Schoneberger, Jr. First Directors were: William Chester, Harold Wegman, Raymond Walther.

The Creed of the "Jaycees" is a document of high-minded fellowship, stating: "That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life; That the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations; That economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise; That government should be of laws rather than men; That earth's great treasure lies in human personality; and that service to humanity is the best work of life." By C. William Brownfield, President of Ohio Junior Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

The purpose of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce is to promote the civic welfare and commercial interests of the City of Norwood; to develop leadership among its own members; to educate its members in civic duty and responsibility; and to broaden the opportunity for the participation of young men in civic and industrial Norwood.

The Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce membership is limited to young men between the ages 21 and 35 inclusive. They are affiliated with the Ohio Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has 10,000 members and 137 local organizations; and with the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce having 180,000 members and over 300 local organizations. Norwood Jaycees have a membership of 50. During the past eight years, six former Norwood members have been elected to State Vice-Presidents. John K. Jones, past President, is the State Vice-President for 1957-1958. The Norwood Jaycees have furnished numerous committee

chairmen to the State and National organizations, each having won awards for outstanding accomplishments.

At the initial meeting 1948, the projects proposed were: public parking lots; a new Post Office; gambling crack down; a buy-in-Norwood Campaign; a boost to High School athletics. Many of these have been accomplished.

Current projects are directed to the youth of the Norwood Community, including sponsorship of a teen-age safe driving contest, and a Teen Age Road-E-O, which is part of the "Jaycees" National Program. Their Doll Safety program illustrates safe pedestrian rules for grade schools, including first and second graders.

Citizenship and Americanism: The Norwood Jaycees conduct a Voice of Democracy verbal essay contest at High School level on Democracy. The finals are televised.

Other Jaycees projects include: A Junior Citizenship Award given both at grade school and high school levels; a plan to encourage sports, including Golf and Junior Swimming meets. To welcome Teachers, acquainting new teachers with Norwood. To foster an Easter Egg Hunt and a Christmas Charity program.

Unusual accomplishments in men of Jaycee age are recognized by a Distinguished Service Award. Men who do not come within the Junior age bracket are given Honorary Memberships.

The Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce is also a member of the Norwood United Civic Organization, assisting in fund drives, such as United Appeal, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. An notable Jaycee contribution's to public health include a blood bank drive and a drive to use the Anti-Tuberculosis League X-Ray Mobile Unit. Recently they have conducted an educational program for the Board of Elections on the operation of the new voting machines. They also initiated the Norwood High School Homecomings.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., David S. Allen; Vice-Pres., Robert Watkins; Vice-Pres., Grant McCosham; State Director, Robert Metcalf; Sec'y., Ward Kelly; Treas., Gordon Silber. The Directors are: H. David Hankins, Norman B. Burch, Dr. Leonard T. Gilman, Charles Zimmerman.

Norwood Jayceettes

Founded by members of the Norwood Junior Chamber of Commerce. The first meeting was held October 1, 1952. Its original officers were: Pres., Mrs. Jay Geiser; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Howard Constable; Recording Sec'y., Mrs. George Downs; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Robert Sterrett; Treas., Mrs. Wm. Buettlinger. Board members were: Mrs. Stacey Downs, Mrs. Jack Manthey, Mrs. Robert Keller, Mrs. T. W. Gabe.

The Jayceettes objective is to aid in making Norwood a better place to live and to promote a feeling of friendship and good fellowship among wives of members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and to aid them, upon request in their projects.

They contributed \$100.00 to Norwood High School Scholarship Fund, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Assisted the Jaycees Christmas project 1952 and 1956. The members have served as hostesses on the Hamilton County Hospital Guild for the years of 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. They have conducted parties and contributed gifts to The Madisonville Children's Home; Juvenile Detention Home; Hamilton County Retarded Children's School; Dunham Hospital; Parkway Day Nursery and in 1957 sent 6 retarded children to summer camp at Camp Allen.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. T. W. Gabe; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Jay Geiser; Recording Sec'y., Mrs. Robert Metcalf; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Jack Jones; Treas., Mrs. Robert Sterrett; Board, Mrs. Robert Keller, Mrs. Irvin Scharfenberger, Mrs. Fred Shad, Mrs. Howard Constable.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS — Continued:

Norwood High Boosters

This Norwood High School Boosters' Club was created by Paul Hock and Cliff Anderson. Bringing a group of ex-grads together they held their first meeting September 7, 1956.

Their objective was to consolidate public interest in and widespread enthusiasm for the Athletic programs of Norwood Public Schools.

The first Officers were: Pres., Paul Hock; Vice-Pres., Frank Kurtz; Sec'y., Mrs. Ruth Hendron; Treas., Art Meyer.

The Boosters sponsored and promoted the first Norwood High School All-Sports' Banquet in 1956.

The East Norwood Civic Improvement Association

This Association was organized September 22, 1954. It has one reason for existence; its Members are pledged as individuals and as a group to work for the betterment of Norwood.

Its first Officers were: Pres., Paul E. Evans; Sec'y., Marion Mullen.

Its 1957 Officers are: Pres., William T. Dobson; Sec'y., Mrs. Marion Mullen; Treas., Henry Hill. Its 1957 Directors are: Bruce Zellar, Emil E. Schuele, Buford McGowan, Mrs. Dempsey Record, Clyde Morris, Paul Evans, Mrs. Leslie Mann, Mrs. T. W. Parmley, Mrs. Geo. Watson, Mrs. Lawrence Godsey and Mrs. August Wode.

The Wolf's Club of Norwood

The Wolf's Club, incorporated May 3, 1951, was organized by Doc Davis, William Pattman, Harold Brinkman, Marion Maxfield, Eddie Berwanger and Harry Huber in February, 1941, to promote the physical and social welfare of its members. They sponsor boys' Knot-Hole baseball clubs and support Fund Drives.

The first Officers were: Doc Davis, Pres.; Harold Brinkman, Sec'y; Marion Maxfield, Treas.

The 1957 Officers are: A. Distasi; Pres.; William Pattman, Sec'y and Treas.; Al Werbling, Recording Sec'y.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres. Ray Sittason; Vice-Pres., Paul Hock; Sec'y., Thomas Fischer; Treas., Howard Saatkamp.

KIWANIS CLUB OF NORWOOD

The first meeting of the Norwood Kiwanis Club, originally sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Cincinnati, was held on November 16, 1926. The Charter was ratified November 18, 1926.

The first Officers were: Pres., Rev. George T. Lawton, S.T.D.; Vice-Pres., Louis S. Cramer; Sec'y., G. C. Patterson; Treas., Sidney I. Crew; District Trustee, C. W. Johnson. First Directors were: Rev. Francis A. Gressle, Frank J. McHugh, H. H. Maddux, F. Lawton Tingley, Howard I. Morgan, Dr. Roy Hendricks, E. W. Beckett.

The fundamental purpose of all Kiwanis Clubs is to indoctrinate the ideals of Integrity, Leadership and Service.

Charter Members were: E. R. Barrows, C. J. Bayersdofer, Roy J. Bernard, E. W. Beckett, Wm. G. Blankenbuchler, Albert Bruckman, Edward B. Case, A. W. Correll, L. Purser Cramer, Louis S. Cramer, Sidney I. Crew, Robert M. Flinn, Rev. Francis A. Gressle, Floyd E. Hauss, Dr. Roy Hendricks, Douglas G. High, C. C. Huber, Fred E. Hukill, Jr., Harry J. Ihlenhof, C. W. Johnson, L. Lauerman, Rev. George T. Lawton, H. H. Maddux, Frank J. McHugh, Howard I. Morgan, G. C. Patterson, R. Rees, Arthur O. Rust, G. T. Schulte, Wm. R. Sprigg, Wm. A. Schumacher, F. Lawton Tingley, Edward D. Wayman, Chas. H. Williams, Frank Ward, J. Arthur Wuest, of these members, C. W. Johnson and C. C. Huber are active today.

There are 30 Districts in Kiwanis International. Ohio, while being the smallest in size, ranks second in number of Clubs and Members, with a total of 256 Clubs and 15,652 members. Three Norwood Members have been elected Lieutenant Governors to the Ohio District: Henry Grimm, 1935, Ralph F. Foster, 1944, and Chris Foehr, Jr., 1951.

In 1945 the Kiwanis Club was responsible for the building and placement of the Bethlehem Crib in Victory Park at the Christmas Season, which has continued to be a yearly ritual.

In cooperation with the Norwood High School and Regina High School, they have furnished several scholarships to girl graduates wishing to enter the field of Nursing.

They have sponsored boys sent to Summer camps. When the Norwood Service League purchased the property at 2071-2073 Lawrence Ave., in 1927, the Kiwanis purchased cribs for the Nursery and many other furnishings. In the past few years they have financed extensive remodeling and painting of rooms at the Service League.

The members conduct a street peanut sale in September, obtaining voluntary public contributions for bags of peanuts. In January, cooperating with Norwood High Athletics, they print programs and sell tickets for one basketball game. The proceeds from these two projects go to their underprivileged children's fund.

Recently the Kiwanis took seven bus loads of youngsters to see the Reds play at Crosley Field. They also sponsor a Boy Scout Troop. In July, 1957, they contributed \$75.00 toward a Scout's trip to the Fourth National Boy Scout Jamboree encampment at Valley Forge, Pa. After his return this Scout was guest speaker at the Kiwanis meeting.

They purchased a new television for the Norwood Public Library for Educational viewing and gave a wheel chair to the Hamilton County Home. Their 1957-58 projects call for extensive cooperation to rush action on the new Norwood Post Office and the new Norwood Urban Renewal Program.

Presidents: Rev. George T. Lawton, S.T.D., 1926-1928; Geo. C. Patterson, 1929; Frank J. McHugh (Transferred), Geo. M. Hartman, 1930; Robert S. Montgomery, 1931; C. W. Johnson, 1932; H. E. Grimm, 1933; Mons. Francis A. Gressle, 1934-1935; Dr. A. R. Theobald, 1936; Rev. C. F. Bowman, 1937; Lee Nichols, 1938; Edm. L. Denham, Jr., 1939; Geo. R. Fischer, 1940; J. Donald Humphries, Jr., 1941; Rev. Wm. T. Pater-son, 1942; Ralph F. Foster, 1943; A. S. Bowling, Jr., 1944; Joseph H. Leonard, 1945; Walter J. Pfeifer, 1946; Ben M. Hanna, 1947; Andrew O. Haefner, 1948; Chris Foehr, Jr., 1949; Rev. Emil C. Hartman, 1950; Theo. A. Dorl, 1951; Floyd J. Rosselott, 1952; Merle Fine, 1953; Seward J. Sharpe, 1954; John C. Porter, 1955; John B. Wirth, 1956; Paul McKinney, 1957.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Paul McKinney; First Vice-Pres., Fred Reith; Second Vice-Pres., Merle Lyon; Treas., Frank X. Bruewer; Sec'y., John Wirth; Financial Sec'y., Ed. Schultz. The Board of Directors, Park Dunigan, Joe Renz, Chris Foehr, Jr., Sam Skurow, Edward E. Kelley, Harry Duccilli and Phil Lahman.

Sinawiks of Norwood Women's Auxiliary of Kiwanis

Founders were: Mrs. Wm. Cettel, Mrs. Al Rau, Mrs. John Porter, Mrs. John Wirth. First meeting held in March, 1955. First Officers were: Pres., Mrs. John Porter; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Harry Duccilli; Sec'y., Mrs. Seward Sharpe; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Wm. Cettel; Treas., Mrs. John Wirth.

The club's purpose is to promote fellowship among the wives of the Kiwanians, and to assist the Norwood Kiwanis Club whenever possible.

The club is noted for its generous gifts and scholarships to students of Norwood High School, and assistance to needy families. In 1957 it sent a girl to Camp Lenmary; gave assistance to Allen House; contributed to the Northeastern "Y" Fund.

The 1957 Officers are: Pres., Mrs. Harry Duccilli; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Eugene Brubach; Sec'y., Mrs. Edward Kelley; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Theo A. Dorl; Treas., Mrs. Merle Lyons.

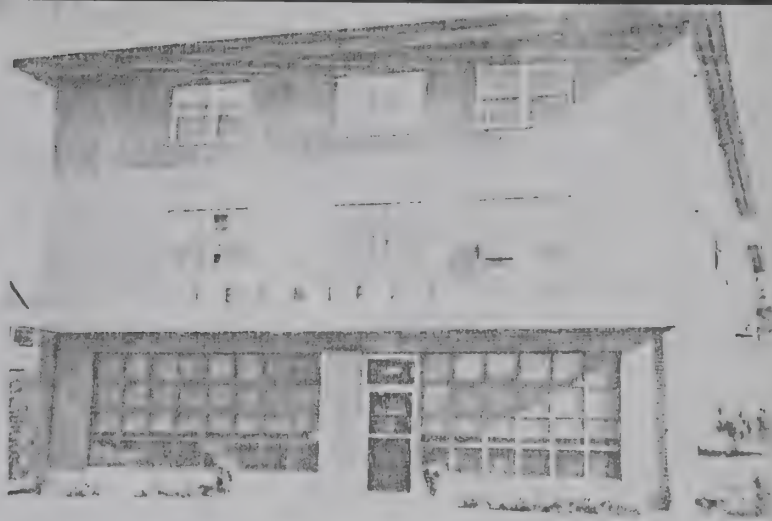


COPY OF OLD PRINT — NORWOOD CITY HALL IN 1916

This is the same site, southeast corner of Montgomery Road and Elm Street, now occupied by Norwood's present City Hall. Rooftop at left indicates location of the 1957 Norwood Fire Department.



PAUL GEORGE HOME ON INDIAN MOUND AVENUE



TECHNIFAX OFFICES AND 14 APARTMENTS AT 5200 CARTHAGE AVENUE

THE MODERN RESIDENTIAL TREND IN NORWOOD

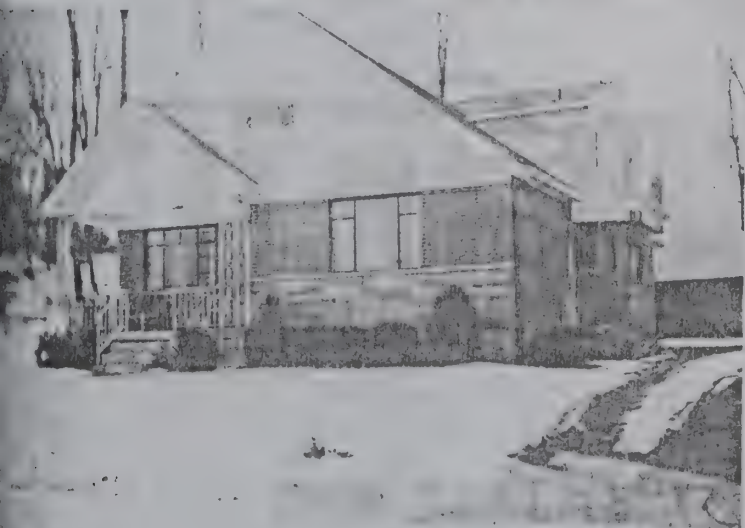
These Park G. Dunigan developments typify the urban-renewal projects springing up throughout the city



NEW APARTMENT BUILDING AT 5126 WARREN AVENUE



ATTRACTIVE NEW HOME AT 5106 RALSTON AVENUE



RUSTIC BEAUTY, NEW RESIDENCE AT 2633 SHERIDAN DRIVE



SPIG-N-SPAN FRAME COTTAGE ON WARREN AVENUE

THE UNITED STATES PLAYING CARD COMPANY

INDISPUTABLY, THE WORLD-LEADER IN ITS FIELD

Has Established An Eniviable Tradition in Norwood and the Nation

The history of The United States Playing Card Company covers a span of 77 years. The first pack of playing cards was manufactured in downtown Cincinnati in 1881 by Russell Morgan and Company, whose senior partner lived to see smoke issuing from the stacks of the new Norwood plant in the closing months of the 19th century.

Norwood was then a community of less than 6500 persons. The first employees of the Card Company walked to their new plant from the street car terminus on Montgomery road. Later, the South Norwood street car line extended its terminus to the new factory, which was reached by a private right-of-way, arranged by the Card Company with the Street Car Company.

What is today known as The United States Playing Card Company really began business in 1867 when A. O. Russell, Robert J. Morgan, James M. Armstrong and John F. Robinson formed a co-partnership and purchased from the Cincinnati Enquirer what was then known as the Enquirer Job Printing Rooms. These rooms occupied the first and second stories of a building at 20 College street. It is a matter of record, however, that the business of Russell Morgan and Company grew with astonishing speed. In a short time the firm was compelled to seek new and much larger quarters.

A lot, 53x90 feet, was acquired on the east side of Race street, directly across from George street. A new four-story building was erected. This was the first business structure on Race street north of Fifth, but the locale soon proved a popular building site and others were erected, among them the immense Shillito Dry Goods House

Early in 1880, A. O. Russell proposed to his partners that they embark on the manufacture of playing cards. His suggestive met enthusiastic agreement. Characteristics of the initiative and energy that has marked this company from its beginnings, the partners at once set about organizing the facilities to manufacture playing cards. First, they added two stories to their building, making it six stories high. During the tenure of construction, they purchased new and improved machinery, especially designed and adapted to the efficient production of playing cards. This new machinery included a card-punching machine, built to Russell Morgan and Company's own specifications. This machine lifted card manufacture to a new high level of efficiency, cutting, punching and producing cards from a sheet of paper with a degree of accuracy and uniformity impossible to attain with an ordinary paper-trimming machine.

The first pack of playing cards was completed on June 28, 1881. Mr. Morgan, handing it to Mr. Russell for inspection, good-humoredly commented: "There! That pack of cards has cost us \$35,000!"

The new Russell Morgan and Company plant now had capacity to manufacture 1600 packs of playing cards per day. The personnel roster averaged 20 employees, men and women.

Yet the company was altogether unprepared for its consequent uprise in business volume. Within two years, the firm was compelled to erect another new building; five times larger than their Race street location!

This new structure, 70x229 feet, was six stories high with a usable floor area of 96,180 square feet. It occupied three-fourths of the square bounded by Eggleston avenue, Fifth, Sixth and Lock streets. It assisted to lift Russell Morgan and Company to new peaks of prestige and production. Here, the firm was able to meet not only most of the national demand for playing cards but also to export playing cards to many other countries.

Yet the manufacture of playing cards was only one division of the firm's expanding business. It was now producing pictorial and descriptive printed displays for virtually all State Fairs in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Plus about 50% of colorful poster spectaculars for the circuses of the nation. And, in addition, an almost incredible of labels and show cards. The total annual production now exceeded 1,000,000 labels, soap wrappers, etc., 60,000

sheets of pictorial show papers; along with 22,000 packs of playing cards per day; and a large volume of the sort of small job-work that is necessary with all printing business.

In 1891 Russell Morgan and Company became The United States Printing & Lithograph Company. Three years later, 1894, the playing card manufacturing activities had grown to such proportions they were separated from the printing firm and a separate corporation, The United States Playing Card Company, was organized; devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Playing Cards.

It is historically significant that two of the earliest playing card designs manufactured, CONGRESS and BICYCLE, are today, approximately three-quarters of a century later, still leading sellers.

The firm occupied its Norwood factory site in 1901.

Today, by any standard of comparison, The United States Playing Card Company is the recognized world-leader in its field. Wherever playing cards are used, on land, at sea, in the air, "U. S." playing cards are internationally accepted as the finest made anywhere; and they're manufactured in Norwood!

There is one other evident fact: The United States Playing Card Company rates esteem in the history of this nation's industries as a whole. It has always been progressively managed and is consistently one of the most successful and among the most stable manufacturing institutions in the nation.



THE LATE MAYOR R. EDW. TEPE WAS AN ARDENT CONSERVATIONIST.

HISTORY OF THE NORWOOD SERVICE LEAGUE

ITS SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE HAS VALUE ABOVE PRICE

Its Scope of Service Has Constantly Increased Since 1917

In Cincinnati, the Council of Social Agencies, among the earliest formed in this nation, was incorporated around the Citizen's Flood Relief Committee after the great 1913 Ohio River Flood.

In Norwood, the need for organized social services to the community arose from the struggles of Norwood citizens to meet welfare needs during the international calamity of World War I.

Norwood, in common with the rest of the nation, was suddenly confronted with a highly complicated and distressful social problem. Married men had been called into armed services by the military draft. Families were disunited. The problem of child-replacement became acute. True, there were jobs available and there were men and women to handle them. The problem was in no sense economic, but one of social maladjustment, critically involving a community need for personal encouragement, family relief, medical attention and widespread legal advice.

The action came fast in Norwood.

After America had entered the war, April, 1918, a group of Norwood citizens organized a Red Cross Auxiliary. The object was to raise funds for Norwood's first official Red Cross War Drive. The American Red Cross contributed \$1500 to the local drive. The Norwood Campaign, directed by John Omwake, then President of the United States Playing Card Co., raised \$68,000 in a short time. It was in Norwood that house-to-house solicitation originated. Later, this plan was adopted for other welfare drives the nation over.

Headquarters were established at Norwood City Hall and Mrs. Virginia Roessler became volunteer-director of the first Norwood Red Cross Unit. Churches, lodges and other local organizations formed groups to make bandages and clothing. The *Enterprise* carried knitting instructions. All finished articles were delivered to Cincinnati headquarters.

The Red Cross Unit became a center both of information and relief. Parents sought to communicate with their sons, enlisted or astray. Others were stranded and needed help.

Time passed. Mrs. Roessler became Mrs. Nelson E. Ward. Under her efficient administration the local agency became The Norwood Welfare Department. Yet as late as 1919, the department's budget was limited to \$1000. Yet, somehow, Mrs. Ward carried the big work forward. The generosity of Norwood's citizens, from layman to banker to business man and industrialist, did not fail her.

In 1918, the Norwood Welfare Depart-

ment joined the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies. The two organizations united in January, 1922, under the name of The Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The Community Service League of Norwood remained as one of their agencies, but under a new name: the Norwood Service League.

Mrs. Ward served as Director of the Norwood Service League. Its operations became more extensive each year. The Service League budget jumped from \$2000 to \$20,000 per annum. It is interesting to note that the Chest quotas in Norwood have always exceeded the Service League budget. Other Community Chest Campaigns in Norwood, for other types of work, such as child care agencies, health, institutions, etc., have raised various amounts from \$63,000 to \$120,000. The City of Norwood has a heart.

Since its beginning, in World War I, the Norwood Service League has outgrown three offices; first City Hall, then the 2155 Washington avenue address, and later, the 2937 Sherman avenue location.

In September, 1927, the present double building at 2071-2073 Lawrence avenue was purchased. The Family Welfare Department occupies half the building. The other half houses the Day Care Center, originally founded by the Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs. The Day Care Center is operated under the State of Ohio Child Welfare Board. It cares for children in many cases for women who must work.

The civic-minded generosity of five Norwood stalwarts made the purchase of the Lawrence avenue building possible: John Omwake, Stanley W. Allen, Will C. James, Sidney I. Crew and Henry Feldman. They presented the first \$2500. This was matched by \$2500 from the Norwood Manufacturers Association, represented by O. de Gray Venderbilt. Later, the Manufacturers group donated another \$1000 for improvement of the building. A loan for the remainder of the purchase price was arranged through the cooperation of Willard Thayer with the First National Bank. Through the untiring efforts of Will C. James the mortgage was soon liquidated.

The Norwood Federation of Women's Clubs, the Kiwanis Club and several church groups contributed furnishings to the new League headquarters.

In September, 1927, the Board of Trustees, with John Omwake as chairman, determined the agency should be a permanent institution; for "strengthening and making socially efficient the spirit of human helpfulness in Norwood."

At the January 4, 1939, meeting of the League's Board of Governors, Judge Allen C. Roudebush, who had previously been and was later again elected Mayor of Norwood, presented an authoritative history of The Norwood Service League, Inc.

In recent years, Dale Leininger, representing the City of Norwood, has assisted to intensify and broaden the League's benefits to the community.

The League's officers are chosen for terms of three years each.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Harold F. Funk, Chairman; Dr. C. W. Johnson, Vice Chairman; Frank B. Bruewer, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry B. Burwinkel, Secretary; Wm. E. Chester, Paul Leary, Max Palm III, Hon. R. Edward Tepe, Mayor; (deceased), Raymond Walther.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1937 — Felix Levy, Secretary (deceased); Fred H. Allen, Dr. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Harry Duccilli, Ralph J. Gels, Msgr. Francis A. Gressle, Paul B. Hugenberg, Harold A. Merton, Sr., John Porter, Wm. J. Schlie.

1938 — Park G. Dunigan, Dr. Laurence L. Hucksoll, Joseph H. Leonard, Sr., Joseph G. Love, Rev. Chas. Malotte, Walter J. Pfeifer, Arthur Sauer (removed), Edward Schultz, Wm. R. Wiggeringloh, Jr., John H. Wolf.

1939 — Chas. R. Kelley, Chairman, Norman B. Burch, Vice Chairman; Carl H. Albrecht, J. K. Browning, Raymond J. Dierker, Theo. A. Dorl, Dr. Benjamin M. Herberster, Dale C. Leininger, Fred Rieth, Mrs. Wm. H. Rohdenburg.

Norwood's Telephones Date From 1883

In 1883, twenty-one residents of Norwood and Pleasant Ridge petitioned The City and Suburban Telephone Association of Cincinnati to establish a Norwood paystation. The petitioners were: L. C. Black, J. H. Smith, B. C. Smith, Albert McCullough, P. P. Lane, Chas. F. Thompson, John H. McGowan, W. M. Langdon & Co., Henry Feldman, A. O. Russell, M. J. Bachelor, C. E. Bockman, Geo. A. Knight, Samuel J. Murray, T. F. Brownbill, H. E. Langdon, Edward Mills, W. A. Stewart, H. S. Ekermeier, F. E. Wiehe, and C. H. Sanker.

The first station was opened in the W. M. Langdon & Co. store, s. e. cor. Harris Ave. and the Pike.

The McFarlan Lumber Co. installed the first individual phone in 1883. The first party line numbered five subscribers: Dr. A. A. Springer, Wallace M. Davis, F. J. Behymer, Col. P. P. Lane and Albert McCullough. Four were for residence service, each paying \$80.00 yearly. The other, for Mr. Behymer, business service, at \$150.00 yearly. Each subscriber met the expense of connecting his phone with the main line on the Pike.

In the late 1930's, The Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co. erected a beautiful new home on Norwood avenue, since known as the "Norwood Exchange."

Here's How Norwood Incorporated As A Village — 1888

To the Honorable Board of County
Commissioners, Hamilton County

We the undersigned electors residing within the territory hereinafter described desirous of becoming incorporated as a village most respectfully petition your honorable Board to grant us the right to become so incorporated:

1. The territory to be included in said corporation to be all the territory within the boundary lines of Section thirty-four (34) Columbia Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.
2. Number of inhabitants about 1,000.
3. The corporation desired is that of a village.
4. The name to be "Norwood".
5. Casper H. Rowe and V. C. Tidball to act as agents for petitioners.

Casper H. Rowe
Robert Leslie
Jackson, Slane
J. K. Graybill
D. H. Whitehead
R. M. Wickersham
C. Edw. Frick
W. K. Trenner, Jr.
Geo. T. Hipple
C. F. Rust
Benjamin C. Smith
Geo. W. Gale
Geo. J. Boute
James E. Whitteker
J. F. Bokoff
Chas. Patton
S. L. Morgan
R. Thompson
P. W. Slocum
F. Guenther
F. Munster
Frank J. McHugh
Harry C. Williams
F. A. Zimmerman
C. F. Hesser
H. P. Smith
J. M. Thompson
Richard Evans
C. E. Page
L. G. Casson
J. M. Humble
Geo. Faller
W. H. Hopkins, M.D.
C. E. Bell
A. Weiland
Leo Dressel
Jonathan Hattersley
Geo. A. Hattersley
J. E. Hattersley
David Jones
John A. Jones
John B. Marling
J. H. Thieman
John B. Charlots
Richard Hempel
R. Dinneford, Jr.
D. G. Zoller
Werter G. Betty
A. C. Strobel
Geo. H. Sherlock
C. H. Kelley
J. C. Kinney
Harry C. Coates
V. C. Tidball
Louis Winkelman
W. E. Zoller
Charles Brinkmeier

H. H. Brader
John W. Watson
J. U. Lloyd
J. A. Knapp
T. B. Harris
J. W. Burkharat
E. Zoller
Geo. D. Green
Z. P. Zimmerman
Z. P. Zimmerman, Jr.
F. E. Zimmerman
H. Maier
H. H. Landwehr
F. J. Bachelor
N. V. Lloyd
John Weyer
J. R. Maas
Chas. H. Gogreve
W. D. Beckett
J. C. A. Reinhardt
L. B. Markland
C. A. Plastridge
Geo. L. Smith
B. J. Helney
P. H. Strauss
Robert A. Beal
J. L. Vattier
A. C. Cassell
L. Boles
Geo. F. Albers
James C. Beal
J. P. Stewart
A. H. Pape
H. M. Richardson
N. I. Scott
Frank J. Turt
John H. Strieff
T. J. McFarlan
W. A. Stewart
W. M. Langdon
W. J. Card
James G. Langdon
John J. Jones
J. H. Bosse
A. Strumpler
C. A. Stewart
H. C. Meader
G. Spreen
J. W. Price
John C. Masker
Fred L. Strieff
H. W. Kahle
A. Katker
Ed. Mountel
Geo. H. Landwehr
John W. Tidball
E. G. Balles

Received and Filed March 5, 1888
H. Schlotman, Jr., Clerk
Board of County Commissioners
Hamilton County, Ohio

A. KEIDEL OF NORWOOD

Well-known Plumbing And Electrical Supply House Now In Its 46th Year

In 1912, Arthur Keidel, Sr., master plumber, after several years of experience with leading Cincinnati plumbers, determined to establish his own business, opening a shop in the famous Over-the-Rhine district. An excellent craftsman, and dependable, he built solidly over the years. In 1932, his wide acquaintance among architects, plumbers, tradesmen encouraged him to open a plumbing supply house. This, too, was a marked success.

In 1932, the son, Arthur, Jr., affiliated with his father. This association continued until 1942, when the son joined the United States Air Force. He served in the Pacific area during World War II, becoming a Pilot with the rank of Lieutenant. He was honorably discharged in 1946.

During Arthur, Jr.'s absence, the senior Keidel had, in 1943, obtained property of Delaware Avenue and moved the business to Norwood, specializing in plumbing and



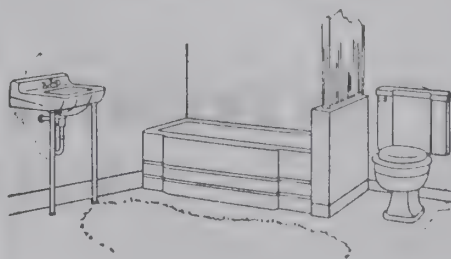
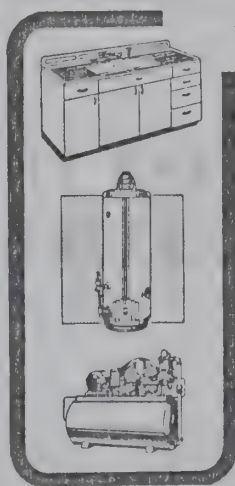
electric supplies. Immediately upon his return from service, Arthur, Jr. once more became active in the business. A program of continuous expansion has followed. The firm opened branch offices on Harrison Avenue in Westwood in 1953.

Also, just across the street from the Norwood Main offices, at 2015 Delaware Avenue, a large warehouse has been constructed, featuring 15,000 square feet of floor space, to handle the increasing business and to facilitate further expansion.

KEIDEL

SUPPLY CO.

YOUR SUBURBAN SUPPLY HOUSE



Complete line of:

PLUMBING FIXTURES - SUPPLIES - PARTS
KITCHEN SINKS AND CABINETS
SHALLOW & DEEP WELL PUMPS
GAS & ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS

WESTWOOD

3143 Harrison Ave.

MOntana 1-4680

NORWOOD

2026 Delaware Ave.
At Montgomery Rd., Nwd.

ELmhurst 1-1600

NO PARKING PROBLEMS — FAST SERVICE



OSBORNE-KEMPER-THOMAS GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY: PRODUCERS OF "FRIENDLY ADVERTISING THAT LIVES"

OSBORNE-KEMPER-THOMAS

A World Leader in Advertising Specialties — Now in 75th Year

Osborne-Kemper-Thomas, formerly the Kemper-Thomas Co., established in 1883, are manufacturers of idea advertising—calendars, cloth goods, glassware, leather and advertising specialties.

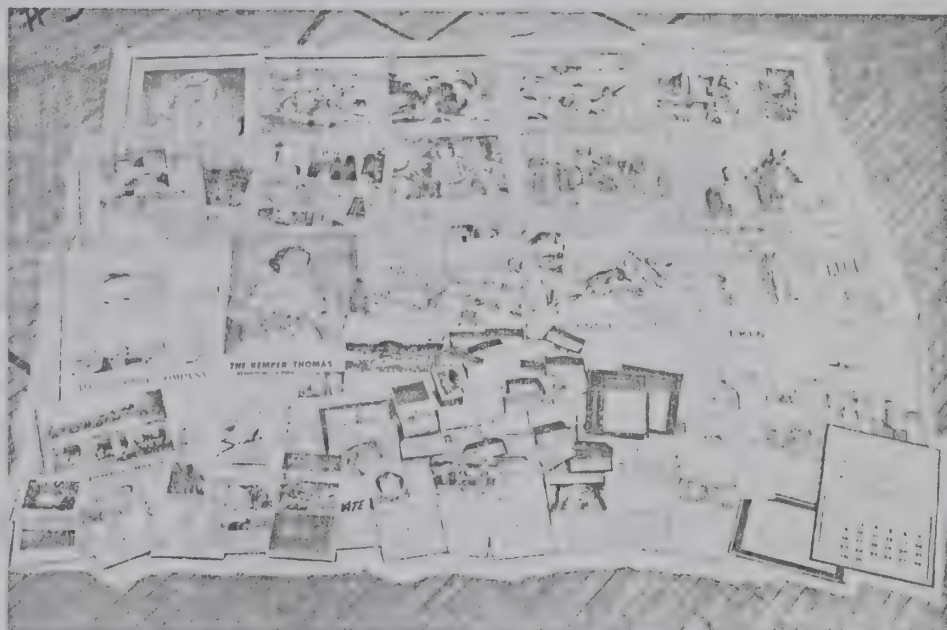
To the more than 95% of American businesses for whom expensive mass advertising media, such as television, radio and newspapers, are uneconomical, Osborne-Kemper-Thomas provides the benefits of advertising counsel and the skills learned in 74 years of successful promotion experience. This service, to over a quarter of a million accounts throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands, centers upon more than 1,500 articles of service and beauty which carry the advertising message of each advertiser to his customers and logical prospects over a period of months and even years.

The main manufacturing plant and home offices have been located in Norwood Park since the founders, Guido R. Kemper and D. Carrill Thomas, moved the Company from downtown Cincinnati in 1902.

From one plant and less than 100 employees, the Company, specializing in "Friendly Advertising That Lives," has expanded to include ownership of successful companies in similar businesses and related lines, with employees totaling more than 2,000 men and women.

Guido Kemper was the first president of Kemper-Thomas. Production at that time consisted chiefly of imprinting dealer's names on wrapping paper, paper bags and calendars.

E. B. Danson took office as president of the young firm in 1903, upon Kemper's retirement. The new president broadened the scope of the Company's activities to include items made out of cloth containing a printed advertisement, leather with a message stamped in gold, and other novelty ideas suited for distribution as good-will



advertisements. One idea in particular "blanketed" the field—advertising messages were printed on horse blankets and resulted in a successful special promotion.

Danson acted as president until his death in 1927.

During both World War I and World War II production of wartime items was prominent at Kemper-Thomas.

Stanley W. Allen succeeded E. B. Danson in 1927, and headed the Company through depression years that shook the foundations of American business. One idea in particular was especially popular during this period—advertising flourished on the spare tire covers used on the "Tin Lizzies" of the "good old days."

Under Allen the Company continued to forge ahead, broadening the base of an already tremendous customer list. In 1952, when he assumed the post of Chairman of the Board, Kemper-Thomas was one of the largest companies in the idea advertising industry.

Allen continued to serve the Company until his death in 1956.

H. J. Hoxby, who as Vice-President and General Sales Manager had reorganized the entire sales force in the 1940's, spearheading a tremendous increase in volume of business, became president in 1952. As president, Hoxby added more advertising ideas, including exclusive Special Design Glassware. Other new sales ideas introduced were Permafoto Ashtrays that utilize indestructible photographic reproduction, and an international gift line purchased through more than a dozen resident buying offices over-seas.

Hoxby expanded Kemper-Thomas in new directions by acquiring ownership of other related businesses. One such firm, the Osborne Co., purchased in 1953, was united with Kemper-Thomas in February, 1957, to give greater service to customers and expand distribution.

The Company, as it enters its 75th Anniversary year, is looking forward to continuing to furnish sound advertising programs to business firms throughout the country.

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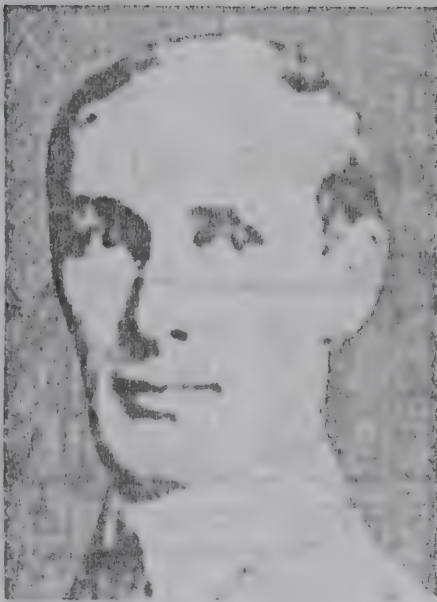
THE MAYORS OF NORWOOD CIRCA 1901-1947

For biographies of Mayors
R. Edw. Tepe, George P. Kleb,
Joseph W. Shea, Jr., see
pages No. 1 and No. 3

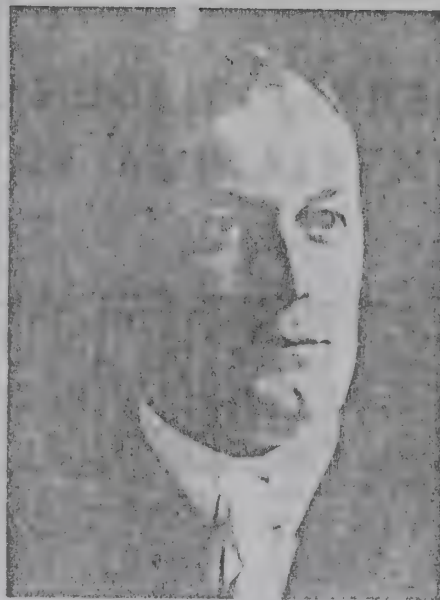


MAYOR GEORGE E. MILLS
1901-1905

EDITOR'S NOTE: Norwood has always been healthily bi-partisan. Until Mayor R. Edw. Tepe's first administration, there had been, since 1901, five Democrats and six Republicans elected to the office of Mayor. Following Tepe's demise in 1957, George P. Kleb, Vice-Mayor, served the interim term, June-December. The election of Joseph W. Shea, Jr., in November, 1957, increases the Democratic majority over 56 years to seven to six.



MAYOR CHARLES H. JONES
1906-1909



MAYOR ORVILLE F. DWYER
1910-1911



MAYOR WM. M. FRIEDMAN
1912-1913



MAYOR HARRY E. ENGLEHARDT
1914-1919



MAYOR LOUIS H. NOLTE
1920-1925



MAYOR HARRY H. BAKER
1926-1933



MAYOR ANOS L. EYLER
1938-1939



MAYOR ALLEN C. ROUDEBUSH
1934-1937 and 1940-1943



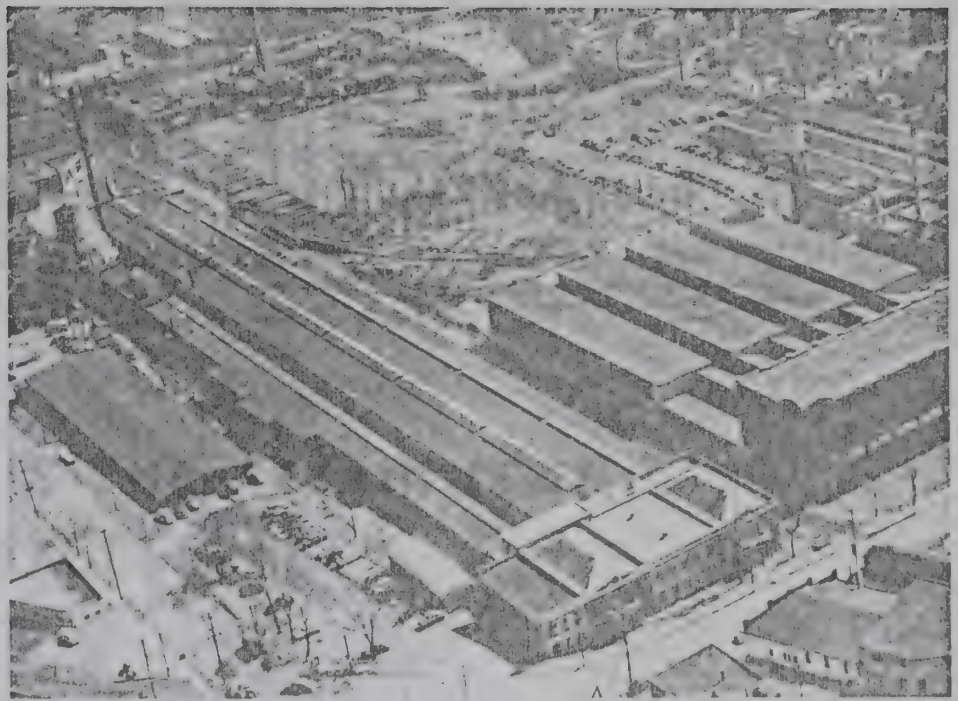
MAYOR FRANK J. WARD
1914-1917

TAYLOR-WHARTON IN NORWOOD

AT 5038 BEECH STREET

One of America's Top Manufacturers of Railroad Frogs and Switches

The curtain ascended on this great Norwood industrial drama in 1879. Fred C. Weir, a Cincinnati, had patented an improved type of railroad frog. His manufacturing operations were confined to a blacksmith shop along Cincinnati's river front. In 1882, the Weir Frog Company was established at Front, Smith & Water Streets, Cincinnati. The business grew fast. Seeking room for expansion, a six-acre tract was purchased in Norwood in 1905. The company's modern plant and offices are still located on this Norwood site. An era of phenomenal growth began in 1913 when O. DeGray Vanderbilt, Jr., became the company's President. In 1925, Weir purchased the Kilby Frog & Switch Company of Birmingham, Ala., changing the name to the Weir-Kilby Corp. Later, 1949, a Taylor-Wharton consolidation involved both Weir-Kilby and The American Frog & Switch Co. In 1956 the new combination, doing business as Taylor-Wharton, became a division of the Harsco Corp. Harsco is the world's



largest producer of seamless steel gas cylinders and recoverer of metal from steel slag; the nation's second largest maker of die castings and largest independent producer of seamless steel pipe couplings; and an important manufacturer of other products.

Branch trackwork plants are in Birmingham, Ala.; Easton, Pa.; High Bridge, N. J.

E. H. Heckett, Board Chairman; J. T. Simpson, President; Ralph G. Detmer, Vice-Pres. Gen. Mgr.; M. J. Hassan, Vice-Pres., Engineering and Production; C. R. March, Sec'y; R. L. Korengel, Purchasing Agent; C. P. Moeller, Gen. Sales Mgr., and E. W. Bemis, Director of Industrial Engineering.



FOUNDED 1742

TAYLOR-WHARTON COMPANY

A Division of
HARSCO CORPORATION

SPECIALISTS
in
TRACKWORK
for
RAILWAYS
and
INDUSTRIES

Cable Address: TISCOIRON
New York, N. Y.

One of the most modernly equipped trackwork
shops in the frog and switch industry.

in NORWOOD since 1905

5038 BEECH STREET
NORWOOD 12 — CINCINNATI, O.

HISTORY OF NORWOOD PLANNING COMMISSION

Will C. James might be called the father of the Norwood City Planning Commission. Largely through his efforts, Norwood was surveyed and zoned in 1928. Prior to 1928, there had been no means of protecting the city's residential district against the invasion of undesirable types of business.

In 1928, Mayor Harry Baker, studied the zoning ordinance setup of Cincinnati Commissions, the State Commissions and like groups over the country, desiring to model in ordinance adopted to Norwood's needs. James had also interested William R. Griffin and E. B. Brown. Next, working with Carl Wenzel, then Service Director of the City, the group authorized a City Planning Ordinance. The movement gathered speed.

City Council authorized the Norwood City Planning Commission, February 6, 1928. Its members were: Harry H. Baker, Chairman; Will C. James, Vice-Chairman; Carl Wenzel, William R. Griffin and E. B. Brown.

A New York engineer was engaged to plat and to draw a zoning map. An ordinance, presented to Council on June 18, 1928, was approved as a temporary measure.

This Ordinance was designed to classify residences and to regulate property setbacks. An amendment was added later to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages in residence and business "A" Zones.

The entire theme of the Ordinance — and the ultimate aim of the Planning Com-

mission — is to promote a more beautiful city and to give constant watch and protection to public health, safety, comfort and general welfare.

On June 30, 1936, Will C. James retired. He died on March 13, 1943.

The present members of the 1957 Planning Commission are: Joseph Lemkuhl, Chairman; Ray Achten; J. S. Oberhelman; Henry Burwinkle; Hayden H. Sizemore, Secretary.



CIVIL WAR HOUSE

This ancient residence, built in 1864 and razed in 1950, served, for half a century, as the popular meeting place for veterans of The Grand Army of the Republic. It was located at 5234 Montgomery Road.

CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO: 1809-1957

War Work In Norwood During World War I

by Will C. James

Organized War work to back up our Armies in the field and training camps, during World War I, began with the Red Cross Drive June, 1917, and continued through the Fifth or Victory Liberty Loan Drive of April 21 — May 10, 1919. Mayor Harry E. Engelhart was Chairman of the First Red Cross drive; Will C. James was Executive Secretary; and E. B. Danson and H. W. Hartsough, Manufacturers Committee. Danson and James divided the city into districts with a captain over each. Each captain organized his group to canvas house-to-house. Headquarters were in the Municipal Building. Norwood raised \$61,000 of the Cincinnati quota of \$1,000,000.

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE May 3, 1917 — June 1, 1917

The nation had not foreseen the terrible holocaust that lay ahead. People were still thinking in terms of a "three-months" war. The newspapers hardly considered "LOAN" items as news. Norwood was credited with raising between \$700,000 and \$800,000, but most of our big subscriptions went through Cincinnati banks.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE September 30 — October 29, 1917

The city was re-districted for this drive. Fifteen teams were named. The leaders were E. B. Danson, Chairman; John Omwake, Vice-Chairman; Howard I. Morgan, Secretary; Will C. James, Publicity Chairman; Harry Kemper and William Beatty assisted at Headquarters. Norwood's quota \$1,500,000, was exceeded by over 20 per cent.

THIRD AND FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE April 8 — May 3, 1918 September 28 — October 19, 1918

The Third "LOAN" drive was conducted from April 8, to May 3, 1918; The Fourth from September 28, to October 19, 1918.

Norwood's sales totalled \$2,387,050.00 for the Fourth Loan.

WAR CHEST DRIVE November 11 — 18, 1918

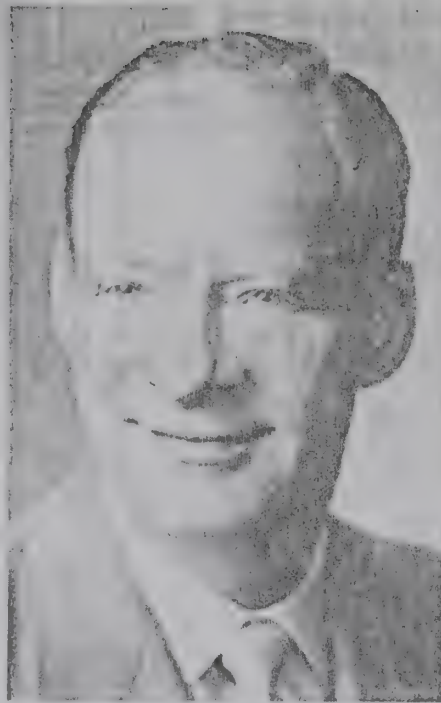
The amount of money to be raised in the National Drive was \$170,000,000. Norwood's quota was \$200,000.00. Norwood subscribed \$327,479.14. There were 11,318 subscribers. Also, 7,055 memberships were signed for the Red Cross, totalling \$7,918.85, making a grand total of \$335,397.99.

VICTORY LOAN April 21 — May 10, 1919

The Armistice had been signed. War work in our manufacturing plants has been stopped. Many feared we faced the toughest task in our organization's history to meet our \$1,600,000 quota. We raised \$1,867,950. In this drive, as in the Fourth Liberty Loan, Norwood lead all other Cincinnati teams in the number of subscribers sold.

In these eight drives, Norwood with a population of approximately 27,000 had subscribed over \$10,000,000.

The managers and Superintendents Association, with Theo. Dori as president and Will C. James as Secretary, organized and canvassed the employees of their establishments.



CLARENCE F. (CAL) HARTMAN

The Hartman Technical Service was established in 1945 by Clarence F. (Cal) Hartman, graduate, class of '25, of Norwood High School. Cal, as he was known by all his friends, obtained his Engineering degree from The University of Cincinnati. He was exceptionally gifted; his career was

meteoric. He achieved almost instantaneous recognition in the complex field of creative engineering, especially in the development and building of Special Machinery, prototypes for Production Development, scaled models, Plant Layout and an Engineering service to fulfill the needs of Engineering problems within local industries.

Launching his own business in 1945 in The Fidelity Federal Bank Bldg., Norwood, he was later honored as Treasurer of The Cincinnati Chapter of The Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. Cal died November 9, 1955 but his work goes on because he had surrounded himself with a group of highly specialized technicians in the fields of Engineering Design and Product Development.

Today, Hartman Technical Service with a staff of forty competent associates is operated by committee system composed of L. K. Hartman, R. F. Bosse, General Manager, H. D. Knoop, Chief Engineer, C. E. Nitzschke, Office Manager and L. S. Ausdenmoore, Coordinator. Hartman's clients read like a blue book of national and local leaders, including such famous names as Ford Motor Co., G. A. Gray Co., General Electric, Avco Mfg. Corp., Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., International Harvester and many others.

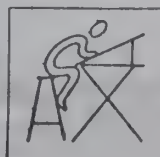
Hartman's offices are now in The First National Bank Building in Norwood.



Voluntary attendance meeting of Hartman Technical Association. These meetings are held to discuss company policy aimed at Democracy in Business. Executives shown in photograph are R. F. BOSSE, General Manager; H. D. KNOOP, Chief Engineer; "POP" HARTMAN, Shop Consultant; L. K. HARTMAN, Administration; L. S. AUSDENMOORE, Coordinator; C. E. NITZSCHKE, Office Manager.

Hartman Technical Service, starting with three employees in 1945, now employs a highly specialized, integrated, technological group of forty designers, engineers and draftsmen, specializing in the design of Special Machinery, Jigs, Fixtures, Tools, Production Machinery and Automation.

An important division of Hartman Technical Service is the placement of competent designers, draftsmen and engineers in industrial plants, both large and small, to assist them with work loads and technical problems.



MEIrose 1-0585

HARTMAN TECHNICAL SERVICE

Established 1945

4600 MONTGOMERY ROAD — — NORWOOD 12, OHIO



The Norwood-Hyde Park Bank and Trust Co. is a civic-minded institution. This picture shows Employees of both the Norwood and the Hyde Park offices of the bank viewing a film on the United Appeal.

THE NORWOOD - HYDE PARK BANK & TRUST COMPANY

A Neighborly Family Bank with Over 15,000 Accounts and Still Growing

In 1907 the youthful city of Norwood was flexing its muscles in anticipation of a great mercantile and industrial expansion. The population was increasing at a record pace. Factories and stores were springing up on every corner.

Yet there was a fundamental need for competitive banking facilities. Fortunately, Norwood had its share of men of substance and foresight, equipped with the means, the determination and the intelligence to meet the challenge. This vanguard included: Myers Y. Cooper (later to become Governor of Ohio); Edward Mills (a third generation member of Norwood's pioneer Abner Mills family); Louis E. Ziegler (then Mayor of the Village of Hyde Park); Dr. J. C. Cadwallader, local physician; John Omwake, President, of the U.S. Playing Card Company; Charles Kilgour, one of the founders of the Cincinnati Telephone Company; and Frank Kinney, lawyer and founder of the Cincinnati Builders Supply Company.

This group founded the Norwood National Bank in 1907. In the same year, the present Hyde Park branch office began business as the Hyde Park Savings Bank.

Myers Y. Cooper was elected President of the Norwood Bank in 1908 and of the Hyde Park Bank in 1916. He remained President until his election as Chairman of the Board several years ago. Both institutions became popular community centers in banking and attracted a constantly growing clientele.

In 1929, the two banks merged. The combined capital was \$300,000. Later, this was increased to \$500,000. Today, the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the Norwood-Hyde Park Bank & Trust Company are approximately \$1,500,000 with assets in excess of \$20 million.

With more than 15,000 accounts, the Norwood-Hyde Park Bank is the largest banking institution in Hamilton County outside of Cincinnati, serving customers in Norwood, Hyde Park, over all Hamilton County and several neighboring counties. In addition to serving business and industry, it offers checking and savings accounts to individuals, mortgage loans on real estate, expert handling of trusts, safe deposit facilities, and personal or family advice and assistance on financial problems.



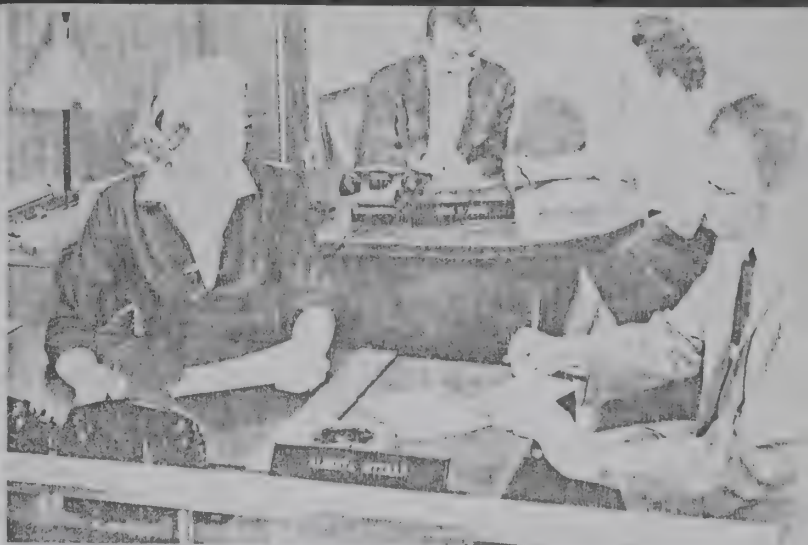
MYERS Y. COOPER
*former Governor of Ohio, co-founder
and Chairman of the Board of the
Norwood-Hyde Park Bank.*

Introduces Many New Banking Services

Over the 50 years since its origin, the Norwood-Hyde Park Bank has witnessed, sponsored and introduced revolutionary improvements in banking service. Both the Norwood home office and the Hyde Park branch have been completely modernized in recent years. Modern safe deposit vaults were installed along with the newest type lighting systems, air-conditioning, and many other improvements for the convenience of its patrons.



Mrs. Clarence A. Macomber and her son apply to Mrs. James W. Martin, in charge of new accounts, to open a savings account.



William Schwartz, Appliances of Norwood, discusses monthly payment plans for his many local customers with Miss Alberta Sitzman, Ass't. Manager of the Installment Loan Department. In the background Mrs. Anna Kemble, owner of the Gem Beauty Shop, inquires of Charles R. Jones, Ass't. Cashier, about financing her purchase of a new car and possible enlargement of her shop.

A completely new department was established a few years ago; consumer financing. Any responsible wage-earner, salaried individual or family group may now through this bank buy a car, a new appliance, or finance an addition to the home at bank interest rates. Small loans, without collateral, may be arranged, based on the applicant's reputation for responsibility.

Recently, the bank introduced a new convenience; "Borrow-by-mail." This service makes the bank as near as the mail box or telephone. The applicant simply requests a loan-application form, which the bank mails. Money for almost any normal family need is quickly available; for new furniture, a new baby, junior's college entrance fees, etc.

Recently, too, the bank announced a new 3% interest, compounded semi-annually, on savings accounts, which has substantially increased personal and family savings, thus making more funds available for home-buying and for business loans.

OFFICERS OF THE NORWOOD-HYDE PARK BANK & TRUST CO.

Myers Y. CooperChairman of the Board
 Alan M. CooperPresident
 Louis F. KispertExecutive Vice President
 Rodney W. WillitsVice President
 Harold F. FunkCashier & Trust Officer
 P. E. LahmanAssistant Vice President
 Thomas M. ReynoldsAsst. Cashier & Asst. Trust Officer
 Claude C. CarterAssistant Cashier
 Charles R. Jones, Jr.Assistant Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Myers Y. Cooper John A. LeBlond
 Paul W. Christensen Harold A. Merten
 Alan M. Cooper Morgan B. Pennington
 Louis A. Hoffman John H. Rohde
 Mills Judy Edward G. Schultz
 Myers C. Kinney Rodney M. Willits
 Louis F. Kispert Frank E. Wood, Jr.

Yes, in the fifty years since the founding of the Norwood-Hyde Park Bank, with its home office always right here in Norwood, the character of banking has changed considerably. Banking has enlarged its services to the individual and the family to keep pace with the constant rise in the average income and standard of living of the

American wage-earner. The bank is here to make money grow when deposited regularly in a savings account or just as important, to provide money conveniently and at reasonable rates for every personal or home need. The bank has indeed become a service for the whole family in every economic status.

The Bank's parking lot on Bennett Ave., for its patrons. Miss Uva Dell York, Office Secretary of Local 674, U.A.W.-C.I.O., and Leo T. O'Leary, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Local, are chatting with A. J. Sitzman, in charge of the Bank's parking lot, and Paul B. Hugenberg of Allis-Chalmers and Norwood Chairman of the United Appeal.





NORWOOD OFFICE OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI AT MONTGOMERY ROAD AND WASHINGTON AVENUE

The First National Bank of Cincinnati Norwood Office 1902 — 1957

The First National Bank of Norwood was founded primarily through the efforts of Thomas McEvelley and opened for business in July, 1902. Mr. McEvelley saw the tremendous possibilities for a National Bank in what was then the Village of Norwood. He had the good judgment to interest stockholders, directors and individuals prominent in business and professional life in the community; men with established reputations for integrity.

He chose well in all directions. The following officers were elected: Pres., O. H. L. Wernicke, also president of the Globe-Wernicke Co.; Vice-Pres., C. H. M. Atkins, then President of the Warner Elevator Mfg. Co.; and Thomas McEvelley, as Cashier. Directors serving with the above were: William R. Collins, Attorney; Edward H. Hargrave, then President, The Cincinnati Tool Co.; C. E. Page, Partner, Investment Firm of Page & Hill; Charles A. Hinsch, President of The Fifth National Bank; George Bullock, President of The Bullock

Electric Mfg. Co.; Aaron McNeill, Judge, Court of Insolvency.

In 1903, upon the resignation of Mr. Wernicke, C. H. M. Atkins was elected President; and Thomas McEvelley was elected Vice-President and Cashier. In 1933, Mr. McEvelley was elected President, with Willard E. Thayer as Vice-President and Cashier.

In January, 1903, the Bank purchased the lot at Washington Avenue and Montgomery Road from Benjamin F. Smith. The new building was completed in 1907. The banking room was enlarged and remodeled in 1908, and again in 1921 to meet the demands of the steadily increasing business.

In March, 1952, The First National Bank of Norwood merged with the First National Bank of Cincinnati and became known as the Norwood Office of that Bank. The officers at the time of merger were: Thomas McEvelley, Pres.; Willard E. Thayer, Vice-Pres.; Raymond Rees, Vice-Pres.; J. P. McEvelley, Vice-Pres.; Robert L. Cordes, Cashier; Clara M. Niehaus, Asst. Cashier; Helen Wenninger, Asst. Cashier.

The merger of the two banks has been a source of added convenience to the community and the bank's depositors all have access to complete banking and trust services. Stockholders have received increased

dividends, with ready market for their holdings. Employee benefits that large institutions can offer, such as, life and disability insurance, pensions and unlimited opportunities for advancement.

In 1953, the banking quarters were completely remodeled and modernized, including a new modern safe deposit vault, new furniture and fixtures, with friendly counters and completely air-conditioned.

The present officers of the Norwood Office of The First National Bank of Cincinnati are: Raymond J. Dierker, Vice-Pres. and Manager; James C. Mullally, Asst. Vice-Pres.; Robert L. Cordes Asst. Vice-Pres.; Clara M. Niehaus, Asst. Cashier; Helen A. Wenninger, Asst. Cashier.

The Advisory Board of the Norwood Office consists of: Chrm., Thomas McEvelley; Donald W. Gill, President, Frank F. Taylor Co.; John F. Joseph, Chairman, The Cincinnati Rubber Mfg. Co.; Raymond J. Dierker, Vice-Pres., The First National Bank; Edward A. Muller, Retired President, The King Machine Tool Co.; Taylor Stanley, Sec'y. The American Laundry Machinery Co.; O. DeGray Vanderbilt, Jr., Chairman, Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co.; Ozni E. Schauer, Director and Consultant, Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co.—Cincinnati Bickford Division.



THOMAS MCEVILLE
Co-Founder and Cashier of
The First National Bank of Norwood



R. J. DIERKER
Vice-President and Manager
of the Norwood Office



HERMAN H. MEYER
Asst. Cashier - Manager
of Norwood Savings Office

It has been and still is the policy of the Bank to participate in all worth while civic activities and worthy community services. The bank officers and employees have served on many committees as a result of this policy.

Almost without exception the officers and employees reside in or near Norwood and are happy to serve their friends as they have for so many years.

Courtesy, efficiency and warm friendly

service have characterized the Norwood Office, and with the modern spacious quarters provided for customers, the bank is in a position to serve the community better than ever.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI — NORWOOD SAVINGS OFFICE

Norwood Savings Bank Founded in 1914

The Commercial Savings Bank of Norwood was organized in 1914 and was located at Carthage Avenue and Montgomery Road.

The first officers were: W. E. Arnold, Pres.; Fred Rohrscheib, Vice-Pres.; Walter J. Schuh, Cashier.

The bank prospered from the start, finding it necessary to seek larger quarters in 1923.

R. J. Dierker, who had been Cashier for many years, was elected President with John W. Atkins, Vice-President, Herman H. Meyer as Cashier and Frank X. Bruewer as Assistant Cashier.

The property at 4730 Montgomery Road was purchased and converted from an automobile agency and garage to a banking home, facing Montgomery Road, and a U. S. Post Office, facing Smith Road.

Simultaneously, in 1925, the name was changed to the Norwood Savings Bank.

The business continued to thrive and in September, 1952, the Norwood Savings Bank was merged with The First National Bank of Cincinnati and henceforth became known as the Norwood Savings Office of that bank.

The officers at time of merger were: R. J. Dierker, Pres.; John W. Atkins, Vice-Pres.; Herman H. Meyer, Cashier; Frank X. Bruewer, Asst. Cashier.

The present official staff of the Norwood Savings Office is: Herman H. Meyer, Asst.

Cashier-Manager; Frank X. Bruewer, Asst. Manager. The Advisory Board consists of: Wm. V. Arnold, Sales Engineer of The Standard Oil Company; Wm. McK. Meyer, Treas., The Atkins Realty Co.; and R. J. Dierker, Vice-Pres., First National Bank of Cincinnati.

Mr. Meyer and Mr. Bruewer each have over 30 years experience in banking in Norwood.

The Norwood Savings Office is in the core of Norwood's industrial section and handles the payroll accounts and other services for many of the larger local industries.

NORWOOD SAVINGS OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI



Providing means of paying for the things you buy and obtaining payment for the things you sell is the cornerstone of service rendered by The First National Bank of Cincinnati.

This bank, founded in 1863, has one of the oldest national charters in existence and has grown to become the largest bank in its area. During its ninety-three years, it has progressed from a bank of one million dollars to one with total resources of well over four hundred million, from a one-office to an eighteen-office bank, and from a strictly commercial bank serving primarily business and industry to one serving thousands of individuals in every walk of life.

Progress of First National over the years has been keynoted by financial strength, sound banking policies, and wise planning. Such characteristics protect the security of the depositor and borrower alike. In the interests of furthering progress, First National actively carries on research to develop its services and facilities, much as industries search for ways to improve their products.

From a successful past, this bank looks to the future with enthusiasm.

Cornerstone of Progress

CLOTHING

BAKING MACHINE TOOLS

AUTOMOTIVE HOUSEWIVES CONCRETE FIRMS RAILROADS

SERVICE STATIONS CONSTRUCTION RETAILERS SOAP

SMALL BUSINESS GROCERIES SCHOOL CHILDREN HOME OWNERS

TRUCKING APPLIANCE SHOPS DOCTORS DRUGS

HOUSEHOLDERS LAWYERS OFFICE WORKERS CHEMICALS

Norwood Office
4600 Montgomery Road
MEIrose 1-1710

Norwood Savings Office
4730 Montgomery Road
MEIrose 1-5070



THE 1st NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI

Member Federal Reserve System

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

DIRECTORS

WARNER L. ATKINS
CHARLES W. BROEMAN
President, The Charles W. Broeman Co.
HUBERT T. CAMPBELL
Attorney
JESSE R. CLARK, JR.
Director, The Union Central Life Insurance Co.
WILLIAM R. COLLINS
Attorney
H. E. COOMBE
Chairman of the Board, Wm. Powell Co.
RAYMOND K. COOPER
President, Myers Y. Cooper Co.
LAURENCE L. DAVIS
Vice-President, The First National Bank of Cincinnati
I. B. DOAN
Chairman of the Board, The American Tool Works Co.
FRED A. DOWD
President, The First National Bank of Cincinnati
H. J. GUCKENBERGER
Attorney
THOMAS E. HANLON
JOHN W. HAUSERMANN
President, The Benquet Consolidated Mining Co.
J. PAGE HAYDEN
President, Midland Discount Co.
REUBEN B. HAYS
Chairman of the Board, The First National Bank of Cincinnati
JOHN F. JOSEPH
Chairman of the Board, The Cincinnati Rubber Mfg. Co.
H. S. LEYMAN, JR.
President, Leyman Mfg. Corp.
ROBERT MCLELLY
President, Philip Meyers
FASHION FLOCKS, INC.
WALDO E. PIERSON
OZNI E. SCHAUER
Director and Management Consultant, The Giddings and Lewis Machine Tool Co.
GEORGE H. SIREIMAN
President, The Strickmann Biscuit Co.
Vice-President, United Biscuit Co. of America
THOMAS E. WOOD
President, Thomas E. Wood, Inc.

FLOTO'S

DEPARTMENT STORE

4529 MONTGOMERY RD.

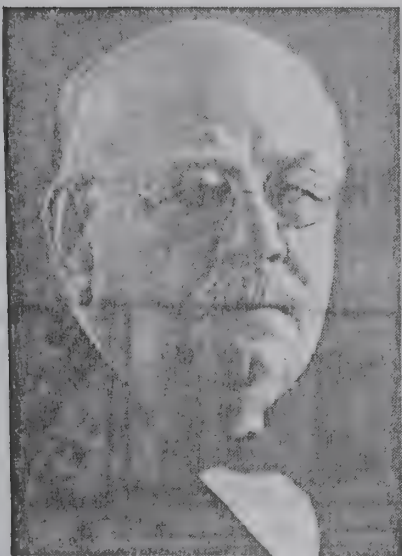
PHONE ME 1-9435

Congratulations, Norwood!

and to the

NORWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

on *Your Achievement in Publishing* "THE CITY OF NORWOOD: 1809-1957"



HENRY FLOTO
Founder



INTERIOR — FIRST STORE 1900



MODERN FLOTO'S



CARL R. FLOTO
Succeeded Father, 1922
Deceased, July 2, 1956

IN 1900 — THREE YEARS BEFORE NORWOOD WAS INCORPORATED AS A CITY — HENRY FLOTO, SEEKING AN IDEAL SUBURB IN WHICH TO LOCATE A SMALL DEPARTMENT STORE — CHOSE NORWOOD

His first store was at 4269 Main ave., the present location of the Steinberg-Television store. After enjoying success, Mr. Floto induced his son, Carl, who had spent part time in the store, to devote his full time to it. In those days it was full time; six o'clock in the morning until late almost every evening, trimming windows and display cases or checking and marking goods.

In a few years this location became too small and the store was moved to the Bazaar building, the present Shopwell store. Later, when the south side of this building was vacated by the Great China Tea Co., this space also was added to enlarge the Men's Department. This half of the old Bazaar building is now occupied by Bob's Men's Wear.

The building at the corner of Main and Lawrence at that time was occupied by the Gobrecht and Geyer Furniture Co., which discontinued

about 1913. It was then that Henry Floto and his son Carl took a bold step and moved there; more than a square south of their former location. They were among the first to develop this more or less out-of-the-way shopping center, which today is completely built up with a group of super-markets on property across the street.

In 1923, Henry Floto retired from active business. He and Mrs. Floto moved to Florida. Carl Floto took complete charge and full interest in the business. In 1941 a partnership was formed by Carl Floto and W. J. Schlie. Mr. Schlie assumed full control upon the death of Carl Floto, July 2, 1956.

Floto's future operations, says Mr. Schlie, will be dedicated to better values, more complete lines of merchandise, and better service in all departments, in appreciation of the loyal patronage of FLOTO'S many customers.



INTERIOR SECOND STORE — MEN'S DEPARTMENT

CLOTHING FOR THE FAMILY

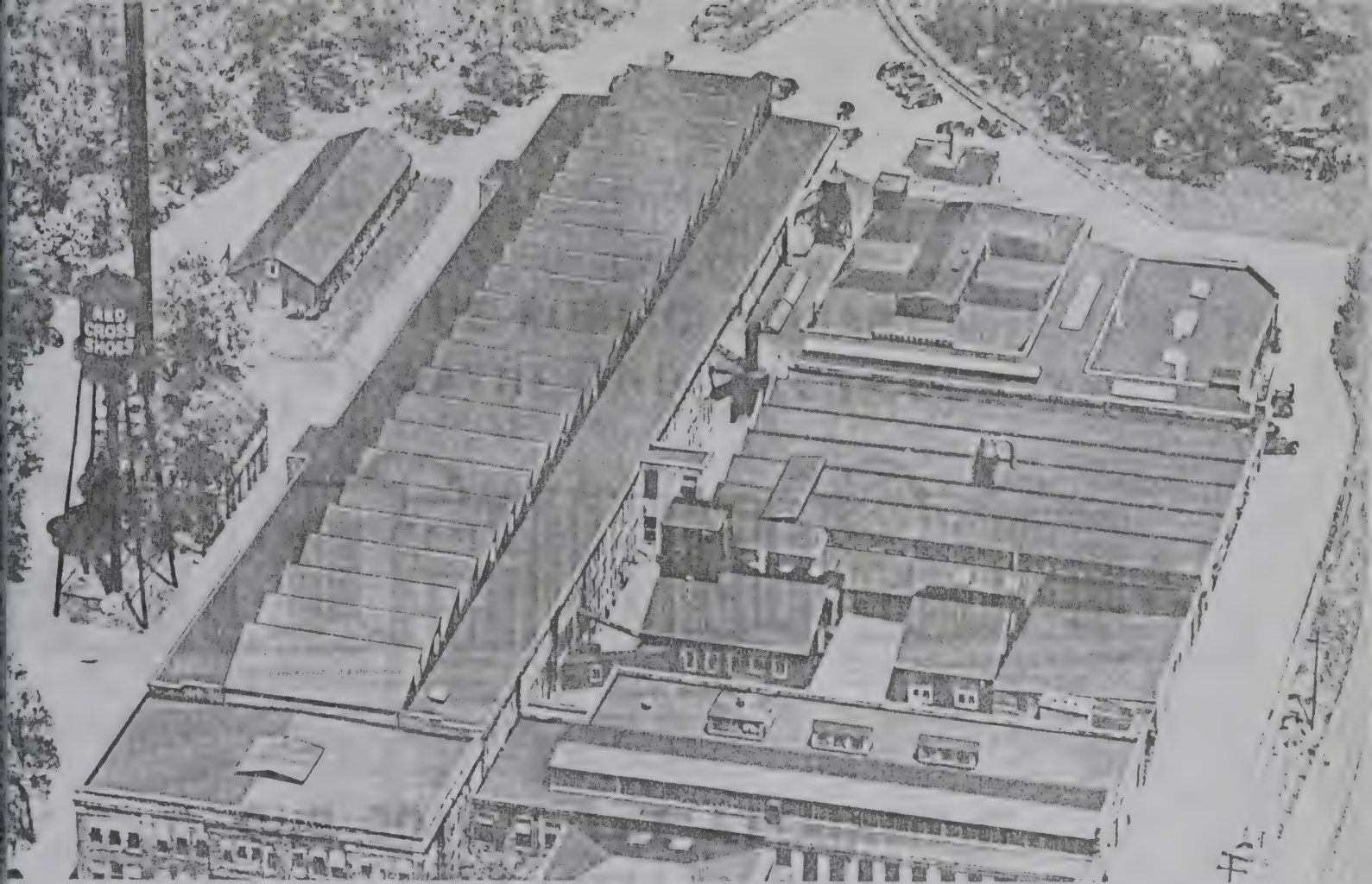
Men's and
Women's
Accessories

Complete Line of
Children's
Furnishings
— all ages!

YARD GOODS AND
HOUSE FURNISHINGS



FLOTO'S PARKING LOT — REAR OF STORE



THE U. S. SHOE CORPORATION — NORWOOD PLANT — GENERAL OFFICES 1658 HERALD AVENUE, NORWOOD 12, OHIO

The World's Most Wanted Women's Shoes are Made in Norwood

In 1957, more than 5,500,000 pairs of women's RED CROSS SHOES will be shipped to 2100 retailers in 48 states of the nation from the ten fabulous production plants of The United States Shoe Corporation with the main plant and general offices located at 1658 Herald Avenue in Norwood.

The RED CROSS SHOE story, for all practical purposes, began in November, 1931. The name RED CROSS had been used by shoe makers as far back as 1892. Yet in those years RED CROSS was merely

another name; for brand identification, either among women or the shoe trade, it stood for nothing except another pair of shoes.

More! Looking backward, it must be remembered that in late 1931, this nation, from the business viewpoint, was staggering from economic shock. A doleful percentage of so-called business leaders anticipated the death of free enterprise itself, not merely in America but all over the world.

Today, it is historically demonstrable that the only force which prevented an utter collapse was the courage and foresight of a few men of action.

Jos. B. Stern, Sr., and A. B. Cohen deserve a eulogy; they were among this forward-looking group. Widely experienced

and resourceful, the fact that they had little money was, to them, a minor consideration. They saw an opportunity and ambition drove them on. Their only assets were their combined abilities and their individual reputations for integrity. They formed, and legally organized, The U. S. Shoe Corporation, in November, 1931, "on a pair of shoestrings and a plan to do things differently and better than they had been done before."

The plan itself precipitated a revolution in shoe manufacture. They examined the styling and materials that characterized women's shoes popularly selling at \$10-\$12 a pair. They organized a combination production-and-merchandising technique that would, in their opinion, by increased



U. S. SHOE PLANT, MADISON, IND.
Erected in 1955



U. S. SHOE PLANT, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Erected in 1955



U. S. SHOE PLANT, VANSBURG, KY.
Erected in 1957

Executive Board, U. S. Shoe Corporation

JOSEPH S. STERN
Chairman of the Board

A. B. COHEN
President

NATHAN STIX
Executive Vice-President and
General Manager

C. H. BUTLER
Vice-President

E. M. DANIELS
Vice-President

J. S. STERN, JR.
Vice-President

R. D. STERN
Vice-President

J. A. SALINGER
Secretary and Treasurer

R. E. GUGGENHEIM
Assistant Secretary

H. F. ROTTINGHAUS
Assistant Treasurer and
Comptroller

mass volume, permit them to offer equal or improved styling and quality across the retail counter at \$6 the pair, Coast to Coast, under one label only: RED CROSS.

They must have planned well. Sales of RED CROSS SHOES rocketed from 722,800 pairs in 1931 to over 5,000,000 in 1956 — and over 5,500,000 in '57 through 2100 retailers in 48 states.

From the modest beginning of one Norwood factory, the corporation now has ten ultra-modern shoe plants and the number of employees has risen from 1100 in 1931

to over 4500 in 1957.

Also, in 1955, the corporation acquired the Joyce of California Company; then, in 1957, the Selby Arch Preserver Company. Over 25,000 pairs of RED CROSS, JOYCE and ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are shipped each day of the year. RED CROSS, of course, tops the list; they are the largest selling brand of women's shoes in the nation.

Abroad, GOLD CROSS SHOES are made and distributed by licensees in England, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.



U. S. SHOE \$1,132,454 FACTORY EMPLOYEE BONUS

Nathan Stix, Executive Vice-President, receives check from Joseph S. Stern, Chairman, and A. B. Cohen, President, The U. S. Shoe Corporation, Cincinnati. The \$1,132,454 check is the company's profit-sharing and Christmas bonus, 1956, to its 4,000 factory employees. The sum is the largest in the company's history to date and unequaled in the entire shoe industry.

Since World War II, in keeping with the casual or suburban influence, "U. S." came up with the answer: COBBIES. These are light, flexible, smart and steadily growing in favor among women of all ages. Together with JOYCE and ARCH PRESERVER they

are bringing new millions of women into the U. S. Shoe Corporation's roster of customers.

Total "U. S." net sales have grown from \$2,553,139 in 1932 to over \$42,000,000 in '57. The future of the Norwood-based corporation has a rosy horizon.



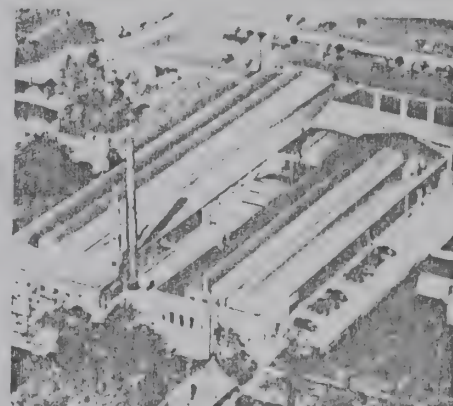
U. S. SHOE PLANT, HARRISON, OHIO
Erected in 1940



U. S. SHOE PLANT, GREENFIELD, OHIO
Erected in 1937



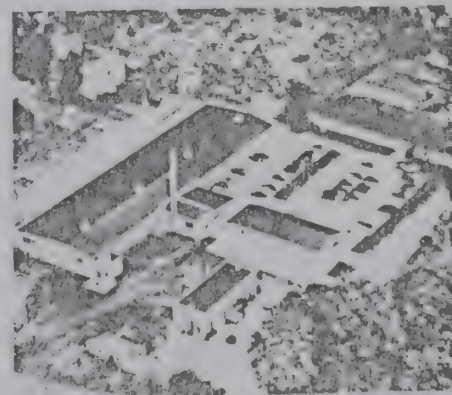
U. S. SHOE PLANT, RIPLEY, OHIO
Erected in 1952



U. S. SHOE PLANT, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO
Erected in 1952



U. S. SHOE PLANT, CROTHERSVILLE, IND.
Erected in 1945



U. S. SHOE PLANT, VEYAY, IND.
Erected in 1948

Reaffirmed on our 66th anniversary

A Pledge

to all who make . . . to all who sell . . . and to
all who wear Red Cross Shoes

To put into Red Cross Shoes only the best procurable of all things — of mind, of men, of materials. To so make Red Cross Shoes that every participant in their production shall be proud of his handiwork, and glad to acknowledge it to all the world. To so make Red Cross Shoes that they shall constitute a source of lasting, satisfactory service to every woman who wears them. To adhere steadfastly to policies which shall protect this good name, and daily enhance its prestige with people everywhere. In short, to so make Red Cross Shoes that they shall become a synonym throughout the length and breadth of the land for all that is most worthy in shoecraft, in shoe selling, and in shoe service. This is the pledge which The United States Shoe Corporation extends to the men and women who make Red Cross Shoes, to the merchants who sell them, and to the women who wear them —



PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Our Priceless Jewel

We at Ben's are proud to have earned the confidence of our customers over a quarter of a century. The people of Norwood and its whole trading area know that Ben's always try diligently to maintain the utmost selection and the finest available values at the best prices in best-name brands in Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Gifts, Radios, Appliances and Luggage.

We pledge to continue to merit your faith and confidence.

We pledge to help every worthy effort that is designed to keep Norwood in the forefront of the Nation's modern cities of its size.

BEN'S JEWELERS

Serving Norwood Since 1933

ALSO IN ELMWOOD SINCE 1945 AT 6012 VINE STREET

TELEPHONES: In Norwood it's MELrose 1-7474. In Elmwood it's VALley 1-5003.

BEN'S CORNER: THE HUB OF NORWOOD, OHIO

One of Southern Ohio's Most Beautiful Jewelry Stores — Where Courtesy Makes Shopping a Neighborly Visit



Yours for Norwood,

Ben Youkilis



Salute to NORWOOD -the Family City-

FROM NORWOOD'S OWN BANK

Our entire staff joins in our tribute to Norwood as a city unexcelled for raising a family in the best American tradition . . . a city ideal for realizing the finest concept of *home*.

For Sis and Brother, Norwood has modern playgrounds, community-sponsored youth activities, sensible laws and police protection, and one of the nation's finest school systems.

For Mom, Norwood offers a homemaker's paradise, a shopping center where neighborly, progressive merchants for many years have offered a free choice of competitive family wants

. . . including the latest fashions in apparel and home equipment to meet every need and every budget.

For Dad, Norwood provides job security through job variety. Diversified industry offers many job opportunities with an unusual degree of employment stability.

And, in addition to its other cultural and social advantages blest by an enlightened city administration, Norwood is a city of thriving churches, where the whole family can find kindly spiritual guidance in the religion of its choice.

The Norwood Bank Building
NORWOOD, MASS.

4624 MONTGOMERY RD.

Member Federal Reserve System

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